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THE OLD WORLD.

FRENCH AND CONTINENTAL TOPICS.

THE SPOTLESS SUN—ITS INFLUENCE ON THE CLIMATE OF THE SPHERES—APPROACHING SENATORIAL ELECTIONS—NOVEL TONE OF THE GERMAN PRESS—A CONSPIRACY IN SERBIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 7, 1876.

For some time past the observatory people have remarked that the sun was remarkably free from spots, and during the period we have had very warm and Spring-like weather. For the season the temperature has been extraordinary. But day before yesterday the sun was found quite spotted again, and yesterday evening the thermometer began to fall. During the night the temperature was very severe, and this morning we had the coldest, rawest, most disagreeable weather of the season. I state these facts simply as matters of observation, without asserting that there is any relation between them, and without using them as arguments in favor of a scientific theory. But yet there may be some relation between the temperature of our atmosphere and the spots upon the sun, and it would be a great thing if we could arrive at some definite conclusion upon the subject. I cannot pretend to speak with certainty about the theory here indicated, and hence have no desire to do more than state the facts and leave others to draw their own conclusions. Some ten days ago Mr. Lockyer, I think it was, reported that he had found the sun perfectly free from spots, and inferred that it might indicate a period of very mild weather. The very same day Father Secci made the same observation in Rome. Neither savant asserted that there would be mild weather on earth because the sun was spotless, but both inferred that this might be the case, and such has been the case in fact. This may be the starting point for some new discoveries respecting the relations of the earth to the sun, but, while I throw out a few suggestions upon the subject for the benefit of astronomers, I am unable to do more than indicate the basis of a possible theory to be developed in the future. The question to be answered is very simple, but the answer is difficult. It the facts observed are general, and if they can be regarded as cause and effect, how is the greater heat of the sun, presumably indicated by the absence of spots, so quickly transmitted to the atmosphere of the earth?

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

France is preparing for her Senatorial elections, and numbers of addresses to the people have already made their appearance. M. Gambetta has also written a political letter to his friend "L.," probably a brother of the legendary "M. X.," for the purpose of influencing the electors of the Lot. He tells them that they are doing very little for themselves and for the Republic, which he thinks has already regenerated France, and expresses his regret that so much political force should be lying idle in that department. It is in the Lot that Marshal Canrobert will present himself for the Senate if at all, or rather it is in that department that his name will be presented by the Government, for the Marshal himself retired at once as soon as his candidacy was represented as hostile to his "dear brother-in arms," Marshal de MacMahon. Gambetta can hardly hope to overcome the popularity of Canrobert in his native department, but writes this letter in the hope of stirring the Republicans up in case the Marshal refuses to stand. The Bonapartists have probably made up their lists, but they have made no public declarations as yet, and mean to wait until the last moment, in order to see what attitude the Government will assume. The Orleanist journals have all assured the public that the Government intended to oppose the Bonapartists wherever they appeared. "We shall see about that," says the *Pays*, "and upon it will depend the friendship or the violence of our party," which means that the Bonapartists will defeat every Government candidate, as they did in the election of the Senators in the Chamber, in case the Ministry shows itself offensively hostile to them. This is defiant enough, but it is not mere braggadocio, for the Bonapartists can elect Republicans in every department where they do not succeed themselves, in case they wish to oppose the Government. There will be some lively fighting next week in all parts of the country, and, thanks to the tenacity with which the Orleanists hold on without the shadow of a hope, the Republic is likely to gain a very large majority.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

Some of the German journals are beginning to show an astonishing want of discipline, and two or three have actually had the courage to come out boldly with an opinion hostile to the Government. The *Volkszeitung*, for example, gives a review of the past year and expresses unqualified pity for the poor German people, who are crushed beneath the burden of taxes imposed upon them in order to support an arbitrary government, and so badly have they been crushed morally that they bear with meekness all the outrageous impositions of a military Government. This was published in Berlin, but what a howl would have been raised it any one else had said the same thing. The Berlin journals are very fond of attacking everything and everybody in other countries, but a simple retort puts them into a passion. In writing this I have in mind the attacks upon Austria regarding the case of Herr Schmerling, and upon America in treating of the Westphalian Thomassen, author of the Bremerhaven crime. But in the matter of plain speaking the *Germania* has capped the climax. It publishes a long and extremely curious article going to prove that Germany has so well known how to offend all her neighbors by violence of language and of act, that she is completely isolated at the present moment, and cannot depend upon a single State for an alliance. On the contrary, she knows that Austria, France, and Denmark will reclaim some day what has been taken from them; and if Germany were even strong enough to resist the alliance of these three States, she certainly could not if Russia were to make common cause with her adversaries. Any sort of a difficulty between Germany and Russia would put all the other European States upon the side of the latter, and such an alliance would assuredly be too much for Germany. She has become so completely isolated by the Bismarckian policy that has prevailed, that she is even now forced to submit to all the conditions imposed by Russia, and has become the slave of that power. Germany has to depend entirely upon the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and cannot, without its consent, accomplish the most insignificant act regarding foreign affairs. When the Emperor Alexander declared that he wanted peace, the German Government was forced to reply, then let us have peace. We may pity ourselves for being in such a position, but the position cannot be denied. It is Russia and not Germany which regulates the destinies of Europe, and the new German Empire is constantly under the menace of another European coalition. Such is the result of Prince Bismarck's policy since 1864. I repeat that this language comes from Germany. The *Germania* is correct in stating that this position cannot be denied, and it seems me one of the most unfortunate in which a nation can be placed. In order to please Russia, Germany became very offensive to England, and in the case of hostile feeling between these two countries she would have to side with the former. She would thus put new links into her chain and become more than ever dependent upon the good pleasure of the Emperor Alexander. The Germans themselves are beginning to feel alarmed and humiliated at this condition of things, and American travelers say that they are far less disagreeable than they were a few months ago.

A SERBIAN CONSPIRACY.

A telegram from Belgrade informs us that a plot had been discovered for the assassination of Prince Milano-Obrenovitch, and that it had so far extended as to menace an insurrection and perhaps a revolution. Energetic measures were taken, and it may be in time, to suppress the popular outbreak and the attempt upon the life of the Prince. This is no new thing in the history of Serbia, for several Princes have been murdered. The life of the founder of the present dynasty was both tragic and romantic. Prince Milosch, the first Obrenovitch, was a simple shepherd who enlisted as a soldier in the insurrection against Ottoman rule. Being a strong-minded young fellow he soon became an officer, and his daring led to his appointment as commander in chief of the insurgent army. In this capacity, although a man of very limited education, he showed both heroism and genius. He was made a Prince by the Skupochtiina of Serbia, and began by assassinating his rival, Karageorgievitch, in order to have the power. He used to boast of this murder in the most open manner, and never appeared to have any conscientious scruples about it. By turns he was execrated and adored by the people, overthrown and restored to power, and ultimately died so popular that his descendants shared in his glory. He was succeeded by his son, who was in turn assassinated by a Karageorgievitch, and then the young Milano-Obrenovitch was elected to the throne. There are several Karageorgievitch pretenders, and they are doubtless continually on the lookout for a chance to assassinate the Prince, they regarding themselves as the owners of the throne by divine right. They speak of the Obrenovitch family as upstart *parvenus*, very much as Louis XVIII. used to speak of "M. le Marquis de Bonaparte, General, commanding the Armies of the King."

NAPOLEON ON THE COLUMN.

The statue of Napoleon is once more upon the top of the Vendôme Column, but the scaffolding about it still remains, and is likely to remain some time, if all reports are true. The statue was badly injured by its fall, as I have previously stated, and a manufacturer of bronze was charged with the work of restoring it. He offered to do it for 23,000 francs, not counting the cost of putting it up, which might be reckoned at some ten thousand more. The sculptor then came forward and offered to cast a new statue and put it up for 40,000 francs; and he particularly wanted to do this, for time had shown him certain faults in his original work. The position of the left arm was very bad, and there were several folds in the drapery that had been pronounced inartistic by competent critics. He should very much like to revise his work a little now that an opportunity was offered, and would do so for the bare cost. The Government declined the offer, probably on the ground of economy. The statue was repaired, according to contract, but among the workmen employed there was a firm friend of the Imperial family. He protested against the work, and was sent away. But he managed to find means to get upon the scaffolding, and, in presence of some officials, took a common putty knife from his pocket and nearly severed the Emperor's arm. The crevices had been filled in with wax. But at that time the statue was in position and screwed down. It is asserted that the whole statue is repaired in this way, and that it will be full of holes after six months' exposure. The contractors, who would like very well to hang this meddlesome Bonapartist workman, plead haste as an excuse, and say that they will repair the crevices with bronze now that the statue is in position. Some of the journals are very indignant at this alleged swindle upon the State, the job having been done in the cheapest possible manner. The statue of the "Little Corporal" is now undergoing repairs. On the 4th of September it was upon the Round point of Courbevoie, and was thrown into the Seine by order. Rochefort pretended that he had put it there to keep it from the vandal Prussians, and in so doing had acted as a friend of art; but a document concerning this statue has just come to light. An officer showed the other day his orders to remove the statue and to throw it into the Seine, signed by Gambetta, and the terms used show that the intention was to destroy it. The order closes with an insult to the memory of Napoleon.

SIGNOR ROSSI.

I see by a paragraph in the New-York journals that Mr. Grau has come to Paris for the purpose of getting judgment against the actor Rossi for breach of contract. Mr. Grau is here, in fact, but if animated with hostile intentions they do not appear in public. Night before last the two were together at some interesting private theatricals given in the Rue Lord Byron by Mr. and Mrs. Munson, Mr. Bainbridge, and others, and appeared to be on very good terms. Thus far I have said nothing about Rossi or his acting, for I wanted to see him several times before coming finally to the conclusion that my judgment at first dictated. I am sorry to say that my opinion does not agree with a majority of those expressed by my colleagues. Rossi is a very good actor, indeed, and when I have said that it is about as far as I can go. I do not think that any one need regret that his contempt for American audiences should have made him break his contract, for it seems to me that the American public must find his performances rather dull. Tastes differ, however, and opinions are various upon matters of this kind.

DEFALCATION OF A BOOK-KEEPER.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—The house of Jordan, Clark & Co., of Summer street, one of the leading houses of this city, in the wholesale clothing line, has suspended, owing to the falsification of their books by their confidential book-keeper, Frank Sanford, who, for a series of years, has so booked the accounts that his employers were misled. The defaulter sent his wife and children to California, some weeks since, on a visit to the wife's father, and he has absconded in the company of another woman. The books appear to have been correctly kept until 1873, and the business of the firm has been prosperous since then, the losses last year being only two-fifths of one per cent. The discovery was made on Thursday last, when the books were undergoing investigation. The amount of the defalcation is not known at present, but circumstances indicate that it is considerable.

WASHINGTON.

THE CONSULAR SYSTEM.

REV. DR. NEWMAN BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES—A STATEMENT CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR SYSTEM—A FAVORABLE IMPRESSION MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Rev. Dr. Newman was examined to-day by the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, touching the consular system of the United States. Dr. Newman explained to the committee, with great detail, the result of his observations while inspecting the various consulates in the East, and gave them a fund of information in relation to the Consular system, which cannot fail to satisfy them that great injury may result to the public interest by reducing the number or pay of Consuls in that part of the world. The Doctor was questioned about each of the Consulates in China, Japan, Egypt, and Palestine, which he visited, and surprised the committee by the fullness of his answers, and convinced them that he had made thorough investigations at all points visited. Many Consulates in China and Japan, which the committee had marked out for reduction or obliteration, the Doctor showed to be points of great commercial interest, or important as havens for mariners or resorts for travelers. He explained how, in some tea-growing districts, the exports are invoiced at the port of shipment, some miles distant. The Consulate in the district where tea is grown, and which pays a good salary, thus loses the fees, and is made to appear as of little importance in the printed report of Consular operations. He thinks it would be better for the State Department to insist that all goods shipped to the United States should be invoiced at the port where they are prepared for shipment. He explained that we were fast losing our trade with China in drillings, because English manufacturers are counterfeiting the American trade marks, and imposing upon the Chinese an inferior article. While in England, to confirm this matter, he visited a factory in Manchester and saw drilling intended for China being stamped with an American trade-mark. He spoke of under-valuations of curios, lacquer-ware, and merchandise of that class, and thought it could only be corrected by requiring an appraisement of the goods upon their arrival in this country. There is no fixed value in China and Japan upon articles of that character, and Consuls must certify invoices according to the bills of sale produced by the shipper. In Palestine there is a growing trade in American agricultural implements, sewing-machines, and petroleum. He saw a caravan of 300 camels, in the Valley of the Euphrates, the bulk of whose burdens was petroleum. He thinks it highly important that the commercial agencies shall be maintained, and believes that their increase would be attended with good results. He thinks it questionable economy to reduce salaries of Consuls, and would rather strengthen the service by increasing salaries and raising the standard of qualification. Dr. Newman said he made a very full report to Secretary Fish of his observations, and reported upon the management and *personnel* of the Consulates visited. He made a favorable impression upon the committee, and disappointed the Chairman, who anticipated that the Doctor's examination would show his trip to have been barren of results to the Government. All questions concerning his appointment and his salary and expenses were answered with entire frankness.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

CONTINUED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—A REBUKE TO A STATE RIGHTS MEMBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House devoted to-day's session to speech-making upon the Centennial bill. There are still ten names upon the list for speeches, which will occupy, with the time now allowed each speaker, at least three hours. Notice was given that a vote will be asked on the bill at 3 o'clock Tuesday. Mr. Holman, during his remarks, briefly but earnestly dissented from Mr. Tucker's State-right views, expressed a few days ago. The House shows signs of weariness of the debate, and it is probable, when the bill comes up again, the speeches will be limited to five minutes. Friends of the bill maintain confidence in its passage.

A REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

THE SELECTION OF A CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—EACH STATE TO NOMINATE MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Republicans met in caucus to-night to select a Congressional Executive Committee for the coming campaign. It was decided that the Congressional delegations from the several States shall nominate the gentlemen whom they desire to have serve on the Executive Committee, and a committee was appointed to receive such nominations and report to a subsequent caucus meeting, to be called by the chairman of the committee. The committee consists of Senators Cragin and West, and Messrs. Wheeler, Burchard, Hunter, Paige, and Lynch. No other business was transacted.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WEST POINT BOARD OF VISITORS—TREASURY STATEMENTS—THE GENEVA AWARD CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President has appointed the following Board of Visitors to West Point for 1876: Abner N. Ogden, of Alexandria, La.; Gen. R. P. Hammond, of California; Gen. Charles Devens, of Worcester, Mass.; Matthew H. Beecham, of Vermont; Prof. John M. Sterling, of Wisconsin; and Pro . H. C. Cameron, of New-Jersey.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $8,724,867; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $43,940,000; coin, including $34,429,000 coin certificates, $73,200,709; outstanding legal tenders, $371,827,220.

The Treasury of the United States now holds $362,108,062 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,626,500 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding is $343,253,577, of which $2,100,350 are in gold notes. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$2,074,000	$2,471,000
Boston	641,000	1,331,000
Philadelphia	125,000	1,330,000
Chicago	64,000	502,000
Cincinnati	45,000	69,000
Miscellaneous	755,000	770,000
Totals	$3,677,000	$6,473,000

Amount received to-day, $839,000; revenue receipts to-day, $309,208 03; for the month to date, $7,241,247 28; for the fiscal year to date, $64,437,390 53; Customs receipts to-day, $520,776 72; for the month to date, $8,376,091 51; for the fiscal year to date, $84,399,460 26.

The House Judiciary Committee held a special meeting to hear the arguments in behalf of the various interests claiming rights to be admitted to share in the Geneva award. Mr. E. W. Metcalf, a marine ship-builder, argued that the law should be amended so as to authorize the payment of losses caused by the Shenandoah before she left Melbourne, and by other Confederate cruisers now excluded. The total of these claims was stated at about $1,200,000. Mr. William B. Shattuck, of Boston, was then heard in behalf of the admission of claims for the reimbursement of war premiums. Mr. Charles C. Beaman, Jr., of New-York, next spoke in the interest of certain Massachusetts insurance companies, arguing that they and similar corporations are entitled to be subrogated to the rights of the persons whose losses were made good by them. A large number of other counsel were present, but as the House met at noon the committee could not sit to hear further arguments, and adjourned until 10 o'clock next Thursday morning, when the consideration of these subjects will be resumed.

The Post Office authorities here are entirely reticent concerning the reported discovery of fraudulent seals upon bids for carrying the mails accepted by the department. The department detectives who have been investigating the matter decline to state what recent frauds, if any, have been discovered, and the Postmaster General himself has not been advised by them of the result of the examination, which is still in progress. It is evident, however, that they are satisfied frauds, in addition to those discovered eighteen months ago, have been perpetrated, and they are still active in search for the direct proofs and the parties implicated.

PAYING THE STATE WARRANTS.

AN OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AUTHORIZES THE TREASURER TO RECOGNIZE MR. SCHUYLER AS DE FACTO AUDITOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Early this week State Treasurer Ross consulted the Attorney General in reference to paying warrants signed by Mr. Schuyler while that official's legal standing remained undetermined. The Treasurer held with the Governor that Mr. Schuyler was de facto Auditor, but he thought it prudent to consult the law officer of the State before making any payments. Mr. Fairchild informed Mr. Ross that Mr. Schuyler was clothed with the full powers of Auditor, and that he would write a letter maintaining that opinion which should be the Treasurer's authority for recognizing Mr. Schuyler. Upon this assurance, Mr. Ross paid all the warrants signed by Mr. Schuyler during the week, and that fact was announced in the New-York papers on Thursday. The Attorney General informed your correspondent to-day, that he was preparing an opinion to send to Mr. Ross, setting forth that Mr. Schuyler is de facto Auditor. As Mr. Fairchild had to leave for New-York on the afternoon train, he did not think he would have the opinion finished in time to transmit to the Auditor to-day. The object of the Attorney General's visit to New-York is to prosecute William A. Fowler, the Brooklyn Water Board Commissioner, who has been indicted for fraudulently taking money from the gas companies of that city.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REFUSAL TO COMPENSATE CANADA FOR NON-FULFILLMENT OF AN AGREEMENT TO BUILD A RAILWAY—A FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—The *Globe* to-day says: "It is understood the Government of British Columbia have given a point blank refusal to the offer of the Dominion Government to pay the sum of $750,000 as compensation for the non-fulfillment of the agreement on the part of the latter to build a line of railway from Esquimault to Nanaimo. We don't know that it need occasion anybody in Canada much concern. The Canadian Government have done all they could. They listened to the appeal made by the British Columbian Premier, fairly considered the suggestion of the Colonial Secretary, assented to an advance of the original offer, and came to Parliament for authority to give effect to the terms then settled upon; but they could not compel Parliament to assent to their propositions, and the Senate having refused to pass the Esquimault and Nanaimo bill, there remained only for the Government of Canada to propose some fair equivalent. This they have done, it has been rejected, and there the matter rests for the present."

A special dispatch from Victoria says an official statement, laid before the Legislature, shows an indebtedness to the amount of $487,000, but there are others not stated in the accounts amounting to not less than $150,000. An independent member of the House moved a resolution demanding permission to secede from the union, but the motion fell through for want of a seconder.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—1 A. M.—Rain or snow has prevailed in Tennessee, and northward over the lake region and North-west and in New-England and the Middle States, with falling barometer and slight rise of temperature, except in the North-west, where the barometer is now rising, with colder northerly winds. Clear or fair weather and higher temperature are reported from the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where the winds are southerly and the barometer falling slightly. The barometer is now highest off the New-England coast, and lowest in Michigan. The Mississippi River has risen twenty-seven inches at Cairo, and thirty-two inches at Memphis. The Ohio has risen thirty-two inches at Cincinnati, and fallen thirty-three inches at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and Middle States, snow or rain, with fresh and brisk easterly winds, falling barometer, slowly-rising temperature, followed by clearing weather in Virginia.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, partly cloudy and warmer weather continue, with south-east to south-west winds and falling barometer during the day.

For the South-west, increasing cloudiness, and winds shifting to northerly and westerly, with lower temperature and rising barometer.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Upper Lake region, areas of rain or snow, winds shifting to northerly and westerly, with lower temperature and rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clearing and partly cloudy, colder weather, with northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer during the day.

For the lower lake region, cloudy weather, with rain or snow, southerly to westerly winds, followed by rising barometer and slight fall of temperature.

Cautionary signals continue at the stations on the New-Jersey coast, and are ordered for stations from New-York to Eastport.

The Central Mississippi River will rise at stations above Vicksburg.

THE CHARLESTON RACES.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—This was the fifth day of the annual meeting of the South Carolina Jockey Club. The following are the summaries: First race, for all ages; three-mile heats; purse, $500; $400 to first and $100 to second horse; Damon, 1, 1; Mary, 2, 2; time, 6.08½, 6.13. Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles three feet six inches high; purse, $300; welter weights; $250 to first horse and $50 to second; Vandal, Jr., 1; Busy Bee, 2; Charley Cheatham, 3; time, 4.01. Oxmore and Babcock's colt threw their riders. Third race, for all ages; best three in five; purse, $400; $300 to first and $100 to second horse; Egypt, 1, 1, 1; Prussian, 2, 2, 2; Ascot, 3, 3, 4; Lottie Moore, 4, 4, 3; Bayline, dis.; time, 1.51½, 1.52, 1.49. Fourth race, consolation purse, $250; for beaten horses; horses beaten once allowed seven pounds; twice, ten pounds; three times, twelve pounds; one mile and a half; Marmion, 1; John Payne, 2; Larry Hart, 3; time, 2.44½.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY.

A BATTLE BETWEEN TURKISH TROOPS AND THE INSURGENTS—DEFEAT OF THE FORMER—A LARGE ARMY TO BE CONCENTRATED IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The *Times* correspondent at Ragusa, telegraphs under date of Friday, 21st, as follows: "I have just returned here after witnessing the attack by the insurgents on the Turkish intrenched position on the hill between Ragusa and Trebinje, whither the Turks had fled after the action of the 18th. One of the breastworks was captured. An inner breastwork was gallantly defended, and was evacuated by fifty Turkish survivors during the night of Thursday, and a number of these were killed during the succeeding flight. Trebinje is completely demoralized. No troops are moving to relieve the beleaguered detachment, and the insurgents hold the road uncontested. Trebinje is threatened with famine, and the population is mutinous. The total number of Turks killed during the two days' fighting is 380, while the insurgents had 100 killed and wounded."

Dispatches to the Reuter Telegram Company from Ragusa, place the Turkish dead, in the fight near Trebinje, at 450, and the insurgents at sixty. Number of the wounded on both sides have been brought to Ragusa for medical treatment.

The *Daily News* special Paris telegram says it is reported that Turkey is preparing to concentrate a large army in Bulgaria next month.

ROME, Jan. 22.—It is reported here that the Porte has unofficially accepted Count Andrassy's proposals for the pacification of the disturbed provinces.

RAGUSA, Jan. 22.—In consequence of the Turkish defeat, it is now reported that Trebinje is in the hands of the insurgents.

FRANCE.

A CONTESTED DEPUTYSHIP IN PARIS—M. GAMBETTA'S RECENT SPEECH—THE REPORTED FRENCH SQUADRON IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The *Moniteur* announces that ex-President Thiers will contest the Deputyship for the ninth arrondissement of Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The *Daily News'* Paris special says that a meeting of the Senatorial delegates recently elected for the Department of Seine was held to-day, at which it was unanimously agreed to support the candidatures of Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc. They will meet again on Sunday to finally fix the list.

The *Times* Paris telegram in reviewing the speech which M. Leon Gambetta privately delivered recently at Aix, says the speech will force itself on the attention of all France. It is essentially an appeal to conciliation and the programme of the moderate Republic. The speech, which is very long, says: "We do not want a monopoly. We are too anxious to repair the losses of France to exclude any Frenchman from the task of raising up the country. They must, however, enter the Republic honestly."

The *Standard's* special telegram from Paris states that a semi-official note has been published denying the reports of the formation of a French squadron in the Mediterranean and the collection of military stores at Nancy.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The awards on the plays on the subject of the American Revolution submitted to M. Michaelis were partially announced to-day. The jury was examined of Messrs. Victor Hugo, Legouvé, Augier, Grenville-Murray, and Perrin. The first prize was undecided. The second was divided between two pieces respectively entitled "The New World" and "A Great Citizen." The authors were awarded 2,000 francs each. The play "Free America" took the third prize, 1,000 francs. The names of the authors will be published this afternoon.

The Committee of Inquiry into the acts of the Government of the National Defense have published a reply to the attacks of the Republicans. The *Official Journal* reproduces their remarks, and says: "The result of the committee's inquiries should be widely known, so as to convince the people to confide only in those who combat every form of revolution." The above has produced a great impression in France.

SPAIN.

REPORTS FROM THE RECENT ELECTIONS—A LARGE MAJORITY FOR THE MINISTERIALISTS—THE CARLISTS BOMBARDING SAN SEBASTIAN.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—Reports from the elections recently held for members of the Cortes throughout Spain are already coming in. In Madrid it is thought the Ministerialists have secured five districts, while two others return a Constitutionalist and a Progressist respectively. Many Constitutionalist and Republican candidates retired from the contest. Provisional reports state that the Ministerialist majority is large everywhere.

Later.—So far as known only two Republican candidates have been elected to the Cortes. Señor Castelar was unsuccessful everywhere.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—The Carlists severely bombarded San Sebastian on Thursday. Some of the inhabitants were killed.

The story of the Carlist General Tristany's having submitted to the Alfonsist authorities is disbelieved at San Sebastian. The persons who submitted to the Spanish Consul at Bayonne were some of the Navarrese Carlist Junta.

ITALY.

THE VATICAN WILL NOT RESIST THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF SEMINARIES.

ROME, Jan. 22.—The Vatican has decided that it will not resist the inspection of the seminaries by Government officials.

CHINA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GROSVENOR MISSION AT CHING KIANG.

HONG KONG, Jan. 22.—The Grosvenor mission has arrived at Ching Kiang, in the province of Yunnan.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A RUSSIAN BARK ASHORE—ACCIDENT TO AN AMERICAN SHIP.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Russian bark Nester, Capt. Durchman, which arrived at Bristol Jan. 1, from Philadelphia, has gone ashore near the former port.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 21.—The American ship Star of the West, Capt. Gardner, from New-York Nov. 30, for Shanghai, has put into this port leaky. She will discharge cargo in order to repair.

BRISTOL, Jan. 22.—The brig Nestor, before reported ashore here, was floated after cutting away the foremast and mainmast. She will return to her dock here for repairs.

The Norwegian bark Anna, Capt. Wingaard, from New-York Dec. 16, for Gloucester, collided near here last night with the German bark Pomona, Capt. Bohm, from Philadelphia Dec. 18, for Bristol. Both vessels were seriously damaged.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION IN ENGLAND—ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND A NUMBER WOUNDED—THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—It is stated that a triple collision has occurred on the Great Northern Railway near Huntingdon. The accounts are that the Scotch express collided with a mineral train, and that the express from London ran into the *débris* of the first two. A special train conveying doctors has left London for the scene of the collision. In consequence of the interruption to telegraphic communication by the storm nothing is known as to the loss of life.

Later.—The *News* states that it has been ascertained that two persons were killed and many severely injured before the occurrence of the second collision.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening states that the railway accident at Huntingdon was occasioned by a blinding snow-storm. Eleven persons were killed by the collisions.

The *Times* says the dullness in Mincing Lane continues, but coffee has experienced a good demand at some further advance upon Plantation Ceylon. According to the present estimates the crop will generally be short. More liberal shipments are reported from Rio Janeiro, which may, if continued, influence the value of ordinary qualities here. Sugar continues depressed.

The Duke of Edinburgh to-day opened the Royal Aquarium at Westminster. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh was to have opened the institution, but she was unavoidably prevented from attending.

The National Rifle Association, at a meeting to-day, further resolved that, Sir Henry Halford having been appointed representative of the association for the conduct of the proposed match, he be requested to communicate the resolution adopted by the association to the New-York Association, and to make all the necessary arrangements.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—The stormy weather still continues. Notwithstanding the network of telegraph lines between this place and London the communication is entirely destroyed, a circumstance that has not occurred before for years.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The *Evening Standard* has a telegram from Dublin stating that the students of Dublin University have been compelled to refuse to participate in the international boat race at Philadelphia this year, because an acceptance would clash with the usual Henley Regatta arrangements.

GERMANY.

REPORTED ILLNESS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says that Prince Bismarck is confined to his room with neuralgia occasioned by a cold.

RUSSIA.

DENIAL OF THE REPORT THAT TROOPS ARE TO BE CONCENTRATED IN WESTERN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency denies the report recently circulated to the effect that Russia intends to concentrate troops in Western Russia in the Spring.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

A BINGHAMTON TOBACCONIST SHOOTS A HOUSEBREAKER—SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF THE WOUNDED THIEF.

BINGHAMTON, Jan. 22.—John Hayden, a burglar, from Owego, entered the house of George A. Kent, a tobacconist, on Court street, at 3 o'clock this morning. Kent hearing a noise got up and found the burglar in his bedroom, armed with a knife, which Kent mistook for a pistol. He told the burglar, who was masked, to take whatever he wanted and go away, and to show that he would not molest him Kent went back to bed. The burglar seized a watch and chain and a pocket-book containing some money and went into the sitting-room, shutting the bedroom door. Kent thereupon pinched his baby to make it cry, so that the burglar would not hear his movements, and going to the doorway commenced firing on the burglar, who was standing under a gas-light in the sitting-room. He fired four times, but missed him. They then clinched, and Kent fired two more shots, one of which took effect in the muscles of the burglar's right arm, above the elbow, and the other in the right breast. The last shot took an upward course, and lodged in the man's side. The burglar fell, with Kent on top of him. While Mrs. Kent was gone for the stove poker to reinforce her husband, the burglar freed himself from Kent's grasp and escaped. He hastened to the house of John Dunn, on Henry street, half a mile away, and representing that he had been shot and robbed by highwaymen, obtained admittance; and a doctor was sent for to dress his wounds. An hour after the Police found the burglar at Dunn's, and took him in custody. He is badly wounded, but may recover. Hayden had no pistol, but had an accomplice in the house with him who was armed with a revolver, but who ran off when Kent began firing. Hayden refused to give his name. He was sent to the House of Correction at Rochester twelve years ago from Bingampton for stealing, and had only been out of jail six months.

MR. LANDIS' TRIAL.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 22.—The Landis trial was resumed this morning. Almost the entire session was taken up by Col. William E. Potter, of the prisoner's counsel, in reading some voluminous evidence previously given by a number of witnesses in support of the insanity plea. The evidence extended over a period of nearly ten years. Under the decision of Judge Reed on Friday, sustaining Attorney General Vanatta's objection to an opinion from Dr. Ray, the scientific expert, in relation to Landis' insanity, the reading of the testimony was necessary before the defence could ask the insanity expert the question: "In view of the testimony you have heard, do you consider that Landis was insane or sane at the time he shot Mr. Carruth, on March 19, 1875?" The reading was suspended in order to allow Marshall Plummer, of Salem, to testify to meeting Landis at Trenton in February last, when he looked like an insane man. The reading was then continued until 1 o'clock, when the court adjourned until Monday morning.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—In the New South Wales Parliament, on the 3d of December, in debate on the condition of the Pacific mail service by the way of San Francisco, the Minister, in reply to questions, stated that the contract had been properly fulfilled thus far. One member declared that the Colony had been swindled to the amount of £50,000 under the late contract, and there was no reason to expect better things from the new contract under the present control of Manager Hall. The matter was discussed by other members. A full statement of the condition of the service was promised as soon as communication could be had with the Government of New-Zealand, and the contractors would be held strictly responsible for any failure to fulfill the terms of the contract.

THE REVOLUTION IN SONORA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Tucson says, in relation to the Sonora revolution on the 6th inst: Sernas' forces defeated the State troops, under the Secretary of State, who had been to Guaymas for supplies and money, capturing treasure, arms, &c. Sernas' head-quarters are now at Hermasillo. Nearly all the neighboring towns have declared for him. The State head-quarters are at Aguaga, seventy-five miles north of Guaymas, where they have 1,100 men who will soon march to Guaymas.

GOSSIP FROM ENGLAND.

EGYPT AND BRITISH FINANCIERS.

RUMORS OF DIFFICULTIES—NUBAR PASHA'S DOWNFALL—ITS SIGNIFICANCE AS TO THE KHEDIVE'S INTENTIONS—PUBLIC SENTIMENT AS IT IS—THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1876.

It is yet impossible to know what amount of truth there is in the story of differences having arisen between the Egyptian authorities and the English Financial Commission, which produced a sort of panic on the Stock Exchange a few days ago; but it would seem that though the Khédive may have shown symptoms of restiveness under the new yoke, he has prudently decided that the moment has not yet arrived for openly kicking over the traces. Nubar Pasha has resigned or been dismissed, and however the fact may be stated, the result comes to pretty much the same thing. Nobody who knows anything of Egypt can doubt that the withdrawal of Nubar Pasha from the Egyptian Administration, whatever may be the explanation of it, is a very serious and significant incident. Hitherto Nubar Pasha has been the ruling mind in the Executive of his country, and has enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his master, and nothing is more unlikely than that he has now been really thrown over. He may be out of office, but it can hardly be doubted that he will still retain a certain share of his former power. That he is opposed to English intervention may be inferred from his having left office to smoothe the way for Mr. Cave; but it would be rash to jump to the conclusion that his retirement implies that the Khédive has decided to place himself unreservedly in the hands of the English. Indeed, it does not require much discernment to see that out of office Nubar Pasha may be more useful as an opponent of English influence than if he had remained at his post. As the immediate representative of the Khédive, whatever he said or did to the latter would necessarily be compromising, and no distinction could be drawn between what Nubar Pasha said and what the Khédive approved. But now that he has laid down his official position he can do a great deal without embarrassing the Khédive. Nubar Pasha in this matter, it must be remembered, does not represent himself alone; he represents the whole administrative service of Egypt, which is tooth and nail opposed to innovations and reforms, and which he has abundant private opportunities of influencing and directing.

THE REMOVAL OF NUBAR PASHA.

The facts of the case, as far as they are known, seem to be that Mr. Cave refused to accept from the Egyptian officials a general statement of their affairs vouched for by themselves, and insisted upon the proof of each item of income or expenditure, so that he might judge for himself how far it was genuine. This was resented as an insult by Nubar Pasha, and it would appear that at first the Khédive himself was also, or pretended to be, affronted. As Nubar Pasha has been removed, it must be supposed that the Khédive, on reflection, was not prepared, at least as yet, to quarrel with the English. But this certainly does not show that he has made up his mind to surrender to them at discretion, and to disclose frankly the exact state of his affairs. There seems to be no doubt that he is feeling his way with France, and perhaps in other quarters, and that in a few months he will be in a better position to decide who is his best friend, or at least from which side he has the best chance of getting the support necessary for his own interests. It will be seen, therefore, that the distrust which exists in regard to the Khédive's conduct does not depend merely on the truth of the rumors which are now prevalent, but on a consideration of his character, position, and temptations. He has got four millions down from the English Government; what more can he expect from them? Four millions is, for so reckless and extravagant a Prince, with all the money-lenders in Europe ready to do business with him, only a trifle; and the chief value of his recent sale of Suez Canal shares will be, as far as he is concerned, as a stepping-stone to future advances, if not from England, then from others.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The momentary enthusiasm with which the transaction was first greeted in this country has been steadily subsiding since the subject has been fully brought out, and nothing is more improbable than that the English Government will venture to go any further. At any rate, there is some likelihood that the Khédive will think his chances in this quarter exhausted, and that it will be as well for him to look out for some new friends. In a contest of diplomacy with such a power as Russia, England has hitherto always been very simple minded and easily check-mated. Her parliamentary system, which requires that everything should be disclosed to the public, renders this almost inevitable, whereas the Russian Government can prepare secretly for a stroke of policy, can strike on the instant, and has no one to justify itself to. As to the Khédive, we can only judge of him as we do of other people with whom we have had dealings. All that is known of him is that he is extravagant and unscrupulous; that he wastes in idle display and profligate extravagance the resources of his country, and that his only conception of finance is to go to the Jews whenever he wants money, and pay them any interest they insist upon. It is obvious, therefore, that now he has his four millions sterling in pocket, he is not likely to be very subservient to England, except at the price of a further *quid pro quo*. Will he get that? Can the English Government afford to give it him? These are the questions of the hour. People who believe in the sudden conversion to honesty and respectability of such men as the Khédive are like those innocent women who, in novels at least, have faith in the instant reclamation of a rake and gambler by being just smiled upon. On the whole, I should say that the British public is beginning to doubt whether it would not be better to have its four millions back in its pocket, ready for any emergency.

THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.

It has been known for some time that Lord Northbrook was anxious to give up the Governor Generalship of India, both on personal and political grounds, for his health is suffering from the climate and he has also had differences with the Home Government on the all important question of Indian taxation. As a Baring, he is a wealthy man and he has also a good chance of making his way in political life at home, and for such a man the attractions of Indian life, even at the highest point, are by no means considerable. Lord Northbrook, in fact, would have willingly resigned last year, but it was felt that it would be inconvenient to have a change in the Viceroyalty at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit; and Lord Northbrook himself had a delicacy in seeming to shrink from the expenses of a royal visit, which would have been thrown on his successor. So he remained, but on the understanding that he should be relieved as soon as possible; and he gets an Earldom for his pains. If Lord Northbrook's retirement has not, however, been much of a surprise, the choice of Lord Lytton, Bulwer Lytton's son, as his successor has been. There was a great outcry when at a former time Mr. Disraeli sent out Lord Mayo, but Mayo turned out very well, and Mr. Disraeli's appreciation of character was justified. It is doubtful, however, whether the plan of selecting a man for such a place who is new to the work, has no special knowledge of India, and has never distinguished himself in any public way, is always likely to be successful. Lord Lytton has always got on very creditably in diplomacy. He is a pleasant drawing-room and dinner-party man, writes verses, retails *bon mots*, and seems to have the faculty of making himself socially agreeable. His poetical efforts have never risen beyond a weak reflection of Byronic misanthropy, and he was once convicted of borrowing from the German a translation of Servian ballads which he pretended to be from the original tongue. The qualities which are serviceable in the back-stairs service of diplomacy are scarcely of the kind which make a statesman; and it is emphatically a statesman that India requires. It is possible that Lord Lytton, like Lord Mayo, may prove a good card, but it is felt that the experiment is too hazardous. On the face of it, nothing can be more monstrous than to say that out of all the men who have borne rule in India, not one is equal to this comparatively young and inexperienced diplomatist.

THE NEW PUBLIC WORSHIP ACT.

The first case under the new Public Worship act has just come before Lord Penzance, formerly Judge of the Divorce Court, and now Dean of the Court of Arches. It is a suit against a very high ritualist clergyman at Folkstone, Rev. C. J. Risdale, at the instance of three parishioners, and the charges against him are that he used lighted candles at the communion table; that at the communion service he wore an alb and chasuble; that he mixed water with the sacramental wine; that he used wafer bread; that he stood at the west side of the table and turned his back to the people; that he knelt upon saying the prayer of consecration; that he caused the Agnus to be sung; that he administered the communion to a single person; that he had processions of acolytes carrying banners and a cross; that he wore a beretta (cap) in addition to the chasuble, and that he had put up within the church the Roman Catholic "Stations of the Cross." Several of these things were admitted by the defendant, but he contended that they were lawful, or that he had given them up. After the evidence and addresses from counsel had been heard, the Judge asked the parties to hand in some form of prayer showing what they wished the court to do. Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, who appeared for the clergyman, said he had no part in the matter, except to express a hope that the prayer on the other side would not be granted. The Judge, however, said that both sides must offer a prayer, and Mr. Stephen replied, "Then our prayer will be a very short one—to be let alone," which caused much laughter. The Judge has reserved his decision.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

George Eliot is about to give us a new novel in eight monthly parts at five shillings each, and Mr. Anthony Trollope has also decided on a similar form of publication for a serial story. George Eliot's book is called *Daniel Deronda*, and is a story of modern English life. Mr. Trollope's novel is also modern in plot, and is called *The Prime Minister*. Mr. Swinburne's new classical tragedy "Erectheus," has been very flatteringly received by the critics. Tennyson is said to have again something in the press.

J. H. F.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OPTICS.

LECTURE AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE BY PROF. C. F. BRACKETT.

Prof. C. F. Brackett, of Princeton College, delivered a lecture in the free course at Cooper Institute last evening, on Photographic Optics, which was illustrated by numerous diagrams cast on a screen by means of oxyhydrogen light. The Professor said that light was formerly supposed to consist of luminous particles passing from the eye to the object. Now it was known that the particles passed from the object to the eye. Light, however, like sound, was not a thing, but an action, a motion communicated to the ether which surrounds us. To produce light, an organic body was requisite. The lecturer then proceeded to exhibit the different modes by which light may be produced, as by rubbing together two pieces of quartz, and how it may be intensified, as by the combustion of lime, platinum, steel, carbon, &c., in the flame of common gas. The electric lamp was also exhibited, and its mode of action explained. Prof. Brackett then passed on to exemplify the manner in which photographs are produced. The action of light in causing the bright colors of carpets and curtains to fade, and in darkening certain kinds of wood-work were, he said, the simplest and most familiar photographs or light-writing that we are acquainted with. The action of lenses, and the mode in which non-luminous bodies may, by reflection, be made to appear as if they were luminous were also fully explained. The action of false lenses was then shown, and their effect in causing a body of unnatural color to appear round the edges of the objects exhibited through them was illustrated by pictures cast on the screen. The passage of luminous particles through prisms and lenses and the changes the rays undergo in the process was next taken up, and specimens of the newest and most approved kind of photographic lenses were exhibited and their construction explained. The lecture, which was attentively listened to by a very large audience, is to be continued next week.

GEN. DAKIN AND THE SECOND DIVISION.

The annual report of Major Gen. Dakin, commanding the Second Division, N. G. S. N. Y., Brooklyn, has just been forwarded to Albany. Mention is made in detail of the various parades of the several regiments in this command, and the annual inspection and muster. The entire division, forming a total of 2,285 officers and men, paraded on Oct. 12, at Prospect Park parade ground, on which occasion it was reviewed by the Commander in Chief. The Fifth Brigade held a parade for review by the Mayor on July 5, on which occasion 1,088 men and officers were present. At the annual inspection, which occurred during the month of October, the Fifth Brigade mustered 1,213 men, the Eleventh, 1,347, and the entire division, including the several troops of cavalry and batteries of artillery, mustered a total present of 2,691 men and officers. The various organizations have made returns indicating the number of men who have made the requisite number of parades to enable them to receive the benefit of the uniform fund, resulting in an aggregate of 3,421 men and officers. The grand total of men doing duty in the division on Dec. 31 was 3,286. Rifle practice had not during the past year received the amount of attention desired by Gen. Dakin, who recommended that the time required of the troops at Creedmoor should not exceed two days in any year in order that they might not be deprived of the customary and necessary parades. The amount expended for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1875, for the Second Division by the county was $18,299 68. Gen. Dakin, in conclusion, recommended the amendment of the code so as to permit men holding non-commissioned officers' warrants at the expiration of their terms to retain their positions if they re-enlist at once after being discharged.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German Republican Central Committee met and reorganized on Friday evening. The names of the delegates from the various Assembly districts were called, and nearly all responded. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer; First Vice President, W. Grasse; Second Vice President, C. Schwedler; Recording Secretary, G. Beyerle; Corresponding Secretary, L. Weil; Treasurer, L. Naumann. The President at the close of the election addressed the meeting as follows:

Fellow Republicans: For this renewed expression of your confidence in re-electing me to the honorable office of President of your committee for this the Centennial year, I tender to you, one and all, my heartfelt thanks. The signs are favorable; a Republican victory in the approaching Presidential election seems certain. The Democratic Party entrusted by the people with power in the National House of Representatives on their promise to do better than before, have succeeded only in showing that they are the same Bourbons in prosperity as in adversity—that they have forgotten nothing and learned nothing. To be defeated was fortunate, if it served to demonstrate this inflexible, unchangeable character of Democracy, and it accords with "the eternal fitness of things" if it results in bringing about a Republican victory on the Centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic. Gentlemen, again I thank you.

THE BLEECKER STREET RAILROAD.

REPORT OF THE RECEIVER—ESTIMATED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Alvan S. Southworth, the Receiver of the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railway Company, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday his inventory of the company's property and liabilities. In the accompanying report he calls attention to the necessity for a careful management of the road, under the direction of the court, to the end that the specific value of the franchises, &c., may be determined by the honest earnings of the road. The following was the condition of the company on Dec. 27, 1875, when its affairs came into the hands of the Receiver:

ASSETS.

Bank account	$456 92
Cash on hand	80 00
Six first mortgage bonds, deposited with the Pacific Insurance Company as collateral for loan of $3,000	6,000 00
Estimated value of lease, Gansevoort place	75,000 00
Estimated value of franchises	1,500,000 00
Estimated value of road and road-bed	120,000 00
Estimated value of buildings	6,000 00
Estimated value of horses	24,005 00
Estimated value of cars	25,975 00
Snow-plows, &c	725 00
Miscellaneous	24 50
Total	$1,758,266 42

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid bills		$12,501 84
Bills payable		12,545 24
Deposits due contractors	$2,025 00	
Less cash on hand	125 00—	1,900 00
Rent of Gansevoort block to Jan. 1, 1876		19,405 72
Taxes 1869 to 1874 and interest		28,737 27
Assessments and interest		3,266 57
Salaries due		1,095 00
Pay-rolls due		5,478 61
Interest on bonds due July, 1875		24,395 00
Interest on bonds due Jan. 1, 1876		24,290 00
Expenses at Albany 1874 and 1875 for procuring amendments to charter		1,000 00
Claim United States Government		8,167 13
Claim Third Avenue Railroad for use of tracks, and claims of various persons for legal services and for damages to person and property		undetermined.
Determined liabilities		142,782 38
To which add issue of stock		900,000 00
First mortgage bonds		700,000 00
Second mortgage extension bonds		3,000 00
Total		$1,745,781 00

RECAPITULATION.

Assets as above	$1,758,266 42
Liabilities (determined)	1,745,781 00
Balance	$12,485 42

From this balance, however, there remain to be deducted the undetermined claims above referred to. The remainder of the second mortgage extension bonds to the amount of $277,000 are said to be deposited with the New-York Safe Deposit Company.

BURGLARS AND SNEAK THIEVES.

STORES BROKEN OPEN AND ROBBED—ARREST OF SOME OF THE OFFENDERS.

John M. Graham and Thomas McAndrews, two clever burglars, were arrested early yesterday morning by Sergt. Boehm and Detective Hagan, of the Fifth Precinct, having been caught in the act of attempting to rob the warehouse of John Angell & Co., dry goods finishers, at No. 44 Hudson street. It appears that on the 5th inst. the accused hired a room on the second floor of the tenement house No. 42 Hudson street. Their suspicious movements attracted the attention of a woman living on the same floor, and she informed Capt. Caffrey. The matter was placed in the hands of Sergt. Boehm and Detective Hagan, who watched the place. At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning they forced their way into the room and found Graham and McAndrews in the act of cutting the wall into the adjoining building. They had succeeded in making an aperture in the tenement house wall sufficiently large to allow a man to pass through easily, and had removed all but one course of bricks in the wall of the dry goods warehouse. The prisoners were taken to the Tombs Police Court for examination.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman Cooper, of the Fourth Precinct, found the door of the premises No. 81 Ann street open, and on examining the building found in the hallway five large bags containing 259 dozen of fine pen and pocket knives, valued at $1,800. An investigation showed that these goods had been stolen from the cutlery store of Chambers & Murray, No. 51 Beekman street, by burglars, who had gained access to the rear of the Beekman street building through the hallway of No. 81 Ann street, and forced open a rear door of the building. They had carried the goods to the hallway on Ann street, when they became probably frightened at the approach of the officer and fled, leaving the property behind them. They, however, carried away with them four silk umbrellas, an overcoat, and a pair of pantaloons, valued in all at $65.

It was discovered yesterday morning that during Friday night the workshop of Hastings & Co., manufacturers of gold leaf, on the fourth floor of Nos. 8 and 10 Reade street, had been visited by a thief, the safe unlocked, and $75 in cash and twenty packages of gold leaf, valued at $180, stolen therefrom. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by one of the employes of the firm. The keys of the workshop are deposited every night in a hole in the wall of the hallway and the key of the safe is left hanging on a nail in the workshop. No violence was used in effecting an entrance to the shop or the safe, and the keys were found in their usual places yesterday morning.

The apartments of L. Oberlain, on the third floor of No. 277 East Seventy-seventh street, were entered by sneak thieves on Friday, and wearing apparel and silverware valued at $64 were stolen.

A sneak thief entered the residence of W. S. Raymond, No. 40 West Twenty-seventh street, on Friday evening, and walked off with a bronze clock valued at $75.

While Mr. John Coup, of No. 139 Bleecker street, was standing in front of his residence on Friday evening, an adroit thief relieved him of his gold watch, valued at $60.

A number of small robberies were reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday, the value of the property stolen ranging from $5 to $25.

ALTERATIONS AT THE HIPPODROME.

The interior of the Hippodrome is filled with an army of carpenters and gas-fitters, who are busily employed in altering and rearranging it for the Moody and Sankey meetings. The interior of the building has been divided into three apartments. The first will be entered from the Fourth avenue, and will be provided with a large platform and seats capable of accommodating several hundred persons. Next to this is a smaller apartment, which will probably be used for conferences and select meetings, and adjoining this is the main apartment, which appears to be capable of seating fifteen hundred or two thousand persons. This will be entered from Lexington avenue. All these apartments have been fitted with gas-burners in so liberal a manner that there will be no difficulty in holding services there at night. The acoustic properties of the three apartments have also received attention, and it is believed that speakers from the platforms will be heard without difficulty. The old seats of the Hippodrome have been utilized as far as practicable, and on the floor chairs will be placed. Each apartment will be thoroughly warmed by furnace heat. At present it is believed that no services will take place in the Hippodrome until the first of February. The main room has not yet been provided with chairs, but these will be forthcoming during the week. The first apartment is nearly ready for use.

THE ARION CENTENNIAL CARNIVALS.

The second of the Centennial carnivals given by the Arion Singing Society, which took place last evening at the society rooms in St. Mark's place, proved to be of the same enjoyable character as its predecessor of a fortnight ago. The interest of the entertainment was enhanced by the addition of exercises commemorative of the twenty-second anniversary of the organization. These consisted of speeches, commendable as well for their wit as for their appropriateness. Although the first part of the programme proper was similar to that of the previous carnival, the second part was considerably altered, its chief feature, aside from the comic songs, being the reading of a "Fool's Newspaper," by its editor, Mr. C. Buchheister, whose remarks were duly appreciated and applauded by the audience. One of the pleasantest features of the occasion was the singing of a serio-comic ode entitled "Centennial." The remainder of the evening was given up to dancing and social enjoyment. The next carnival will be celebrated on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 5.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Boston, is at the Grand Hotel.

Prof. F. L. Ritter, of Vassar College, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and Lieut. George B. Livingston, United States Navy, are at the St. James Hotel.

Hon. Henry S. Sanford, formerly United States Minister to Belgium, and Luis de Potestad, of Spain, are at the Brevoort House.

United States District Attorney Richard Crowley, of Lockport, N. Y.; Gen. John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., and ex-Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

ITS PROPOSED NEW ARMORY.

HOW ITS PRESENT QUARTERS WERE PROVIDED—STRUGGLE FOR A SITE—HOW THE MONEY IS TO BE OBTAINED—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS—THE STRUCTURE TO COST $330,000.

As the officers of the Seventh Regiment have decided to erect their new armory by their own exertions, independent of assistance from the City authorities, the history of the movement may be of interest. Up to the year 1845 the several companies were scattered about the City, only coming together on the occasion of a parade or to celebrate some important event. Early in that year, however, the project of erecting an armory sufficiently large to accommodate all the companies received careful consideration, and various propositions in relation to the purchase of property upon which to erect a building were entertained. For ten years the subject was agitated, but it was not until the year 1855 that any decisive steps were taken. In that year, upon application to the Common Council, an ordinance was passed which provided for rebuilding Tompkins Market, then in a dilapidated condition, at the same time fitting up the two upper stories for an armory for the regiment. After much delay and difficulty, the building was finally completed and the regiment moved into its new quarters in the Autumn of 1860. The rooms for the use of the Board of Officers and companies were furnished at the expense of the regiment. Some of the company rooms were lavishly fitted up, and cost as high as $6,000 in those days, which would be equivalent to $10,000 at the present time. When the regiment moved into the armory, the location was considered central, but from 1860 to 1868 the gradual migration of the people to the upper end of the island made the location of the armory inconvenient, and in 1868 the members of the regiment first began the agitation of the question of a new armory further up town, and more conveniently located for the accommodation of those members whose residences were situated in the upper part of the City. Reservoir Square at that time seemed to be a desirable locality for an armory, and the Legislature was urged to authorize the use of a part of that park for the purpose. This action was pursued for several years, but the project was strenuously opposed by the people residing in the neighborhood of the square, who desired to preserve it as a park or play-ground for their children. There was a general opposition on the part of the public, on the ground that there were already too few breathing-places or parks for the people, and that the grant of this park to the Seventh Regiment for an armory would establish a precedent by which Madison square or Central Park might be similarly occupied. In 1873 the members of the Legislature representing this City suggested to the officers of the Seventh Regiment that they might accept, in lieu of Reservoir square, the block bounded by Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Fourth and Lexington avenues, a part of which was formerly Hamilton square, as a site for an armory. The matter was referred to the Board of Officers, most of whom believed the location was too far north to properly accommodate the regiment for its drills, and ordinary military purposes. During the Summer of that year, however, a map was made showing the location of the residences of the officers and other members of the regiment, which demonstrated that the location of the armory on that site would better accommodate the majority of the members of the regiment than the Tompkins Market Armory at Sixth street. Accordingly a bill was passed by the Legislature in 1874, authorizing and directing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to lease to the field officers of the Seventh Regiment, as Trustees for the regiment, the block previously described, as part of Hamilton square. The lease was duly executed in September of the same year. The next question which arose was how to obtain the necessary funds for erecting the armory. The regiment was divided in its opinion on this point, some contending that the armory should be erected entirely at public expense, while others believed that it was politic and practicable for the regiment to erect an armory by the subscriptions of its active and veteran members, with the aid of public-spirited citizens generally. It was finally decided to make an application for the necessary legislation to secure the erection of the armory at public expense, all the members agreeing that the time and labor devoted by them to military duty was a sufficient burden, and that it was the duty of the City to furnish an efficient military organization proper military accommodations for drilling purposes. During last year, the necessary legislation was secured, the proper demand under the law was made upon the City, with the approval of the State military authorities and an appropriation was made. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, however, failed to place in the tax-levy any appropriation, the board being divided upon the question as to the legality of such action. As the law was considered mandatory, an application was made to the courts for a mandamus, which was denied by Judge Donohue. In the meantime it became apparent that public opinion, as expressed through the press and individuals whose judgment was entitled to consideration, was adverse to the erection of any buildings at public expense for any such purpose at the present time, on account of the large amount of indebtedness hanging over the City, the heavy taxation, and general depression of business. It was also urged that this would be a precedent for other applications for buildings of a similar character, that the money might not be properly expended, &c. As the regiment could not well afford to be antagonistic in any respect to the tax-payers and prominent citizens, the Board of Officers held a meeting on the 15th inst., when they resolved to discontinue any further proceedings to secure the erection of a new armory at public expense. A circular embodying the views of the board in this respect was published in The Times last Tuesday. The decision of the General Term, therefore, whether favorable or not, will not interfere with the course of action now decided upon by the Board of Officers, as they have determined to erect their armory by subscription, and have already commenced organizing an efficient committee for that purpose.

The Regimental General Committee on the New Armory will consist of five officers from the Board of Officers and three non-commissioned officers and privates from each company, forming a total of thirty-five persons. Some of the companies have already selected their representatives, and the greatest care is being exercised in choosing those who are to act, and who will be responsible for the success of the enterprise. As soon as the committee is organized, a repository for the funds collected will be designated, and a Treasurer and Building Committee will be chosen, who, from the character of the gentlemen selected. The plan of operations will be as follows: First—A circular calling for subscriptions will be circulated among the officers and members of the regiment now doing active duty, as it is deemed proper that they should first show to the public that they are willing, in addition to the time and labor which they devote to military duty, to also help themselves to the attainment of a new armory. Second—The veterans and ex-members of the regiment residing in this City and vicinity will be thoroughly canvassed for subscriptions, by committees which will be selected by the Veteran Association, or in such other manner as the managers of that organization shall determine. Third—When the active and veteran members have had an opportunity to subscribe, an appeal will be made to the public to subscribe to the armory fund. The prompt action of such men as Messrs. Royal Phelps, John Jacob Astor, and others is considered an indication that when the time arrives for the solicitation of subscriptions from citizens generally there will be little or no difficulty in securing the necessary funds for the proposed building.

The ground which has been leased to the regiment is eligibly located near the Normal School and Mount Sinai Hospital. It is a portion of the highest land on Manhattan Island. The neighborhood is being rapidly built up with fine residences and public and charitable institutions. The lot is 400 feet long by 200 in width, thus affording ample accommodations for drill-rooms on the ground floor, and thereby avoiding the injury which is certain to overtake any building used for military purposes, where the drill-rooms are situated in the second or third story. A station on the Central Railroad is located at Seventieth street, which will afford the facilities of rapid transit to all members who reside above the armory, while those living in the southern part of the City can take the cars at the Forty-second street depot. It is expected also that by the time the building is finished rapid-transit facilities will have been completed between the lower part of the City and the suburbs.

The plans proposed for the new armory were submitted by C. W. Clinton, architect. The proposed building will be of brick, with granite trimmings, plain and substantial, yet it will be constructed with due regard to proper architectural effect, as well as easy defense. The front of the building will be on Fourth avenue, the entrance being through an ornamental tower surmounted by a gothic steeple. At either corner will be a square tower, with turreted roof, the space between them and the main tower being covered with a Mansard roof. Numerous loop-holes will be placed around the building by which it could at any time be defended by fifty men. The windows will be protected by iron shutters of the sliding or rolling pattern. The basement where the heating apparatus will be, will also afford accommodations for rifle practice, and efforts will be made to construct a superior rifle range. A range of 300 feet will be built, having all the latest appurtenances, regulation targets, appliances for conducting the smoke out of the building, and deadening the noise of the explosion. The first floor will be occupied as a regimental drill-room, extending from the main building, on Fourth avenue to Lexington avenue, and from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-seventh street.

The estimated cost of the entire building, exclusive of the furniture, has been placed by the architect at $330,000. The plans and specifications having been entirely completed by the architect, it is probable there will be no delay in the work, and should the subscriptions justify it, the excavations for the walls will be commenced early in the Spring. The General Committee will meet and organize during the coming week.

A pet project with some of the officers, which has been contemplated for some time past, is the organization of a corps of cadets. For this purpose a limited number of boys, between the ages of fifteen and seventeen years, will be admitted to the privileges of a competent military instructor, and have the use of the gymnasium, library, and reading-room, for three years, conditional upon their joining the regiment at the age of eighteen. This project will be carried out on the completion of the new armory, a room having been specially set apart for their use.

SMALL-POX AND ITS TREATMENT.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE DISEASE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—ITS FATALITY DECREASING.

The number of reported cases of small-pox for December and January up to yesterday is considerably less than half the number reported for the same period of time a year ago, the fatalities being proportionately reduced. In Brooklyn the disease has prevailed to a greater extent, and the fatalities have been very numerous since the early part of November, but there seems to be a waning, and it is expected that another month will bring the pestilence within the control of the officers. The condition of the disease in New-York is owing to several causes, most of which are included in the exertions of the small-pox officers of the Board of Health, at whose head is Dr. E. H. Janes. A comparative view of the prevalence of the disease during the first two months of the Winters of 1874-5 and 1875-6 is given in the following table of reported cases:

	1874.		1875.
Week ending Dec. 5	75	Dec. 4	39
Week ending Dec. 12	54	Dec. 11	46
Week ending Dec. 19	94	Dec. 18	43
Week ending Dec. 26	92	Dec. 25	56
Week ending Jan. 2	62	Jan. 1	48
Week ending Jan. 9	109	Jan. 8	48
Week ending Jan. 16	99	Jan. 15	50
Week ending Jan. 23	84	Jan. 22	42
Total	669		272

The work of the Small-pox Board starts with the inspectors, fifteen in number. The inspector's duty, upon hearing of a case, is to at once repair to the locality of the disease. If the patient is in good hands, and is isolated from the people in the neighborhood, so that there is no likelihood of spreading the disease, he is suffered to remain. But it is generally the case that the patient is in a crowded tenement-house, and then the inspector at once sends him to the hospital on Blackwell's Island. After his departure from the house, the inspector thoroughly fumigates the patient's room with sulphur smoke, and disinfects the halls and adjoining apartments. Then the inspector sets about vaccinating the people in the house and in the neighborhood. Vaccination is the principal part of his work, and his daily average is twenty-five vaccinations. This may seem a small number at first glance, but then it may be considered how great the difficulties are in persuading the ignorant classes to submit to vaccination. They are, for some foolish reason, generally prejudiced against vaccination, and their prejudices have tended greatly to spread the contagion in this City and Brooklyn. Of the 110 whose deaths took place at the Riverside Hospital during the time mentioned, forty-one were children under five years of age, and had they been vaccinated every one of them, as Dr. Janes says, could have been saved. A great difficulty which the board experiences lies in the concealment of cases, or in some instances the non-reporting of cases. Of the 110 fatalities, thirty or forty were cases kept from the knowledge of the officers until the sufferers were hopelessly beyond relief. The other day it was reported that a case of small-pox existed in Spring street, and the inspector ordered the patient to the hospital, fumigated and disinfected the house, and then began his vaccinations. To his great surprise he found in the basement of the house two other cases which had not been reported, and which it was attempted to conceal. One of the patients was lying in a room in the rear of a store which people were constantly visiting. The other had been confined in an inside room the window of which opened into the main hall of the house. But for the watchfulness of the inspector and his assistants these cases might have been kept in concealment still longer, and the inevitable result would have been the spreading of the disease throughout the entire neighborhood.

At the hospital there are many improvements, the most marked of which is the nursing, which is vastly superior to that of last year. Eight Sisters of Charity have been in charge of the hospital since last February, and Dr. Janes speaks very highly of their labor. It is the labor of love solely, for the sisters are not paid salaries, receiving for their services barely enough to clothe themselves. The hospital accommodates about one hundred and thirty patients, and there are generally between one hundred and one hundred and twenty-five patients under treatment.

In Brooklyn the disease has been raging since November, the weekly deaths gradually increasing in number until the last week in December. This month the disease has been waning. Forty-four deaths were reported for the week ending Jan. 8, and the same number for the week ending Jan. 15, but this week there were not over twenty-five deaths. The seat of the disease has been the Sixteenth Ward, about the centre of the East District. There have been cases also in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards, a few cases in the Seventh, and still fewer in Classon and Hamilton avenues. The people among whom the disease has raged are mostly German Jews who are crowded together in great numbers in tenement houses. There seems to be a most extraordinary feeling against vaccination on the part of these people. Of the 44 deaths for the week ending Jan. 15, 30 were of children under five years, the deaths of whom their parents are directly responsible for. This is partly shown by one example. Word was sent to the Health Department that a woman about to give birth to a child was sick with small-pox. A physician attended her and almost immediately on the birth of the child it was vaccinated. The mother was unwilling to part with her babe, and the physician, fearing fatal consequences if he should take the babe away, suffered it to remain in its mother's care, who nursed it throughout her illness. In course of time the mother recovered, and the child has been in perfect health since its birth. The Board of Health of Brooklyn does not pursue the course adopted in New-York. Its policy is to send as few patients as possible to the hospital. There is no small-pox hospital in Brooklyn, and the few patients that are sent to a hospital go to Flatbush, where there is a branch of the Queens County General Hospital. The policy in Brooklyn is to allow the patient to remain at home, cared for by a single friend, the order being given that no others shall be allowed to visit the sick one. It is not generally believed that this system can insure perfect isolation, and it is said that if the New-York system had been pursued the scourge would not have been so fatal in the Sixteenth Ward.

Complaints have been made of poor accommodations and treatment at the Flatbush Hospital. The Times printed yesterday a statement purporting to have been made by Henry Renouf, a druggist, to a reporter of a Brooklyn paper. Investigation shows that the assertion was not made by Mr. Renouf, and that it was almost entirely untrue. Inquiry was made at the Flatbush Hospital, and from what could be learned from talking with patients and employes of the hospital, and from the appearance of the wards, it would seem to be a very comfortable institution.

THE REVIVAL IN NEWARK, N. J.

The intense religious feeling created in Newark, N. J., by the exhortations of Mrs. Van Cott continues unabated. Yesterday afternoon special services were held for children in the Clinton Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was crowded with little ones, who, after being entertained with a graphic description of the Mammoth Cave, were told the story of Jesus and His love for little children. The evening services were not as well attended as usual, owing to the inclement weather. The opening hymn was sung by a choir of well-trained voices, after which Mrs. Van Cott offered prayer, followed by a short sermon, the text of which was from the tenth chapter of St. Luke, twenty-first verse: "One thing thou lackest." At the close of her remarks a general invitation was extended to those wishing to make a profession of faith to come to the altar, and in response people flocked from all parts of the church and made a profession of faith. The services closed with a prayer-meeting. This morning Mrs. Van Cott will preach in East Newark, and then resume her work in Clinton street.

POLISH PATRIOTISM.

Last night being the thirteenth anniversary of the Polish insurrection against Russia, it was celebrated by the Poles of New-York by speech-making and the passing of resolutions breathing the spirit of liberty and sympathy for their oppressed brethren at home. The meeting was held in Dramatic Hall, No. 36 Houston street, which was draped with Polish and American flags, and the walls of the room were also adorned with portraits of Washington, Sobieski, and Kosciusko. The chair was occupied by Mr. Martin Kopaniowiez, who explained the object of the meeting, and addresses were made by Messrs. Charles Jedrlejowski, J. Newroski, Dr. J. P. Lewandowski, W. Griesz-kiewiez A. Alfons and M. Markowiez.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

THE NEW BERGEN HILL TUNNEL

ITS COMPLETION APPROACHING—INCIDENTS OF ITS CONSTRUCTION.

Work has been pushed very vigorously since the first spadeful of earth was excavated, a little over two years ago, on the new tunnel being constructed through Bergen Hill for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. At present the trains of the railroad are run through the old tunnel, which is the property of the Erie Railway Company. The frog war between the two roads which created so much excitement four or five years ago, and in consequence of which no trains passed through the tunnel for two or three days, first pointed out the necessity for the new enterprise. The contract for its construction was let about two years ago to John McAndrews, and he has since that time had often as many as a thousand, sometimes not over three hundred men, engaged upon it. Since he began his labors he has kept the civil courts of the county busy with his litigations. Seventeen men have lost their lives by being precipitated into the shafts, or by the explosion of the giant powder used in blasting the rocks. Blasting is done at noon and at midnight, and every report can be heard in all parts of Jersey City. Apprehensions were at one time entertained that the shock resulting from the blast would open the walls of the reservoir, which is not distant, and that the released water would pour down from the hill upon the meadows with a violence that would sweep away a large part of the city. But the reservoir seems to be as sound as ever, and that fear has been dispelled. The tunnel penetrates the hill on the east, in the neighborhood of Roemelt & Leicht's brewery, and, passing in almost a straight line westward, leaves the hill at a point almost directly above the mouth of the Erie tunnel. On Thursday last the hill was bored through, and the first ray of daylight penetrated it. Within a month Mr. McAndrews hopes to have completed it far enough to run stone cars into it; but it will probably be a year before it will have been completed so as to allow of the passage of trains. Both mouths of the tunnel are very considerably above the level of the surrounding country. The company propose to carry the road on elevated tracks from the docks to the eastern entrance, and from the western entrance to the Hackensack River. Massive abutments, which are to support the tracks at the street crossings, are now in process of construction. In addition to this, ship canals are being constructed by the railroad company, which are to be lined in time with immense warehouses.

A NEW DRIVING PARK.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF A NEW AGRICULTURAL AND DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

A number of gentlemen interested in the establishment of a driving park near White Plains, in Westchester County, met yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. The proceedings were of a preliminary character. The proposal is to establish the driving park on the grounds of the old Westchester Agricultural Society and the land adjoining, both the property of Mr. N. Holmes Odell. The location is about eighteen miles from the Harlem River, and a mile west of the depot at White Plains. The society is to be organized under the law of 1872, and is to be called "The Westchester Driving Park and Agricultural Association." The capital stock has not so far been determined on, but it will probably amount to from $60,000 to $100,000, to be subscribed in $50 or $100 shares. The act of the Legislature authorizes the consolidation of the agricultural society and the driving park association as one corporation. There is a half-mile track at present upon the ground, formerly occupied by the Agricultural Society, and, while retaining this, it is proposed to construct a mile track, and to make several improvements in the horse stables, &c. The entire track will comprise about eighty acres, and will be of nearly oblong shape. At the meeting yesterday Mr. George M. Woodruff was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Miller, Secretary. Mr. Woodruff explained that it was desirable to put the project on as liberal a basis as possible, and Mr. Wright Banks submitted the proposed articles of association. Mr. Odell, the owner of the property, stated that he would sell the ground of the old Agricultural Society for the sum which it had cost him, $25,000. The value of the adjoining land he estimated at $15,000, and the construction of a mile track he thought would cost about $10,000. On the motion of Mr. John M. Rowel, a committee consisting of Messrs. W. T. Lockwood, James Gibson, Beniah Travers, and the Chairman, was appointed to report as to the feasibility of the plan, and to make inquiries in respect to all necessary details. It was requested that each individual would endeavor to ascertain what stock he could get subscribed, and the meeting adjourned to be summoned again at the call of the Chair, when the association will probably organize.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

APPLICATION TO THE PARK COMMISSIONERS FOR A RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH THE BATTERY.

The Park Commissioners held an adjourned meeting yesterday to hear further argument on the application of the Elevated Railroad Company for a right of way through the Battery grounds, from Battery place to the Staten Island Ferry landing. A large number of persons interested in the question were present. Mayor Wickham had a seat behind the Commissioners' table. Mr. Vandenburgh read, on behalf of Messrs. Sheldon & Brown, representing the New-York Central Underground Railroad, a protest against any such grant being made, on the ground that it would interfere with the rights already granted to the Underground Road, and that such a grant would be in violation of the Constitution of the State. Mr. Vandenburgh said the Elevated Road had been in existence five or six years, and had carried altogether not over three millions of passengers. Last year it carried about one million. Some of the lines of horse cars, he said, carried last year 17,000,000 of passengers, and the London Underground Road carried 50,000,000. It was absurd, therefore, to talk of this road as a rapid-transit road when it did not do one-tenth of the work of the horse cars.

Mr. John E. Parsons said he appeared in behalf of a very large constituency, not to oppose rapid transit, far from it, but to protect property-owners on the east side, so that their property might not be encroached upon without adequate remuneration being given for the same. If this road crosses the Battery, he said, it will be only a preliminary to further encroachments, and $80,000,000 worth of property will be depreciated twenty-five per cent. This application of the Elevated Road was an invidious attack on the public parks. The Battery was the poor man's park, and this had been chosen for a preliminary operation. It the application had been made for a portion of the rich man's park, the Central, it would have been rejected at once. He contended that the Commissioners were merely Trustees of the City's property, and that they had no power to surrender any of it. He then entered into a long argument on the absolute right of the City to the Battery. He read the act of March 16, 1790, in which it was expressly stated that the City should not sell or appropriate the Battery to or for any private use or purpose whatever, and that it should be used for no other purpose than the erection of public buildings and works of defense. He also read a deed by the City to property-owners in State street, by which it was covenanted and agreed that the Battery should always remain open, so that the view from the buildings in State street might be entirely unobstructed. No surer safeguards than those that had been thrown around the Battery could, he thought, be devised, and were he called upon to-day to frame laws to protect it he could do no more than had been done.

Some conversation followed, and the Commissioners then declared the meeting adjourned, and stated that they would give the matter further consideration.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

The bridge which it is proposed to lay across the East River at Blackwell's Island will be commenced early in the Spring, and the calculation is that it will be completed in the course of two years. Its New-York end will be at Third avenue and Seventy-seventh street. It will be carried from this point to the East River, a distance of 3,000 feet; thence across the river to the island, 700 feet, which will be its largest span. It will then pass across the island and over the river to the Long Island side. This latter span will be nearly six hundred feet. On this side the approach will begin on Astoria Heights. Its entire length will be a mile and three-quarters. The bridge will be of iron and of the truss order; and in consequence of the heights of the span above high water, a draw will be unnecessary. A road for steam cars, besides that for the ordinary traffic, will be one of the features of the structure. Its estimated cost is $2,000,000.

A CHILD'S VISIT UNDERGROUND.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* relates this incident: "Bessie, little daughter of F. F. Osbiston, Superintendent of the Savage Mine, night before last took such a journey as was probably never before taken in the world's history by a child of her age. She has time and again begged her father, whose business takes him to the mine daily, to allow her to accompany him in the wonderful regions of the underground world. So persistent and earnest has she been in the matter that her father finally concluded to take her down into the lower levels and allow her to see the things about which her imagination seemed to be so much excited. Accordingly, night before last, he took her with him to the 2,200-foot level. The first part of the little 'expert's' journey was a vertical plunge (by cage) toward the earth's centre of 1,300 feet; she then took passage on the tank 'giraffe,' running on the incline, and descended at an angle of forty-five degrees until she was landed 2,200 feet below the surface of the earth. Bessie will be four years of age next month, and, there is little doubt, can truthfully say she has stood further below the light of day than any one of her years since the creation of the world. The infant expert was led through the drifts of the 2,200-foot level and was delighted with all she saw. On observing the tiny creature led along the drifts toward them the picks fell from the hands of some of the miners and they stared and gazed with startling eyes and relaxed jaws, believing that at last one of the fairies of the mine, about which they had heard so much, had actually been captured by their sagacious Superintendent. Some of the miners are said to have been observed to hastily cross themselves. The child showed no sign of fear while in the mine—not even when being dropped down the dark and dripping shaft—and the only approach to trepidation exhibited by her during the trip was when she was mounted upon the giraffe; she then said, 'Papa take hold of my hand.'"

EX-SPEAKER BLAINE

HIS PUNCTUALITY AND RELIGIOUS FAITH—STATEMENT OF ONE OF HIS COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Gazette* prints the following letter from Dr. James King, one of the leading physicians of that city, and Surgeon General of the State of Pennsylvania during the late war:

Pittsburg, Penn., Jan. 18, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburg Gazette:

I observe that anonymous writers in various parts of the country are furnishing what they term "reliable information," in regard to ex-Speaker Blaine's family and early religious education. As Mr. Blaine's name is often mentioned in connection with public affairs, an authentic statement on the subject may be of general interest. I give it therefore over my own name and from long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Blaine and with his family. I was a member of the Faculty of Washington College when Mr. Blaine was a student there. He entered the preparatory department when only twelve years of age, and from that time until his graduation he was a constant attendant upon the service of the Presbyterian Church, which had and still has the exclusive control of the college. There was no Catholic Church in the town. Attendance upon church service was required of the students, and their absence from it was noted, and it was said, and I believe it to be true, that Mr. Blaine never missed attending church a single Sunday during his college course. It was also true that he never was absent from a recitation during his whole course; and this boyhood punctuality must have followed him into public life, for I have often seen it stated in the papers that during his Speakership of six years he was never out of the chair for a single day. Mr. Blaine graduated in 1847, before he was eighteen years old, at the head of a large and well-remembered class. Mr. Blaine's father came from a well-known and distinguished Carlisle family of the old colonial and Revolutionary stock—a family specially marked in all its branches for strict adherence to the Presbyterian faith. His mother, a talented, beautiful, widely-beloved and truly Christian lady, was from an equally prominent Catholic family, and this fact has probably given rise to all the unfounded gossip about Mr. Blaine having been a Catholic. No one knew better than his mother that he was a firm Protestant, for I very frequently conversed with her upon the matter during the last twenty-five years of her life—for the greater part of which I was her attending physician. Mr. Blaine simply followed the traditionary faith of his father's family, and when, in his early manhood, he settled in New-England, he naturally attended the Orthodox Congregational Church, of which he has been a member for more than twenty years. Very respectfully,

JAMES KING.

A BURGLAR KILLED.

A WISCONSIN MAN KILLS HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

A newspaper published in Wisconsin, the Hudson *True Republican*, has the following account of an exciting encounter with burglars, wherein a householder's wife displayed great bravery, and his hired male servant a woful lack of pluck: "On the morning of the 9th, at about 3 o'clock, Mr. Wellington Gregory was awakened by his wife and informed by her that some person was in the store overhead—his store being in the upper story and his residence on the ground floor. He jumped up, slipped on his stockings and pants, and was about to go up the back stairs that led from the dwelling to the store, when his wife suggested that she go up the back stairs, and he go round the house with the revolver and capture the person, upon which Gregory ran to the front steps and up them, the wife in the meantime ascending the back ones. When she arrived at the top of the stairs she saw two men in the store with their faces enveloped. They threw some sticks of stove wood at her, and she retreated. The men then rushed out of the front door, grabbed Gregory, and all three rolled down the flight of steps, Gregory being slightly stunned. He directly jumped up and shot at the man in front of him. The man ran off, and at the same time the other man jerked Gregory backward to the ground, and a struggle commenced for the revolver, Gregory hallooing loudly; his wife crying out that she was coming, the man jumped up and ran. Gregory snapped the pistol at him as he ran, and he and his wife chased him into the brush. After waiting until daylight, and regretting their ill success in their efforts to capture the robbers, Gregory called his hired man, who through timidity they could not get to assist them, and sent him after Mr. Boardman, a neighbor. In a few minutes the man returned and said a man lay in the road dead. Gregory, his wife, and Mrs. Rudd went to the dead man, and soon Boardman and another man came, none of whom could identify the man by his clothes, but on turning the body over discovered it to be that of a neighbor named Beach. A post-mortem examination developed the fact that he had been shot in the back, the ball passing nearly through him, and on searching him there was found the sum of $22 50, in small scrip, loose in his pocket, together with an empty pocketbook. Both men were disguised, with their faces enveloped—Beach with a handkerchief—and the other with a scarf or something of that kind. The latter has fled and cannot be found, but no doubt is entertained that he is Oscar F. Sweet. Such are the facts developed in the investigation by the Coroner. Gregory is under bail for his appearance before Justice Barto, on the 17th inst., for examination on a charge of murder. In the meantime it is hoped Sweet will turn up. We learn Mr. Gregory was robbed in a similar manner some two years ago of about $800. The affair is an unfortunate one, the more so as Mrs. Gregory and Mrs. Beach are sisters."

THE FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUNDS.

MR. FORSTER'S BILL RELATIVE TO THE RETIRING OF MEMBERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUNDS.

Mr. Forster's bill relative to the retiring of officers and members of the Fire Department of this City and the management and distribution of the relief and insurance funds of the department has the entire approval of the Board of Commissioners. It was, in fact, drafted in Fireman's Hall, in Mercer street, and was submitted to the full board for its inspection and concurrence before its transmission to Albany. Virtually this act is an amendment to the existing act in relation to the storage and the keeping of combustible material, the use and control of the fire-alarm telegraph, the incumbrance of hydrants, &c. It does not, however, interfere in any form with the subjects specifically set forth in the heading of the law, but only seeks to amend section 14, which deals with the matter of creating and distributing the relief funds. In the present law these funds are designated under one general head entitled "Relief Fund," and no distinction is made between it and the insurance fund, the objects of which are entirely different. The proposed amendment separates the two, and gives the insurance fund a distinct title; but at the same time it provides, in case of an excessive mortality in the uniformed force in any year, for the strengthening of the insurance fund by a transfer to it of a sum not exceeding $5,000 from the relief fund. The expediency of such a transfer is left to the judgment of the Trustees. These provisions are only of minor importance as compared with others included in the bill. For instance, it decrees that $200 of the accumulated receipts of the Combustible Bureau, the income from fines, &c., shall be reserved as a permanent fund, the annual income of which may be made available for the use and purposes of the "Relief Fund." It empowers the Fire Commissioners to retire from duty, on a certificate of the medical officer, any officers or members of the uniformed force who, after ten years' service, may become mentally or physically disqualified; and further, to allow them an annual pension not exceeding one-half of the salaries received by them while in the active service of the department, or a lesser sum, according to the condition of the fund. To officers or members of the department who have not served the term of ten years, and who may be rendered permanently disabled when not in the performance of their duties, the board is authorized to pay an annual sum not exceeding $400. The pension of widows and orphans is increased to $300, which is double the amount authorized by the present law, but its payment is limited to so long as the widows remain unmarried, and only to children before they reach the age of sixteen years. An erroneous idea prevails among the members of the department that the payment of the pensions of the retired list is also subjected to limitations in the discretion of the Board of Commissioners. Although there might be circumstances which would undoubtedly warrant such limitations, a careful perusal of the bill will prove the mistake. As stated above, the life insurance fund is classed separately from the relief fund, and is entitled the "New-York Fire Department Life Insurance Fund." It is made up of collections of $1 each month from as many of the employes of the department as desire to pay. In the event of the death of a contributor $1,000 is paid to his family out of the accumulated assessments. The only amendment to this provision of the act is, as alluded to above, the transfer of $5,000 from the relief fund to the insurance fund when the latter may be overdrawn.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 22.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Steele, of Wyoming Territory, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of making any appropriation for the support of the Sioux Indians, and also into the right of having white men excluded from the Black Hills country. Adopted.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the House any correspondence which may have passed between the Government of the United States and any European Government besides Spain in regard to the Island of Cuba. Adopted.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The House then, at 12:40, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wood, of New-York, in the chair, on the Centennial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the bill and in reply to the constitutional objections urged against it. There were three things, he said, that were demanded more than all others to advance the interests of the people of this country. These were the increase of commerce with foreign nations and among the States, with a resultant increased demand for labor; the refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and the making of treaties of friendship and commerce with all nations, which would make it the interest of all to preserve eternal peace and to multiply the commercial and other comforts of men. He believed that the holding of this Exhibition would tend to promote these three ends. The pending bill was a measure, the object of which was to exhibit to all the world the products of American skill, so that the people of other nations might be induced to buy them; that exports and imports might be increased, and that thus the commerce of the United States and the commerce of the world might be promoted. He alluded to the great demand created in Europe for American agricultural implements by the success of American reapers at the Paris Exposition; and he summed up by saying that the result of the Exposition would be in brief an increase of our exports, an increase of our imports, an increase of our trade, and an increase of our intercourse with foreign nations and among States, and that it would thus benefit the whole country. One of the effects of the celebration would be to show to the people of other lands that there is to be no more rebellion here to fritter away the resources of the people. Mr. Blaine, and Mr. Hill, and Mr. Garfield, and Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Banks, and Mr. Lamar would be there. Mr. Hill would be got to repeat that part of his speech in which he declared that he and his associates were in the Union and meant to stay in. Mr. Tucker would be got to repeat the closing sentence of Webster's immortal speech, in which he declared for "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Mr. Lamar would repeat his eulogy on Sumner. Mr. Cox would read portions of the Bible, and all would go on lovely. [Laughter.] The lion and the lamb would lie down together and a little child would lead them. The Union and Confederate Generals would bring their swords there to be beaten into ploughshares, and the Union and Confederate soldiers would bring their spears to be converted into pruning-hooks. He therefore supported the bill on the following six grounds: First, that Congress was committed to it by its past legislation; second, it would increase the general welfare by encouraging commerce and intercourse; third, it would create new demands for American products, and would give employment to labor; fourth, it would aid in restoring prosperity; fifth, it would promote good-will among our own people and among foreign nations, and that would be worth many times over $1,500,000; and sixth, it would be a good investment, and would bring back more than it cost. The Government might save $1,500,000 by refusing the appropriation, but it might lose $100,000,000 by doing so. It was not wise to save at the spigot and to lose at the bung-hole, and he felt that a failure to pass this bill would be saving at the spigot and losing at the bung-hole.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Teese of New-Jersey, Jones of Kentucky, Morey of Louisiana, Lapham of New-York, Dunnell of Minnesota, Monroe of Ohio, and Kasson of Iowa, in favor of the bill; and by Messrs. Baker of Indiana, Caldwell of Tennessee, Savage of Ohio, and Holman of Indiana against it. In the course of Mr. Holman's speech he alluded to the remark of Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, some days since, to the effect that this was not a nation, and said that if there had been anything settled beyond recall, in the progress of this century, it was that the sovereignty of the people and not the sovereignty of the States was the solid foundation on which the political powers of the Government rested. That fact had not only been solemnly established in the Constitution, but had been reaffirmed on every battle-field from the time of the formation of the Government to the present hour. It was a nation. It spoke through its accredited representatives with the voice of a nation, and no argument or reasoning could impair the faith of the people in that fact. He appealed to the gentlemen not to characterize the opening of the new century by a subsidy, and read a letter from a Philadelphia gentleman speaking of the Centennial Board as a ring, and saying the passage of the bill would damage rather than help the Exhibition.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, gave an indignant contradiction to the statements in the letter, and said that a purer set of men than the members of the Centennial Board never managed any enterprise.

Mr Kelley, of Pennsylvania—And I say Amen to every word my colleague has said.

Mr. Holman—I do not know anything about the truth or falsity of the statements in the letter.

Mr. Randall—I know all about it.

Mr. Holman—I merely know that the gentleman who wrote the letter is the peer of either of my friends from Pennsylvania, and is a man whose honor cannot be called into question.

Mr. Randall—When we learn his name we shall know whether he is our peer or not.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, (to Mr. Holman)—Was not the writer of that letter a disappointed applicant for the Superintendency of the Horticultural Department of the Exhibition, and was not that the motive for his letter?

Mr. Holman—I am very certain he was not an applicant for any office.

Mr. Randall—Was he an applicant for any place for an opportunity to draw a salary?

Mr. Holman—I am not aware of his having been an applicant for any office, and if the gentlemen expect to carry their bill by denouncing a man who can be vouched for as an honorable gentleman, they are mistaken.

Mr. Randall—This gentleman has sent a letter here denouncing an entire community.

Mr. Kelley—He has tarnished his honor by putting falsehood in his letter.

Mr. Randall—He has denounced an entire community, and if we expose his motive it is nothing more than he had a right to expect.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. O'Brien, of Maryland, and Townsend, of Pennsylvania, in favor of the bill. The committee arose without taking any action on the bill, and Mr. Hopkins, Chairman of the Select Committee, gave notice he would call the previous question on the passage of the bill on Tuesday at 3 o'clock.

The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

BISMARCK'S AUTOGRAPH.

HOW A MICHIGAN GIRL OBTAINED IT.

The Grand Rapids, Mich., *Eagle* prints an extract from a letter written in Berlin, by a daughter of a resident of Grand Rapids, to Hon. Elliott T. Slocum of the same city. She says:

Among my Christmas presents was a beautiful autograph album, bound in black and silver. I said immediately, this shall be a distinctly German book; it will be a delightful souvenir of this winter passed in Berlin. "Oh, if I only could have Bismarck's autograph! I do admire him so much." Everybody laughed at me, and said perhaps some of the officers could procure for me a document which he had signed. But I thought it would be much nicer to have something directly from him; so one day I sent the following note, written in English, so as to make more impression:

To His Highness Prince Bismarck:

A young American girl who, during two Winters passed in Germany, has learned to truly love Das Vaterland, would feel inexpressibly honored to be able to carry back to America the autograph of the greatest living statesman. Begging that this request may not be considered a most unwarrantable intrusion, with the deepest respect,

LORRAINE F. WOOD.

I thought it very improbable I should receive any answer. So imagine, if you can, my delight, when a large envelope was brought by the postman yesterday, with Bismarck's own private arms in a great red seal on the back. Inclosed was my note, with this written in a large, striking hand on the blank side of the paper:

I am sorry to state that I cannot do, even for a young lady, what I have often refused to those of elder years.

BISMARCK.

Was it not cunning in him to send his autograph while refusing to send it? Every one thinks he must have been intensely amused at my having the courage to write, and that "the greatest living statesman," and my name Lorraine, which I took pains to write very distinctly, increased the effect. I am glad, too, that he returned my note, and shall paste letter, seal and all into my book; so I shall have the whole extent of the correspondence.

A BUCKET OF WATER EXPLODES.

The Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* of Jan. 12 has this story: "Yesterday morning, at the blacksmith-shop of the Vivian mine, west of Silver City, a singular and startling explosion occurred, by which two men were severely injured. It appears that a bucket of water was being thawed out at the fire on the forge. There were four men in the shop, and while one of them was in the act of lifting the bucket off the fire it exploded with great violence. The bucket was torn to shreds, and Samuel Tangie, blacksmith, and George F. Oxton, miner, were struck and wounded by the flying pieces—the bucket being made of sheet-iron. The two men were cut in several places, but their principal wounds are about the legs, the direction of most of the flying pieces of iron being downward. Oxton's principal wound is on the leg below the knee, and the worst hurt of Tangie is on the ankle, where a piece of iron passed through the flesh and tore away the periosteum, or fibrous membrane inclosing the bone, for the space of an inch. The explanation of this curious explosion undoubtedly is that a giant-powder cartridge had been thawed out in the bucket and that its sides, and probably the surface of the water, were coated with a scum of oily matter (nitro-glycerine) boiled out of the cartridge."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

QUOT HOMINES TOT SENTENTIÆ.

And which is right? Who knows? Do you?
For me, I'm sore perplexed;
The last one proved his doctrine true,
But so too will the next.

THEOLOGIST.

Here one avers—nor doth he speak
As doubting, or afraid—
That in six days, in one short week,
This world was "perfect" made.

GEOLOGIST.

Another there with mild rebuke
States this can scarce have been;
That by "six days" the Pentateuch
Must surely "ages" mean.

PHILOSOPHER.

A third with neither will agree,
And smiling he replies,
"In boundless space there chance may be
Worlds plentiful as 'flies.'"

IDEALIST.

Yet saith a fourth, "But think, and you
Will very quickly find
That neither 'worlds' nor 'flies,' 'tis true,
Exist, but only 'Mind.'"

SKEPTIC.

"And what is Mind?" a last one cries:
"A perfume, spark, or wind!
A shadow's shadow! Nay, ye wise,—
Nay, tell me, what is Mind?"

* * * * * * * *

Pshaw! Is it strange, friend, if we doubt
These "voices of the night"?
Come, let us cast Hope's anchor out,
And so wait for the light!

—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE HOTEL (continued) AND THE QUAY IN FRONT.

At this time Neigh was very comfortably lounging in an arm chair in Ethelberta's room on the second floor. This was a pleasant enough way of passing the minutes with such a tender interview in prospect; and as he leant he looked with a languid and luxurious interest through the open casement at the spars and rigging of some luggers on the Seine, the pillars of the suspension bridge, and the scenery of the Faubourg St. Sever on the other side of the river. How languid his interest might ultimately have become there was no knowing, had there not arisen upon his ear the accents of Ethelberta in low distinctness from somewhere outside the room.

"Yes; the scene is pleasant to-day," she said. "I like a view over a river."

"I should think the steam-boats objectionable when they stop here," said another person.

Neigh's face closed in an aspect of perplexity. "Surely that cannot be Lord Mountclere?" he muttered.

Had he been certain that Ethelberta was only talking to a stranger, Neigh would probably have felt their conversation to be no business of his, much as he might have been surprised to find her giving audience to another man at such a place. But his impression that the voice was that of his acquaintance, Lord Mountclere, coupled with doubts as to its possibility, was enough to lead him to rise from the chair and put his head out of the window. Looking right and left, he saw projecting from the next window the head of his friend Ladywell, looking right and left likewise, apparently just drawn out by the same voice which had attracted himself.

"What, you, Neigh? How strange!" came from Ladywell's lips before he had time to recollect that great coolness existed between himself and Neigh on Ethelberta's account, which had led to the reduction of their intimacy to the most attenuated of nods and "Good-mornings" ever since the afternoon at Cripplegate.

"Yes; it is rather strange," said Neigh, with saturnine evenness. "Still a fellow must be somewhere."

Each then looked over his window-sill downward; and upon a balcony beneath them were the speakers who had attracted them thither.

Lord Mountclere uttered something in a low tone which did not reach the young men; to which Ethelberta replied, "As I have said, Lord Mountclere, I cannot give you an answer now. It is too sudden for me to decide at once. I could not do so until I have got home to England, when I will write you a letter, stating frankly my affairs and those of my relatives. I shall not consider that you have addressed me on the subject of marriage until, having received my letter, you—"

"Repeat my proposal," said Lord Mountclere.

"Yes."

"My dear Mrs. Petherwin, it is as good as repeated. But I have no right to assume anything you don't wish me to assume, and I will wait. How long is it that I am to suffer in this uncertainty?"

"A month."

"A month! Really inflexible?"

Ethelberta had returned inside the window, and her answer was inaudible. Ladywell and Neigh looked up, and their eyes met. Both had been reluctant to remain where they stood, but they were too fascinated to instantly retire. Neigh moved now, and Ladywell did the same. Each saw that the face of his companion was flushed.

"Come in and see me," said Ladywell, quickly, before quite withdrawing his head. "I am staying in this room."

"I will," said Neigh; and taking his hat he left Ethelberta's apartment forthwith.

On entering the quarters of his friend he found him seated at a table whereon writing materials were strewn. "Ah, just let me write a note, Ladywell, and then I'm your man," he said with the freedom of an old acquaintance.

"I was going to do the same thing," said Ladywell.

Neigh then sat down, and for a minute or two nothing was to be heard but the scratching of a pair of pens, ending on the one side with a more boisterous scratch, as the writer shaped "Eustace Ladywell," and on the other with slow firmness in the characters "Alfred Neigh."

"There's for you, my fair one," said Neigh, closing and directing his letter.

"Yours is for Mrs. Petherwin? So is mine," said Ladywell, grasping the bell-pull. "Shall I direct it to be put on her table with this one?"

"Thanks." And the two letters went off to Ethelberta's sitting-room which she had left to receive Lord Mountclere in an empty one beneath. Neigh's was simply a pleading of a sudden call away, which prevented his waiting till she should return; Ladywell's, though stating the same reason for leaving, was more of an upbraiding nature, and might almost have told its reader, were she to take the trouble to guess, that he knew of the business of Lord Mountclere with her to-day.

"Now, let us go out of this place," said Neigh. He proceeded at once down the stairs, followed by Ladywell, who—settling his account at the bureau without calling for a bill, and directing his portmanteau to be sent to the Right-bank Railway Station—went with Neigh into the street.

They had not walked fifty yards up the quay when two British workmen, in holiday costume, who had just turned the corner of Rue Jeanne d'Arc, approached them. Seeing him to be an Englishman, one of the two addressed Neigh, saying, "Can you tell us the way, Sir, to the Hotel Bold Soldier?"

Neigh pointed out the place he had just come from to the tall young men, and continued his walk with Ladywell.

Ladywell was the first to break silence. "I have been considerably misled, Neigh," he said, "and I imagine from what has just happened that you have been misled too."

"Just a little," said Neigh, bringing abstracted lines of meditation into his face. "But it was my own fault; for I ought to have known that these stage and platform women have what they are pleased to call Bohemianism so thoroughly ingrained with their natures that they are no more constant to usage in their sentiments than they are in their way of living. Good Lord, to think she has caught Lord Mountclere! She is sure to have him if she does not dally with him so long that he gets cool again."

"A beautiful creature like her to think of marrying such an infatuated idiot as he!"

"He can give her a title as well as younger men. It will not be the first time that such matches have been made."

"I can't believe it," said Ladywell, vehemently. "She has too much poetry in her—too much good sense; her nature is the essence of all that's romantic. I can't help saying it, though she has treated me cruelly."

"She has good looks, certainly. I'll own to that. As for her romance and good feeling, that I leave to you. I think she has treated you no more cruelly, as you call it, than she has me, come to that."

"She told me she would give me an answer in a month," said Ladywell emotionally.

"So she told me," said Neigh.

"And so she told him," said Ladywell.

"And I have no doubt she will keep her word to him in her usual precise manner."

"But see what she implied to me! I understood from her that the answer would be favorable."

"So did I."

"So does he. And he is sure to be the one who gets it, since only one of us can. For God's sake let's sit down here and have something to drink."

They drew up a couple of chairs to one of the tables of a wine-shop close by, and shouted to the waiter with the vigor and cheerfulness of persons going to the dogs. Here, behind the horizontal-headed trees that dotted this part of the quay, they sat over their bottles denouncing womankind till the sun got low down upon the river, and the houses on the further side began to be toned by a blue mist. At last they rose from their seats and departed—Neigh to dine and consider his route, and Ladywell to take the train for Dieppe.

While these incidents had been in progress the two workmen had found their way into the hotel where Ethelberta was staying. Passing through the entrance, they stood at gaze in the court, much perplexed as to the door to be made for. The difficulty was solved by the appearance of Cornelia, who, in expectation of them, had been for the last half hour leaning over the sill of her bedroom-window, which looked into the interior, amusing herself by watching the movements to and fro in the court beneath.

After conversing awhile in undertones as if they had no real right there at all, Cornelia told them she would call their sister, if an old gentleman who had been to see her were gone again. Cornelia then ran away, and Sol and Dan stood aloof, till they had seen the old gentleman alluded to go to the door and drive off, shortly after which Ethelberta ran down to meet them.

"Whatever have you got as your luggage?" she said, after hearing a few words about their journey, and looking at a curious object like a huge extended accordion with bellows of gorgeous-patterned carpeting.

"Well, I thought to myself," said Sol, "'tis a terrible bother, about carrying our things. So what did I do but turn to and make a carpet-bag that would hold all mine and Dan's too. This you see, Berta, is a deal top and bottom out of three-quarter stuff, stained and varnished. Well, then, you see I've got carpet sides tacked on with these brass nails, which make it look very handsome; and so when my bag is empty 'twill shut up and be only a couple of boards under yer arm, and when 'tis open it will hold a'most anything you like to put in it. That portmantle didn't cost more than three halfcrowns altogether, and ten pound wouldn't ha' got anything so strong from a portmantle maker, would it, Dan?"

"Well, no."

"And then you see, Berta," Sol continued in the same earnest tone, and further exhibiting the article; "I've made this trap-door in the top with hinges and a padlock complete, so that——"

"I am afraid it is tiring you after your journey to explain all this to me," said Ethelberta gently, noticing that a few Gallic smilers were gathering round. "Aunt has found a nice room for you at the top of the staircase in that corner—'Escalier D' you'll see painted at the bottom—and when you have been up come across to me at number thirty-four on this side, and we'll talk about everything."

"Look here, Sol," said Dan, who had left his brother and gone on to the stairs. "What a rum staircase—the treads all in little blocks, and painted chocolate, as I am alive!"

"I am afraid I shall not be able to go on to Paris with you after all," Ethelberta continued to Sol. "Something has just happened which makes it desirable for me to return at once to England. But I will write a list of all you are to see, and where you are to go, so that it will make little difference I hope."

Ten minutes before this time Ethelberta had been frankly and earnestly asked by Lord Mountclere to become his bride; not only so, but he had pressed her to consent to have the ceremony performed before they returned to England. Ethelberta had unquestionably been much surprised; and barring the fact that the Viscount was somewhat ancient in comparison with herself, the temptation to close with this offer was strong, and would have been felt as such by any woman in the position of Ethelberta, now a little reckless by stress of circumstances, and tinged with a bitterness of spirit against herself and the world generally. But she was experienced enough to know what heaviness might result from a hasty marriage entered into with a mind full of concealment and suppressions which, if told, might have hindered the marriage altogether; and after trying to bring herself to speak of her family and situation to Lord Mountclere as he stood, a certain caution triumphed, and she concluded that it would be better to postpone her reply till she could consider which of two courses it would be advisable to adopt; to write and explain to him, or to explain nothing and refuse him. The third course, to explain nothing and hasten the wedding, she rejected without hesitation. With a prevading sense in her obligations in forming this compact, it did not occur to her to ask if Lord Mountclere might not have duties of explanation equally with herself, though bearing rather on the moral than the social aspects of the case.

Her resolution not to go on to Paris was formed simply because Lord Mountclere himself was proceeding in that direction, which might lead to other unseemly rencounters with him had she, too, persevered in her journey. She accordingly started with Cornelia the next day to return again to Knollsea, and to decide finally and for ever what to do in the vexed question at present agitating her.

Never before in her life had she treated marriage in such a terribly cool and cynical spirit as she had done that day; she was almost frightened at herself in thinking of it. How far any known system of ethics might excuse her on the score of those curious pressures which had been brought to bear upon her life, or whether it could excuse her at all, she had no spirit to inquire. English society appeared a gloomy concretion enough to abide in as she contemplated it on this journey home; yet, since its gloominess was less an essential quality than an accident of her point of view, that point of view she had determined to change. There lay open to her two directions in which to move. She might annex herself to the easy-going high by wedding an old nobleman, or she might join for good and all the easy-going low, by plunging back to the level of her family, giving up all her ambitions for them, settling as the wife of a provincial music master named Julian, with a little shop of fiddles and flutes, a couple of old pianos, a few sheets of stale music pinned to a string, and a narrow back parlor, wherein she would wait for the phenomenon of a customer. And each of these divergent grooves had its fascinations, till she reflected with regard to the first that even though she were a legal and indisputable Lady Mountclere, she might be despised by my Lord's circle; and left lone and lorn. The intermediate path of accepting Neigh or Ladywell had no more attractions for her taste than the fact of disappointing them had qualms for her conscience; and how few these were may be inferred from her opinion, true or false, that two words about the spigot on her escutcheon would sweep her lovers' affections to the antipodes. She had now and then imagined that her previous intermarriage with the Petherwin family might efface much besides her surname, but experience proved that the having been wife for a few weeks to a minor who died in his father's lifetime did not weave such a tissue of glory about her course as would resist a speedy undoing by startling confessions on her station before her marriage, and her environments now.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE HOUSE IN TOWN.

Returning by way of Knollsea, where she remained a week or two, Ethelberta appeared one evening at the end of September before her house in Connaught Crescent, accompanied by a pair of cabs with the children and luggage; but Picotee was left at Knollsea, for reasons which Ethelberta explained when the family assembled in conclave. Her father was there, and began telling her of a surprising change in Menlove—an unasked-for concession to their cause, and a vow of secrecy which he could not account for, unless any friend of Ethelberta's had bribed her.

"Oh, no—that cannot be," said she. Any influence of Lord Mountclere to that effect was the last thing that could enter her thoughts. "However, what Menlove does makes little difference to me now." And she proceeded to state that she had almost come to a decision which would entirely alter their way of living.

"I hope it will not be of the sort your last decision was," said her mother.

"No; quite the reverse. I shall not live here in state any longer. We will let the house throughout as lodgings, while it is ours; and you and the girls must manage it. I will retire from the scene altogether, and stay for the Winter at Knollsea with Picotee. I want to consider my plans for next year, and I would rather be away from town. Picotee is left there, and I return in two days with the books and papers I require."

"What are your plans to be?"

"I am going to be a schoolmistress—I think I am."

"A schoolmistress?"

"Yes. And Picotee returns to the same occupation, which she ought never to have forsaken. We are going to study arithmetic and geography until Christmas; then I shall send her adrift to finish her term as pupil-teacher, while I go into a training school. By the time I have to give up this house I shall just have got a little country school."

"But," said her mother aghast, "why not write more poems and sell 'em?"

"Why not be a governess as you were?" said her father.

"Why not go on with your tales at Mayfair Hall?" said Gwendoline.

"I'll answer as well as I can. I have decided to give up romancing, because I cannot think of any more that pleases me. I have been trying at Knollsea for a fortnight, and it is no use. I will never be a governess again: I would rather be a servant. If I am a schoolmistress I shall be entirely free from all contact with the great, which is what I desire, for I hate them, and am getting almost as revolutionary as Sol. Father, I cannot endure this kind of existence any longer. I sleep at night as if I had committed a murder; I start up and see processions of people, audiences, battalions of lovers obtained under false pretenses—all denouncing me with the finger of ridicule. Mother's suggestion about my marrying I followed out as far as dogged resolution would carry me, but during my journey here I have broken down; for I don't want to marry a second time among people who would regard me as an upstart or intruder. I am sick of ambition. My only longing now is to fly from society altogether, and go to any hovel on earth where I could be at peace."

"What—has anybody been insulting you?" said Mrs. Chickerel.

"Yes; or rather I sometimes think he may have; that is, if a proposal of marriage is only removed from being a proposal of a very different kind by an accident."

"A proposal of marriage can never be an insult," her mother returned.

"I think otherwise," said Ethelberta.

"So do I," said her father.

"Unless the man was beneath you, and I don't suppose he was that," added Mrs. Chickerel.

"You are quite right; he was not that. But we will not talk of this branch of the subject. By far the most serious concern with me is that I ought to do some good by marriage, or by heroic performance of some kind; while going back to give the rudiments of education to remote hamleteers will do none of you any good whatever."

"Never you mind us," said the father; "mind yourself."

"I shall hardly be minding myself either, in your opinion, by doing that," said Ethelberta, drily. "But it will be more tolerable than what I am doing now. Georgina, and Myrtle, and Emmeline, and Joey will not get the education I intended for them; but that must go, I suppose."

"How full of vagaries you are," said her mother. "Why won't it do to continue as you are? No sooner have I learned up your schemes, and got enough used to 'em to see something in 'em, than you must needs bewilder me again by starting some fresh one, so that my mind gets no rest at all."

Ethelberta too keenly felt the justice of this remark, querulous as it was, to care to defend herself. It was hopeless to attempt to explain to her mother that the oscillations of her mind might arise as naturally from the perfection of its balance, like those of a logan-stone, as from inherent lightness; and such an explanation, however comforting to its subject, was little better than none to simple hearts who could only look to tangible outcrops.

"Really, Ethelberta," remonstrated her mother, "this is very odd. Making yourself miserable in trying to get a position on our account is one thing, and not necessary; but I think it ridiculous to rush into the other extreme, and go willfully down in the scale. You may just as well exercise your wits in trying to swim as in trying to sink."

"Yes; that's what I think," said her father. "But of course Berta knows best."

"I think so too," said Gwendoline.

"And so do I," said Cornelia. "If I had once moved about in large circles like Ethelberta, I wouldn't go down and be a schoolmistress—not I."

"I own it is foolish—I suppose it is," said Ethelberta, wearily, and with a readiness of misgiving that showed how recent and hasty was the scheme. "Perhaps you are right, mother; anything rather than retreat. I wonder if you are right! Well, I will think again of it to-night. Do not let us speak more about it now."

She did think of it that night, very long and painfully. The arguments of her relatives seemed ponderous as opposed to her own inconsequent longing for escape from galling trammels. Had she stood alone, the sentiment that she had begun to build, but was not able to finish, by whomsoever it might have been entertained, would have had few terrors; but that the opinion should be held by her nearest of kin to cause them pain for life, was a grievous thing. The more she thought of it the less easy seemed the justification of her desire for obscurity. From regarding it as a high instinct she passed into a humor that gave that desire the appearance of a whim. But could she really set in train events which, if not abortive, would take her to the altar with Viscount Mountclere?

In one determination she never faltered—to commit her sin thoroughly if she committed it at all. Her relatives believed her choice to lie between Neigh and Ladywell alone. But once having decided to pass over Christopher, whom she had loved, there could be no pausing for Ladywell because she liked him, or for Neigh in that she was influenced by him. They were both too near her level to be trusted to bear the shock of receiving her from her father's hands. But it was possible that though her genesis might tinge with vulgarity a commoner's household susceptible of such depreciation, it might show as a picturesque contrast in the family circle of a peer. Hence it was just as well to go to the end of her logic, where reasons for tergiversation would be most pronounced. This thought of the Viscount, however, was a secret for her own breast alone.

Nearly the whole of that night she sat weighing, first, the question itself of marrying Lord Mountclere; and at other times, whether, for safety, she might marry him without previously naming family particulars hitherto held necessary to be named—a piece of conduct she had once felt to be indefensible. The ingenious Ethelberta, much more prone than the majority of women to theorize on conduct, felt the need of some soothing defense of the actions involved in any ambiguous course before finally committing herself to it.

She took down a well-known treatise on Ethics which she had perused once before, and to which she had given her adherence ere any instance had arisen wherein she might wish to take it as a guide. Here she desultorily searched for argument, and found it; but the application of her author's philosophy to the marriage question was an operation of her own, as unjustifiable as it was likely under the circumstances.

"The ultimate end," she read, "with reference to and for the sake of which all other things are desirable (whether we are considering our own good or that of other people) is in existence exempt as far as possible from pain, and as rich as possible in enjoyments, both in point of quantity and quality. * * * This being, according to the utilitarian opinion, the end of human action, is necessarily also the standard of morality."

It was an open question, so far, whether her own happiness should or should not be preferred to that of others. But that her personal interests were not to be considered as paramount appeared further on:

"The happiness which forms the standard of what is right in conduct is not the agent's own happiness, but that of all concerned. As between his own happiness and that of others, utilitarianism requires him to be as strictly impartial as a disinterested and benevolent spectator."

As to whose happiness was meant by that of "other people," "all concerned," and so on, her luminous moralist soon enlightened her:

"The occasions on which any person (except one in a thousand) has it in his power to do this on an extended scale—in other words, to be a public benefactor—are but exceptional; and on these occasions alone is he called on to consider public utility; in every other case private utility, the interest or happiness of some few persons, is all he has to attend to."

And that these few persons should be those endeared to her by every domestic tie no argument was needed to prove. That their happiness would be in proportion to her own well-doing and power to remove their risks of indigence required no proving either to her, now.

By a sorry but unconscious misapplication of sound and true reasoning did the active mind of Ethelberta thus find itself a solace. At about the midnight hour she felt more fortified on the expediency of marriage with Lord Mountclere than she had done at all since musing on it. In respect of the second query, whether or not, in that event, to conceal from Lord Mountclere the circumstances of her position till it should be too late for him to object to them, she found her conscience inconveniently in the way of her theory, and the oracle before her afforded no hint. "Ah—it is a point for a causist!" she said.

An old treatise on Casuistry lay on the top shelf. She opened it—more from curiosity than for guidance this time, it must be observed—at a chapter bearing on her own problem, "The *disciplina arcani*, or, the doctrine of reserve."

Here she read that there were plenty of apparent instances of this in Scripture, and that it was formed into a recognized system in the early Church. With reference to direct acts of deception, it was argued that since there were confessedly cases where killing is no murder, might there not be cases where lying is no sin? It could not be right—or, indeed, anything but most absurd—to say in effect that no doubt circumstances would occur where every sound man would tell a lie, and would be a brute or a fool if he did not, and to say at the same time that it is quite indefensible in principle. Duty was the key to conduct then, and if in such cases duties appeared to clash they would be found not to do so on examination. The lesser duty would yield to the greater, and therefore ceased to be a duty.

This author she found to be not so tolerable; he distracted her. She put him aside, and gave over reading, having decided on this second point that she would, at any hazard, represent the truth to Lord Mountclere before listening to another word from him. "Well, at last I have done," she said, "and am ready for my *rôle*."

In looking back upon her past as she retired to rest, Ethelberta could almost doubt herself to be the identical woman with her who had entered on a romantic career a few short years ago. For that doubt she had good reason. She had begun as a poet of the Satanic school in a sweetened form; she was ending as a *pseudo*-utilitarian. Was there ever such a transmutation effected before by the action of a hard environment? It was not without a qualm of regret that she discerned how the last infirmity of noble mind had at length nearly departed from her. She wondered if her early notes had had the genuine ring in them, or whether a poet who could be thrust by realities to a distance beyond recognition was a true poet at all. Yet Ethelberta's gradient had been regular: emotional poetry, light verse, romance as an object, romance as a means, thoughts of marriage as an aid to her pursuits, a vow to marry for the good of her family; in other words, from soft and playful Wertherism to distorted Benthamism. Was the moral incline upward or down?

To be Continued.

Theatrical Rehearsals.—I do not advise any one to seek admission to rehearsals, for several reasons. Authors and managers seldom permit outsiders to assist at these ceremonies, and artists greatly dislike to have strangers in the theatre at improper times. Moreover, except as a novelty to stage-struck amateurs, a rehearsal would be very dull and monotonous. Sometimes, however, the incongruities which result from the mixture of ancient and modern costumes are amusing. I remember, as I write, being greatly impressed with a view of an Eastern desert. Camels were reposing, and in the distance the skeletons showed where caravans had perished. Suddenly a host of Crusaders rushed forward and gathered round a sandy mount, where waved the Austrian flag. But the soldiers of Cœur-de-Lion were ready to avenge the insult done to their banner; and King Richard himself, his mighty battle-axe waving aloft, his armor and helmet gleaming in the light of the eastern sun, rushes forward. In furious terms he demands to know who has done this, and Duke Leopold of Austria cowers. But before the King of France, in royal robes, can demand—oddly enough, in Italian—"*Deh qual repente alterco? Questro degg' io veder fra 'le Crociate,*" another figure ascends the eminence—a figure clad in a long black coat and gray trousers, and waving an umbrella above a high box-hat—"No, no! it won't do at all," he cries; and the soldiers, disregarding their legitimate chieftains, clamber down; while Mr. Beverley, the admirable scene-painter, gives instructions for re-forming the group which is familiar to all who have seen, at Drury Lane, Balfe's "Il Talismano." I remember also how very ferocious and terrible was the cruel wolf who subsequently devoured *Little Red Ridinghood* at a certain establishment a year or two ago. He growled awfully, this wolf, and snarled at all he came across in a most alarming manner; his fierce eyes glancing down, when he was angry, at a set of gleaming teeth which his curling lips displayed to horrible advantage. But suddenly there arose one who dared to beard him in his den. "Where's your tail, wolf?" the voice inquired. "I told you about that yesterday, and you ought to have looked after it before you came on to-night." Would the hungry beast turn and rend the daring intruder? No. The growl was changed into quite a mild and humble tone, as, in accents which certainly no one would have supposed could come from so frightful an intruder, he replied: "Yes, Sir. I'm very sorry. I did ask, and they said they'd send it; but they haven't." "Mind you see that it is sent, then," the intruder replied. It was the manager; and the incident is a gratifying proof of the way in which even wild beasts, in this age of civilization, submit to constituted authority.—*London Society.*

A Dutch Novelist and His Woks.—But Holland had at the same time a prose-poet, whose novels and romances far surpassed the literary productions of so-called poets. Jacob Van Lennep, who died in 1868, was born at the beginning of the century. His father was a distinguished Professor at the Athenæum of Amsterdam, and his family belonged to that upper-middle class which is more tenacious than any other in Holland of traditionary principles and practices. As proud and exclusive as any aristocracy, living in the recollection of a past, in which it played a great part, it amalgamates slowly and very reluctantly with our modern democratic civilization. The works by which Van Lennep established his fame were his *Dutch Legends* and his *Historical Novels.* It would be interesting to draw a parallel between the Dutch writer and his great prototype Walter Scott. Van Lennep wrote under the influence of the great Scotsman; nay, it would be more correct to say that he took him as his model and followed him closely. In many respects he became as great as his master. There is a great charm of freshness about Van Lennep's descriptions; there is a pleasant absence of the artificial in his style, which flows on with the grace and ease of a majestic river. His portraits are life-like, and the frame in which they are inclosed, though of sufficient beauty to show them to advantage, does not throw them into the background through excess of ornament. He seems to take delight in his creations, and he paints them up to a certain point with great carefulness. The characters, of which he generally introduces a large number in his novels, are drawn with a bold hand, but no detail, however trifling, escapes him. Then suddenly one would think that he gets weary of his work. He throws the brush down with ill-concealed impatience, and finishes his picture with a few rapid strokes, often ill-advised and never very happy. The series of historical novels—*Our Forefathers*—takes us back to the days before Christ, when the brave Batavians concluded an alliance with Julius Cæsar. There is ample scope for the imagination in the description of those semi-barbaric times; in the account of that tribe of warriors, endowed with their natural virtues and vices, and strangers as yet to the splendid sins of a great civilization; in the picture of their daring struggles and dearly-bought victories. It is a matter of intense difficulty to recall that past, to make it emerge from the mythical twilight in which it is veiled, and to clothe it once more with an air of reality. Van Lennep, as need scarcely be remarked, is not always successful; the atmosphere in which his personages and characters move is tinged to no small extent with modern notions and ideas. But, as his series progresses and he descends along the stream of history to more modern times, his sins in that respect are less obvious and the excellences, which we have pointed out, become more apparent. The two novels of Van Lennep which we look upon as his best are, *The Rose of Decama* and *Ferdinand Huyck.* The story of the Frisian maiden is charming; that of *Ferdinand Huyck* is a *chef d'œuvre.* We are no longer in the days of the Earls of Holland, the days of brave knights and fair women, of wine and love and poetry; we are transplanted to the times of the grave burghers and staid matrons, to the atmosphere of beer, sombre Calvinism, and prose. The story itself is interesting. It tells of the adventures of an honest young Dutchman, who gets accidentally mixed up in affairs of a questionable character, and being unwilling to betray the confidence placed in him, almost falls a victim to the ambiguous position thus unfortunately thrust upon him. But the chief merit of the novel lies in isolated scenes and in the delineation of character. Such types are surely unique. No city in the world, except old-fashioned Amsterdam, could ever boast of a man like the father of Ferdinand Huyck, the worthy magistrate, with his quaint learning and imperturbable gravity; nowhere, except in some remote part of the country of *Old Mortality,* could we find a woman like Aunt Letje, who drags her Calvinistic theology into every-day life, and is a stranger to every dialect, save that of Canaan; in no other country could there be a woman like the stout, good-natured, worldly Van Bempden. Yet they were once real, living persons, and we can still trace their resemblance in the burghers of to-day. The last work of Van Lennep, which he wrote at the end of his life, created a tremendous sensation. *Klaasje Zevenster* is the story of a foundling, who is taken care of alternately by seven students. The cruel machinations of a jealous woman are the cause of her troubles. Without her knowledge she is brought to a house of ill-fame, and when, after a long illness, she emerges from her hated abode—as pure, of course, as when she entered—she is like a lily broken to pieces by the boisterous wind. Deaf to the solicitations of her friends and of her lover, who is convinced of her innocence, she resolves to spend the remainder of her days in loneliness and silence. The realism of the book throughout was intense, the events so graphically described, and the scenes, on which it dwelt with almost painful minuteness, professed to be a representation of what was going on in the midst of Dutch society A. D. 1866. Is it strange that Dutch society was exceedingly shocked, and that the mothers of Holland were indignant? Who of us likes to be roused from a pleasant dream—who of us is grateful to the prophet for his message, "There is no peace, saith my God"? And thus Van Lennep's literary career drew to a close amid shouts of condemnation.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Inhospitable Book-cases.—There are "practicable" objections in plenty against the use of doors for book-cases. They stick, the key is always lost, they hide the sight of some of the books when the door is of glass, and when they are solid how is one to know that the case holds books at all? Then, when the doors are opened they are awkwardly in the way, and if there are children or young people in the house they are sure to be left open and to be run against. But, after all, my chief objection to doors on book-cases is that they are inhospitable and hinder close acquaintance. To have to ask for a key or even to open a door unlocked before we can put a hand on a book, or look the shelves over to find one that suits us, is as bad as having to tug off a glove to seize a friend's hand. And what is more like a true friend than a book-case filled with real books? "Dust!" says Martha, as she reads this. "What a place for dust such a book-case as yours must be!" It is true that dust does collect, but not much if reasonable care be taken, and if the books are often used, and, at any rate, I maintain that dust, or the danger of it, is, of the two evils, rather to be chosen than the danger of not using the books at all; of having the family grow up without the habit of reading books, consulting them, seeking refuge in them. These habits, early and naturally formed, have more to do with culture than might be thought. The young people go to school or college, and hear lectures on English literature, or study books on the subject, and they come away with few ideas and little knowledge. Then, as they go out into the world, they come, perhaps, to think they would like to know something more, or perhaps they feel the need of knowing more, and so attend lectures or listen to readings to get in a hurry what they need. But knowledge got in a hurry is as poor stuff as leather tanned the new way, or kiln-dried timber, or bread made with baking-powders, or any of the modern substitutes for the old-time methods of time and patience. The only way really to know anything about English literature, or any other literature, is to grow up with it, to Summer and Winter with it, to eat it, drink it, and sleep with it; and this can never be if the book-case that holds the books in the house we grow up in has doors that lock.—*Scribner for February.*

Garrick and Mrs. Woffington.—Soon Garrick was at the feet of the beautiful and irresistible Mrs. Woffington. For three years he was her devoted admirer, a fond suitor for her hand. As she informed Arthur Murphy, she was so near being married to Garrick, that he had tried the wedding-ring on her finger. And, after a manner, she loved him, it would seem. It was scarcely to be wondered at. He was young, handsome, vivacious, and—the fashion. He was absolutely at the head of his profession. Herself an actress, she could not but recognize his consummate genius as an actor. They had visited Dublin together during the Summer of 1742, and been received with extraordinary enthusiasm. "Garrick was caressed by all ranks of people as a theatrical phenomenon." So wrote the historian of the Irish stage, who acknowledges that Mrs. Woffington largely contributed toward his success, and was nearly as great a favorite. The crowds attracted to the theatre during the hottest months of the year produced an "epidemic distemper, which seized upon and carried off numbers, and from this circumstance was called the Garrick fever." Mrs. Woffington, thanks, perhaps, to the assistance and instructions of her fellow-player, now took rank as an actress of tragedy. She appeared as *Cordelia, Belvidera,* and *Lady Anne* to the *Lear, Pierre,* and *Richard* of Garrick. Returned from Dublin, the lady, with Garrick and Macklin, agreed to "keep house" together. They formed a sort of partnership, were understood to have but one purse between them, and each by turn managed the affairs of their house, No. 6 Bow street. They had planned to open a sort of histrionic academy, to teach acting to all comers; but this scheme was speedily abandoned. Altogether, their establishment had its difficulties. Garrick was accused of being parsimonious—throughout his life a certain thriftiness that characterized him was made the subject of much bitter attack. On the other hand, complaint arose that Mrs. Woffington was far too lavish in her expenditure. "With his domestic saving we have nothing to do," said Dr. Johnson, when the matter was brought under his notice. "I remember drinking tea with him long ago, when Peg Woffington made it, and he grumbled at her for making it too strong." When the story was repeated to Reynolds, he mentioned an additional circumstance: "Why," cried Garrick of the tea, "it's as red as blood!" The first quarrel was with Macklin. He, with Garrick and other members of the company, had revolted against the misrule of Fleetwood, the manager of Drury Lane; but Garrick, finding the cause hopeless, owing to the persistent opposition of the Lord Chamberlain, made a separate peace for himself, and resumed his professional duties. Macklin, deeming himself betrayed, became thereupon Garrick's bitter foe. To the end of his very long life Macklin persisted in depreciating, reproaching, and maligning his former comrade. Some two years later, and the lovers parted. Garrick hinted his desire to be released from his promise to marry Mrs. Woffington. "Go, Sir!" she said, indignantly. "Henceforward, I separate myself from you forever. From this hour I decline to see you, or to speak with you, except in the course of our professional business, or in the presence of a third person." And she kept her word. She was very angry, and she never forgave him. She returned his letters and presents. He craved permission, so malice reported, to retain, as a memento of her, a pair of very valuable diamond shoe-buckles, which she had given him in the early days of their intimacy. The town greatly diverted itself with this quarrel between the fond actor and the frail actress. Various lampoons appeared in the public prints; caricatures, bearing hard upon the gentleman, were exhibited in the print-shop windows. But Garrick's conduct in the matter disentitles him to sympathy; he well deserved, indeed, the public derision and contempt that he incurred. Dazzled by the beauty and the brilliant histrionic gifts of the actress, he had wooed and besought her hand; abruptly disentangling himself from his engagement, he was, least of all, entitled to reproach her with perfidy, or to dwell upon the laxity of her mode of life.

For a time he had been content enough to play Desgrieux to her Manon Lescaut. She had been his "Lovely Peggy" in the past. He had addressed her the lines beginning—

> 'Once more I'll tune my vocal shell,
> To hills and dales my passion tell—
> A flame which time can never quell,
> Which burns for thee, my Peggy!'

But the fire of his love had now absolutely gone out. He reviled her cruelly enough, all the circumstances of the case being considered. She treated him with fierce scorn, laughing loudly at him by way of masking, probably, the heartache she really endured, and on all sides relating her version of the story of their loves, which placed him in a very disadvantageous light. They met only on the stage. They were both servants of the same manager, and compelled to act together. But, in 1747, he became joint patentee with Lacy at Drury-lane, and the fact of her being a member of his company occasioned serious embarrassment to both. Immediate escape was not possible, and her position in the theatre was additionally mortifying from the antagonism of the other actresses, Mrs. Cibber, Mrs. Pritchard, and Mrs. Clive, all members of the company, and all claiming the earliest consideration in regard to the performance of what are called "leading parts."—*All the Year Round.*

The Grand Modern German Prototype.—When we speak of the German of the present day, we have all of us, unconsciously, the grand modern prototype in our minds—the man of blood and iron; the Hammer-man; the Thunderer; the Baresark; the Bismarck—the great typical heroic figure, that will go down to future ages colossal, momentous, immortal. He, the greatest, comes home to the smallest, to men's business and bosoms, in a special manner; the likeness of him hangs in the humblest hut; but for him Hans and Michel had not laid down their lives in French mire and clay; but for him food were not so dear, nor widows so many, nor wives so few; but for him taxes had not been so rigorous, nor money so scarce. Yet he is the idol of the populace—of that populace which, erewhile, stoned, lampooned, caricatured, and reviled him; of that populace that was nothing more than mud-seas at his feet, on the vast field of the Fatherland. Now he reigns supreme; the contempt he once showed for them is become the enemy's portion; the people are grown his willing instruments; he has known how to read the signs of the times, to seize the chances of the moment, to wield and to weld, to mold the old order of things into a new order, to root out the republican *rabies,* to crush down the radical spirit, to grasp the national mind, to hold the nation's heart, to venture, to succeed, to dare, and to do. The national vanity, the popular pride have been flattered by his miraculous successes; surely a grateful people will foster their hero. Their good old Emperor is well enough, but even he had not been but for Bismarck. He, gallant old gentleman, has scruples, hesitations, tendernesses of conscience, regrets; is not much other than any private man—him we do not specially care to go out and greet. As for Princes, clothed in soft raiment, dwelling in Kings' palaces, their name is legion; but this man, *der Einzige,* the only one, unique; his like not again to be seen this side of eternity; a prophet, and more than a prophet—him we will worship, before him we will fall down. A gigantic mass of all that makes manhood, he carries a high look with him; fire and reality, as well as blood and iron, are in that great figure and big brain. He speaks, and it is as though the king of beasts sent his leonine roar before him through the forests of which he is lord. That orator, erst so eloquent, seems now but froth and fribble; the attempted epigram of the penultimate patriot dwindles into mere spite; prudence becomes pedantry; warning, the mumblings of blind senile leaders of the blind; threat, the mere futile squeak of peevish incompetence. The little sneers have struck too low, they fall unheeded at his feet; he will not stoop to notice them; let them lie; but from his height, God-like, demonic, he will pour forth his lava stream of scathing eloquence, which, by mere attraction of gravitation, reaches its destination in the infinite flats beneath him. This stinging tongue, this arrogant intellect, this ruthless will, this keen daring, and restless ambition, what are they but the outcome of the age? In him you see the typical German; the *guerre*-man, the war-man; the *gar*-man—the whole man; nay, rather a demi-god unfathomable, terrible. There is, in all modern history, no figure like this figure, no mind like this mind, unless it be the brief apparition of a Mirabeau on a background of unaccomplished destiny. A man for men to fear; for women to love; for, beside that primeval titanic force, there dwells another man in him in strange and striking contrast with the Briareus of the Tribune—a gentle, genial, human-hearted man; witty, winning; loving the soft sound of women's voices, the beauty of bright eyes, the prattle of children, the yellowing woods, the setting sun. A Triton, indeed, but not among minnows. "No great General," says Froude, "ever arose out of a nation of cowards, no great statesman out of a nation of fools." That the mute Moltkes and bashful Bismarcks of the Fatherland are many, we may be sure; but history is careful only of the type. Looking at such a man as this surrounded by such men as these, we, who are but spectators of the drama, are almost tempted, since finite man cannot go on infinitely, to re-echo the prayer of Paracelsus, and cry: "Make no more giants, God, but elevate the race at once!"—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Superstitions About Bees.—There are numerous superstitions connected with bees, which there is reason to think are relics of this savage state of thought, when all that existed existed under the same conditions as man himself, capable of the same feelings, and subject to the same wants and sorrows. For bees are credited with a perfect comprehension of all that men do and utter, and, as members themselves of the family they belong to, they must be treated in every way as human in their emotions. French children are taught that the inmates of the hive will come out to sting them for any bad language uttered within their hearing, and many of our readers have probably at some time of their lives, on seeing a crape-covered hive, learned on inquiry that the bees were in mourning for some member of their owner's family. In Suffolk, when a death occurs in a house, they immediately inform the bees, ask them formally to the funeral, and fix crape on their hives; otherwise it is believed they would die or desert. And the same custom for the same reason prevails, with local modifications, not only in nearly every English county, but very widely over the continent. In Normandy and Brittany may be seen, as in England, the crape-set hives; in Yorkshire some of the funeral bread, in Lincolnshire some cake and sugar may be seen at the hive door; and we have read of a Devonshire nurse on her way to a funeral sending back a child to perform the duty she herself had forgotten, of telling the bees. The usual explanation of these customs and ideas is that they originated long ago with the death or flight of some bees, consequent on the neglect they incurred when the hand that once tended them could do so no longer. Yet a wider survey of analogous facts leads to the explanation above suggested; for not to dwell on the fact that in some places in England they are informed of weddings as well of funerals, and their hives are decorated with favors as well as with crape, the practice of giving information of deaths extends in some parts not only to other animals as well, but, in addition, to inanimate things. In Lithuania, deaths are announced not only to the bees, but to horses and cattle, by the rattling of a bunch of keys, and the same custom is reported from Dartford in Kent. In the North Riding, not long since, a farmer gravely attributed the loss of a cow to his not having told it of his wife's death. In Cornwall, the indoor plants are often put into mourning as well as the hives, and at Rauen, in North Germany, not only are the bees informed of their master's death, but the trees also, by means of shaking them. Near Speier, not only must the bees be moved, but the wine and vinegar must be shaken, if it is wished that they shall not turn bad. Near Wurtemburg, the vinegar must be shaken, the bird-cage hung differently, the cattle tied up differently, and the bee-hive transposed. Near Ansbach the flower-pots must also be moved, and the wine-casks knocked three times; while at Gernsheim, not only must the wine in the cellar be shaken to prevent it turning sour, but the corn in the loft must be moved if the sown corn is to sprout. But all these customs are too much alike to be unrelated, and too widely spread to have sprung up without some reason, by some mere caprice or coincidence, and it is difficult to suggest any other reason for them than that they go back to a time when not only bees and cattle, but trees and flowers, vinegar and wine, were, like human beings, considered liable to take offense, and their spirits accordingly to be pacified by kind treatment, since, according as their several temperaments predisposed them, they were able, by deserting, dying, turning sour, or other untoward conduct, to resent neglect or disrespect on the part of their owners.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

How the Sultan Spends his Time and Money.—At present it appears the chief things that occupy the head of the House of Othman are the deer in his gardens and the rare birds in his aviaries. He listens to the daily report of his chief of the aviary with much more attention than he bestows on the statments on public affairs presented by his Grand Vizier. Savage beasts, such as lions and tigers, are looked upon with less favor and are banished to the furthest quarter of the seraglio. Still the general menagerie is kept, and all parts of the world are laid under contribution to it. No expense is spared, or trouble either, if a rare beast or bird can be secured for the collection. Sometimes the urgency is so great that all Europe may be alarmed. A war vessel will be seen to get up steam suddenly, and the newsmongers will telegraph the fact to the ends of the earth, stirring numerous questionings and surmises. After all, the vessel of war has no harm in her; she goes merely in quest of rare quadrupeds and birds of wondrous plumage. A great care of the Governors of Tripoli and Barbary is to gratify the Sultan's passion in this respect, and those who cannot find him a new animal send instead rich garments and fine jewels, a superb horse—stolen usually—or a beautiful slave. Their only hope of reward lies along this path of universal *backsheesh.* The Sultan gives bountifully to those who gratify him, and the better they humor his whims the richer do they often find themselves. It appears also that the Sultan has contracted a passion for pictures ever since some works of art, vases, &c., of China and Japan were presented to him, and he has last year (1875) spent £60,000 on this hobby. What he spends altogether it is not easy to tell; but what is certain is, that the so-called "civil list" does not nearly give the true figures. The *Economiste* correspondent attempts to get at the truth, but many of his figures are only estimates, and are, so far as may be judged by comparison, under-estimates. He, following the editor of the paper, M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, puts the gross cost of the Sultan's personal surroundings down at £2,000,000 per annum; but, let alone what goes to equip war-ships sent to catch birds, this does not seem to include the numerous presents that the expenses of his Majesty's position compel him to bestow. A correspondent of the *Times* likely to be well informed says that, including pensions and architecture, the Sultan gets through £5,000,000 a year, say nearly a third of the entire income of the Empire. According to an account published some time ago in the *Pall Mall Gazette,* the Turkish system of government appears to allow a latitude in this respect inconsistent with "a first charge on certain revenues." When the Sultan cannot get money out of the treasury by fair means, he sends troops to plunder it and bring him the proceeds of the expedition. His household seems to be kept in peace by wholesale bribery in fact, and while that is the case any estimate of the cost of his household must be delusive. The other day, in the midst of the harrying and fiendish oppression with which taxes are being extorted from the wretched people in advance, in order that the financiers of Turkey may show the world that for once "Turkey can pay half," the Sultan took £400,000 from the Treasury for his urgent needs. He lives and lavishes as if he were the richest monarch in the world, while his people grovel and die beneath the tax-gatherer's heel. The estimate of the *Economiste* correspondent is certainly too low. Still, so far as they go, the figures given by him are interesting. He puts the mere cost of feeding the 7,000 slaves, eunuchs, attendants, and officials that form the Sultan's household down at £511,000, by estimating it at 5 francs per diem per head; but further figures giving details of this, show that this also must be an underestimate. The 600 horses in the Sultan's stables are put down as costing £21,600, Turkish, which is remarkably little. A mean sum of £100,000 is said to be spent annually on gems, beside the enormous sums lavished on presents of this kind given by the Khedive to the Sultan, and which are taken as so much saving to his purse. The pensions paid to members of his family, his mother, and others, on the so-called civil list, are set down at £198,000, enormously below the fact. Eighty thousand pounds goes to keep up the various lodges and palaces built by the Sultan at fabulous cost out of the proceeds of the loans. Of these he has built eight. He is now building a magnificent mosque with a sort of convent attached, composed of seventy houses all in stone. The cost of this is enormous, as the land has to be appropriated from those now living on it in the old quarter of the town. An estimated expenditure of £560,000 per annum is laid to the credit of this kind of work every year since Abdul Medjid came to the throne.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A SONG OF THE ICE.

Above the calm sky seems to sleep;
The glacier breeze blows cool and sweet;
The blue crevasse lies wide and deep,
A second sky beneath our feet.

On every side we see the snow,
Fields of pure white instead of green,
And here and there we hear the low
Clear music of some stream unseen.

At each stroke of the sturdy axe
Ice diamonds tinkle down the slope;
'Neath crunching heels the névé cracks,
Our feet are firm, and firm our rope.

Swiftly and surely upward press,
The summit we shall soon attain,
And then—how short is happiness!—
The end is to come down again.

—*Temple Bar.*

Deaths and Disasters on the Stage.—Many cases are on record in which performers have been struck with paralysis or apoplexy on the stage. Molière, when acting in his celebrated comedy of the "Malade Imaginaire," was seized on its fourth representation with a convulsive attack; he tried to conceal it with a laugh, and went on with the part, but sunk into the grave a few days afterward. In this case he had been warned by his friends and advised to desist from acting for a time; but he did not like to interrupt the run of a new piece which was likely to benefit the manager and the company. The actor Montfleury had an attack of apoplexy on the stage; so likewise had Mondory, when playing *Hérode* in the drama of "Mariamne;" he resumed the stage again, but before long broke down altogether. During the time of George I. an actor named Spiller was struck with apoplexy on the stage of the Lincoln's Inn Theatre. About twenty years later, at the Norwich Theatre, Cashel, the actor, was similarly seized while performing the part of *Frankly* in the "Suspicious Husband," and died in a few hours. Near the close of the reign of George II. the celebrated Mrs. Woffington, the kind-hearted "Peg Woffington," was enacting the part of *Rosalind* in "As You Like It." When she came to the epilogue she was suddenly rendered almost speechless by paralysis, and never fully recovered. Foote, the comedian, was a man who would have joked even under the gravest circumstances. Although struck with paralysis while acting in his own farce of the "Devil on Two Sticks," he continued his habit of punning and practical joking during the few remaining months of his life. Being recommended to go to France for the improvement of his health, he stopped awhile at Dover, and went one day into the kitchen of the inn where he was sojourning, to "chaff" the cook. He told her she must have been a great traveler, for he had heard that she had been all over Greece [grease;] she declared she had never been ten miles from Dover in her life. "That must be a fib," he returned, "for you have often been seen at Spit-head." Later years have not been without their instances of sudden attacks of illness on the stage. Miss Linley, related to the Sheridans, was struck fatally while singing "I know that my Redeemer liveth," in Handel's "Messiah." When Baddeley was acting *Moses* in the "School for Scandal," at Drury Lane Theatre, he was suddenly taken ill, and died soon afterward. Mrs. Pope, an actress of some eminence in her day, was seized with an apoplectic fit while playing *Desdemona*, and was lost to the world a week later. Lucca Fabres, a singer at the San Carlo Opera-house at Naples, broke a blood-vessel while attempting to reach a note above the compass of his voice. Two sterling comedians, Farren and Harley, whose acting is still fresh in the memory of men in middle life, were attacked with paralysis while on the stage. The former played afterward, though symptoms of the affection were painfully visible. He was playing *Old Parr* when seized. Harley's attack came on while he was acting *Bottom*, in "Midsummer Night's Dream." It is said that his dying words, uttered unconsciously, were some of those which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of the redoubtable *Bottom the Weaver*—"I have an exposition of sleep come over me." Somewhat similar was the case of Powell, the actor, who, when on his death-bed, became suddenly animated, put himself as nearly as he could in the proper theatrical attitude, and gave utterance to the well-known line in "Macbeth"—"Is this a dagger that I see before me?" The death of the elder Kean was peculiar in many ways. He virtually received his death-stroke on the stage, though he survived a little longer. His irregular mode of life had weakened his health, impaired his memory, and destroyed his elasticity of spirit; he had been troubled, too, by the determination of his son Charles to take to the stage as a profession, against the paternal wish. The resolve being fixed, the father agreed to give the son an introduction to the public, by playing *Othello* to his *Iago*. The performance took place on the 25th of March, 1833. The great actor was tamer than usual. The audience waited for the bursts of energy with which they had so long been familiar; but waited in vain. The accounts do not exactly agree as to the precise passage which was destined to be the last uttered by him on the stage. We are inclined to think it was:

"Oh, now forever
Farewell the tranquil mind;"

saying which he broke down, became speechless, and was led off the stage. Mr. Bartley solicited the indulgence of the audience for a few minutes; but when it was found that the great actor could not reappear, Mr. Warde took the character of *Othello* during the remaining scenes of the play. Virtually an old man at the age of forty-five, Kean lingered awhile, and finally sank. His funeral was attended by a larger number of theatrical celebrities than were, perhaps, ever before assembled at one time in one place. Though a man who had given way to intemperate habits, Kean had endeared a large circle of acquaintainces to him. Among the pall-bearers and mourners were Braham, Macready, Farren, Cooper, Harley, Charles Kean, Sheridan Knowles, Bartley, Keeley, Wrench, O. Smith, Strickland, Webster, Fitzwilliam, Vining, Anderson, and Frank Matthews; while the humbler members of eight different theatrical companies followed in the train.—*Chambers's Journal.*

French Duels.—The principals having been stripped to the waist, choice of position is decided by tossing a coin: "Heads or tails?" He who has choice of position elects one in which his back shall be to the sun; his adversary is placed opposite to him. It is commonly agreed to make boards, beyond which the respective opponents shall not retreat. This precaution is taken, partly to save the reputation of a nervous principal who might retreat till doomsday, and partly to prevent the duel from lasting too long a time. The instructions given a principal who is less skillful than his adversary are: "Always attack and continually retreat." The reasons of these tactics are, that it is easier to attack than to parry feints and blows, especially when they are rapidly delivered. Retreat is made with long strides; advance is slow and cautious, for during the advance one is powerless even for defense. The adversaries once in position they are armed. It is a tacit condition of every duel that neither of the principals shall have handled the weapons; one is twice as expert with a familiar as with a new sword. The swords are held straight, point up and overhead, the arm outstretched to full length, until the second of the principal who has won choice of position advances half way between each adversary, when swords are lowered till they cross. The second holds both at the junction, and asks each antagonist, (his principal last,) "Are you ready, Sir?" Upon receiving an affirmative answer, he waits an instant, that each adversary may feel on his guard; then removes his hand and exclaims, "*Allez, Messieurs,*" ("Go, gentlemen.") Usually, both principals spring in retreat at this word, in order to guard against surprise. The more confident or the more impatient adversary soon advances cautiously, until swords are joined again. He studies his adversary for an instant (the uninitiated can scarcely imagine how much is revealed by the *feel* of an adversary's sword and the sight of his hand,) then gives one, two, three, four, five, or six slight blows (varying the number with the *feel* of his adversary's sword) to his opponent's weapon, and then tries to get in a good blow, unless his opponent has anticipated him, by taking advantage of his change of blow from four to six, to make a rapid lunge just after he quits four and before he reaches six; and if the lunge be made with cat-like rapidity and in the nick of the proper time, it commonly reaches its destination. The action once engaged, lunge rapidly follows lunge for two minutes, and then, if no blood be drawn, both parties take rest, breathless and unable to hold up their swords, which seem as heavy as the best bower anchor of a man-of-war. When they recover breath and strength the second again crosses their swords, and the combat recommences. A duel rarely lasts longer than eight minutes, including all the restings. At last a lucky blow produces an abrasion of the skin of the little finger. The surgeon, by dint of hard and adroit pressure, contrives to squeeze out a tiny bead of blood. The code is homeopathic. That drop suffices to purge away smirch from escutcheon; "honor is satisfied." The adversaries shake hands, and vow themselves to be *desolated* that a misunderstanding should have occurred between them. Coffee is served.—*Scribner for February.*

Fashionable Novelties.—Fashion has as much influence upon knickknacks as it has upon dress, and Paris is often the arbiter for both. It is curious to watch how some particular form seems to become epidemic, and is to be seen reproduced in countless materials, and for all sorts of different purposes. Some time ago wheelbarrows were the rage. They were filled with salt, they dangled at watch-chains, they were used as pincushions, or employed as ornamental coal-scuttles. Then came the day of gypsy pots. Not only did we have them as egg-boilers and coffee-retorts, but as flower-glasses, inkstands, tea-kettles, and scent-bottles. At present manufacturers are evidently suffering from hats on the brain, and people who have more money than they know what to do with, and are amused by the small joke of buying incongruous forms for articles of everyday use, may gratify themselves by becoming the happy possessors of the exact imitation of a straw-hat for a butter-cooler, and a "topper" for a biscuit-box. The ideas suggested are no more pleasant than those felt by a fastidious person who receives burned almonds in a pair of exquisitely made top-boots. There seems to be a painful poverty of invention when we see the same form employed to collect ashes from a cigar, to hold a lady's thimble, or to make a watch stand. Yet all these can now be had in the pleasing and graceful shape of a gentleman's tall hat. Strangely enough, it is in flower-vases that bad taste and artisan ingenuity run riot most wildly. Ever since some lucky manufacturer brought out the model of a hand holding a cup, there has been no cessation of designs which are ugly without being quaint and out of place without being funny. In a ladies' newspaper it was lately announced that "rabbits are taking the place of squirrels as the presiding genius over plates and dishes, as well as flower-vases, and a donkey between panniers is a really charming receptacle. People whose taste is guided by fashion and novelty may further decorate their rooms by hanging round the walls white china herrings with blue ribbons round their necks and their mouths wide open to receive monthly roses instead of marine infusoria. We hear that "one of the newest receptacles for flowers is a broken vase in delicate green and white, with a couple of Cupids mourning over the broken portion." This is evidently intended to supply the place of the Louis Quatorze shoe with the Cupids asleep in the toe and the high heel made to hold violets. It was so successful—attracting, it is said, not only the patronage of the aristocracy, but that of royalty itself—that it could scarcely be produced fast enough. Whenever fashion comes to be stronger than art, which has now for a long time been the case, popular taste will remain uneducated and childish. A much admired and very "chaste" inspiration of inventive genius may be seen in a blue or pink china kitten lying on its back, and holding a ball for flowers between its paws. To harmonize with this table ornament, a sweet thing in candlesticks is of equally admirable design. A Cupid on his back kicks a drum with his upraised foot, the drum being supposed to form a suitable socket for the candle. A pair of windmills in ormolu, and Jack and the Beanstalk in carved wood, may be obtained for the same purpose; and if the purchaser should chance to be in search of lamps, instead of candlesticks, he may gratify his zoological, as well as his æsthetic, tastes by buying stuffed monkeys. These are to be had in all sorts of possible and impossible attitudes, grasping glass globes in their hideously human fingers. They appear dressed and undressed, and the pair representing an imaginary Irishman and his wife are never without an admiring group of people to stare at them. Those whose taste is ornithological can rejoice in the acquisition of a stuffed pheasant, not for stewing, but to hold on its back a rose-colored globe with a lace-paper shade. The proper inkstand for a table already furnished with some of these costly works of art might perhaps be the anvil with its hammer and pincers, or, in the country, a more rural conception in which the pen-rests are formed of croquet hoops, balls, and mallets. At the seaside the "dolphin" would be appropriate, with its "body and tail in a double twist," while nothing can form a more fitting paper-weight than one at present popular, which represents a swan standing on a mirror with a pin-cushion on its back, although for our part we prefer one in the form of a beehive, as it seems to teach a moral lesson. A present was once defined as a thing of value which cannot be bought. Few such presents are now even attempted. A death's head forms a fashionable breast-pin; and a brilliant sarcasm is supposed to lurk in the bowl of a spoon which contains the letter U, and fulfills the duties of a brooch.—*Saturday Review.*

What is Genius?—Genius is neither patience, nor concentration, nor common sense working at a high level; but genius is an ineradicable native bent, that may be obeyed or disobeyed just as it happens, but will always be disobeyed under penalties, and whose ultimate achievements will depend in great measure upon the force of character with which it is allied. Absolutely rigid definitions are impossible, even in abstract science, and formal demonstrations in matter of generous speculation are wearisome. But may we not now regard genius as an eradicable native bent for energizing in one of certain exalted and well-recognized spheres of thought or action? The "ineradicable native bent" is the real substance of the matter, the remaining words being necessary only by way of cautious qualification against possible objection. Genius is a quality so highly esteemed that we naturally do not wish to bestow it on those who, though they may have an ineradicable bent in some direction or other, have it in a direction not exalted or ennobling. I can imagine a person putting the question: "But about that very numerous class that have the bent apparently, but not the aptitude, who persist in imagining they are going to be great painters, great poets, great musicians, but who end by achieving nothing which men recognize as art, poetry, or music? Does the bent without the aptitude make them men of genius? I trow not; and I likewise suspect that the apparent bent in them is not ineradicable, in fact is not a bent at all, but only a twist which they have given to themselves in early life. These are the "*flentes in limine primo*" who as boys are sentimental scribblers, and probably in later life very successful tea merchants. "*Né homma, mort épicier,*" is not a very satisfactory epitaph. But what if there be no help for it? Sainte-Beuve, who spoke feelingly on the subject, says that most persons of middle age are dead poets when the man has survived, and Alfred de Musset has some smart lines on the observation. Where there was a real bent, depend upon it the bent is felt, if not as a force then as a twinge to the last, for there is no getting rid of it, and it is want of will or character which has made it a plague instead of a solace? But in most of the cases we are considering there is no real bent at all, and the feeble imitation of it rights itself before long. When one is young it seems so sweet, so attractive, such a fine thing to have genius, that the hopeful soul may well be pardoned for enrolling itself in the sublime ranks. But the great touchstone, Time, will show whether he be a real conscript or not. The discovery may be painful, and many men have had to make it, but once made the sooner it is acted upon the better. But the outside world cannot make the discovery, or help the young heart to learn its own secret.—*Temple Bar.*

THE VERGARO.

BY THE COUNTESS GALETTI.

It is rare in these days to find any spot in Europe unvisited and uncorrupted by tourists. Still, through some curious oversight, or from some cause not easy to guess, there are tracts of land, picturesque and beautiful, and towns full of antiquarian interest, which have remained uninvestigated until this day. The inhabitants of these forgotten places dwell unmolested in the midst of railways, unconscious of the changes going on around them. Few people have seen more of the Adriatic coast than a week at Venice affords them; and though some perhaps may have visited Ancona, and more have dashed along the line in the express to Brindisi, whence they embark for Corfu, or India, who has ever the curiosity to become acquainted with any of the quaint towns and villages they pass, perched each on the summit of a hill? Yet a *blasé* tourist in search of novelty would find much to amuse and interest him in the habits and manners of the inhabitants of Le Marche—the "Marcheggiani," as they call themselves. The village which is the scene of my story is one of these forgotten ones. It is called Monte degli Angeli, a strange name for a place where the principal families are all at feud, and have been at feud for generations. No one can now recollect what the original quarrels were about, but the Cerbotis do not speak to the Robertis, because their great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers once had a quarrel; and the Barbarossas cut the Quintinis when they meet them in the street, because, since the days of the great Frederick, (from whom they boast descent,) a Barbarossa and a Quintini have never been known to be friends. Traces of their old conquerors, the Longobardis, still linger in the flaxen hair and blue eyes of some of the inhabitants, and in their strange Christian names, which though Italianized to a certain extent, evidently were not derived from the Italian language. The village, too, possesses a Gothic arch and a Gothic church, and is more like a city in minature than our idea of a village. It is surrounded by a high wall; the streets are paved; there is a town hall and a theatre.

Palazzo Barbarossa is, perhaps, the dwelling of most pretension in the village of the Angels. It is situated in the middle of the principal street. It is large, and at the top of the marble staircase a suite of lofty saloons open one out of another; but except on a very grand occasion (such as a marriage, for instance,) these rooms are locked up. The family habitually occupy a little dingy parlor on the ground floor, furnished in the style of a country inn. In this apartment, on a little upright horsehair sofa, stuck against the wall, sat Geltrude Barbarossa, one Winter afternoon, in company with a friend. The carnival was in full force, and they were talking of the ball held the night before in the theatre of the town.

"Did you ever see anything in your life so extravagant and absurd as the dress of the Signora Quintini?" the friend was remarking. "Pink tarlatan and garlands of flowers, at her age, with two daughters married—a grandmother!"

"And I suppose she thinks her hair was dressed in the latest fashion," said Geltrude; "she always imagines that she knows everything."

"Oh yes; it is her favorite boast that she takes in a fashion book, and she always expects everybody to imitate her."

"Those ridiculous flowers, how absurd they were! Where did she get them, Filomena?" anxiously inquired Geltrude, who was secretly resolved not to be outdone in finery on the next occasion.

"I will be sure to find out," replied Filomena, whose chief office in life was to keep the rival families *au courant* as to the minutest details of each other's affairs. She found it answer very well.

"Dear Filomena, I have so much to talk to you about. Stay and dine, *senza complimenti.* We have taglialine and chickens. Here, Menegilda," continued the Contessa, as a tall and handsome lady entered the room. "Just go and see what that scatter-brained cook is after. The servants think of nothing but masquerading and amusing themselves just now. And help dish up, will you!"

The person thus addressed was Ermenegilda Barbarossa, a poor relation, who, in return for her meals, was expected to make herself generally useful. She moved toward the door; but before she got there, Geltrude called her back again, her maternal vigilance having detected a conspicuous want of cleanliness on the part of her little son Pippino, who, during the conversation recorded above, had been playing in a corner.

"Take and wash Pippino, and comb his hair; it is too bad of those maids. When were you washed last, Pippino?"

Pippino muttered something to the effect that he didn't know and didn't care, but he rather thought it was some time since any attempt had been made in that direction. He was finally carried off struggling in the muscular arms of his cousin Ermenegilda.

"Was it you gave poor Gilda that nice blue silk? She looked quite young and handsome last night, only a little too much aware of it, don't you think? And then her hair—*rather* too disheveled," said the Signora Filomena, the instant Miss Barbarossa was out of the room.

"Yes, I gave her the blue silk; it was an old one of mine, and I let her turn it," replied the Contessa Geltrude, with an air of modest merit. "I like to be good-natured; but if I had seen her in time, I certainly would have made her put up those curls. And then her conduct—dancing like a girl of sixteen among the peasants, the saltarello and all! I assure you, Federigo was much annoyed, and desired me to speak to Menegilda on the subject, as I certainly shall."

At this moment, Federigo Barbarossa himself came into the room.

"What's that you're saying about poor Gilda?" he asked. "Didn't she look handsome last night! a real Barbarossa; and how she enjoyed herself! Signora Filomena, I hope you are not tired—a very successful ball, wasn't it?"

Geltrude's brow darkened during this speech, and she made up her mind that her lecture to Ermenegilda should be none of the mildest.

"Federigo, I hope you are not going to say that you approved of her conduct in dancing the saltarello with old Gobbo."

"Well, why not?" returned the provokingly good-natured Federigo, who never would even pretend to act the part of domestic tyrant, which his wife was always assigning to him behind his back—"The old Vergaro is the most respectable man of my acquaintance, and he has known Gilda ever since she was a little girl—why shouldn't she dance with him?"

Federigo, in his good-nature, did his poor cousin an ill-turn. When dinner was over, the lecture was delivered, with about as many stings and insults as it is possible for one woman to inflict on another. Ermenegilda was reminded, in the first place, that she was no longer young, and that it was no use trying to appear so by curling her hair. In the second place, that she had made herself absurd by hopping about in the saltarello. In the third place, she was told how entirely she was dependent on her cousin's charity for everything: how that the blue silk was a generous gift; how that the present lecture was delivered for her good and to let her know what a very ridiculous figure she had cut, and what very unpleasant remarks had been made about her. Geltrude herself had overheard several, she said, but she had assured everybody that Gilda would never behave so again. She had told her friends that she would speak to her about it, and had begged them no more might be said—and so on.

Poor Gilda did not listen calmly or patiently. Although Providence had been niggardly to her as regards money, it had been very lavish in pride. Often had she rushed from her cousin's house, after a quarrel with Geltrude, and had shut herself up in her own little cottage (almost her only inheritance) until Federigo's apologies and entreaties had brought her forth again. Now she made up her mind that she would go away, never to return—that no apologies and no entreaties, no poverty or want, should bring her back.

"I will bear no more insults from you, you insolent, upstart woman," she said. "I have borne enough at your hands; I have slaved for you as none of your servants have slaved. If I have eaten your bread, I have earned it by the sweat of my brow. It is I that have been generous, not you. What servant would have borne what I have borne, or worked as I have worked, for so little recompense? But if you think I did it for your sake, or for the sake of the wretched alms you have doled out to me, you are mistaken. It was for Federigo's sake, and his children. You say that I demeaned myself by dancing with Vincenzo Vallucci. He is an honest, good man—much better bred than you. He can count back his ancestors for centuries, and they have all been honest men, earning their own livelihood. You don't even know who your grandfather was. Some say he was a brigand; but you give yourself such airs because you have had the good luck to marry a Barbarossa. It is in this that I have demeaned myself—in ever having had anything to do with you. But never, never will I eat your bread or enter your house again; rather will I earn my living by digging the ground; rather, much rather, will I serve Gobbo as a hired laborer than you."

Ermenegilda delivered this speech with all the passion and fire of her Italian nature, then she rose and went forth into the street, leaving Geltrude somewhat dismayed and frightened. Federigo was very angry when he found out what had happened, and went off the next morning to bring back his cousin; but she was not at home; she had been seen walking out into the country.

"Never fear; she will come back again," said Geltrude. "She always does."

Meantime our heroine had gone straight to her own cottage, of which she occasionally occupied one room, (the other room she let,) and sat down on her only chair to think what she should do. She took out her little savings from their hiding-place, and counted them over. They scarcely amounted to twenty pounds, and were all that she had been able to scrape together in her life-time. Still, to her it seemed a large sum enough—quite a capital. The question was how best to lay it out—how to make it fruitful and multiply. She had heard of large fortunes being made of smaller beginnings than that. She might buy a strip of land with it, she might lay it out in pigs, or in poultry, and so enter upon an independent existence; but how to begin? At last a bright thought struck her. "I know!" she exclaimed, starting to her feet; "I will consult Gobbo." So saying, she put her small bag of money into her pocket, threw a thick shawl over her head, and started at a quick pace for Vincenzo Vallucci's farm.

There could scarcely be imagined a lovelier Winter landscape than that which lay before Ermenegilda. The river, swollen by the late rains, rushed through the valley to empty itself into the sea, across which keen eyes might discover the faint outlines of the Dalmatian shore. The mountains, covered with fresh snow, glittered in the sunlight. The olive-trees provided the green which is wanting to an English landscape in the Winter. There was every variety of hill and valley, and each hill was surmounted by a picturesque village, with a high church tower and a half-ruined, ivy-clad wall; but our heroine, absorbed in her own thoughts, walked briskly on, and looked neither to the right nor the left until she arrived at her destination. Her eyes brightened and her blood seemed to warm as she approached the familiar farm-house, associated in her mind with peace and with plenty. The very air seemed to breathe forth good-will. There she had passed some of the happiest hours of her childhood; there she was loved and respected—sure at all times of a hearty welcome. It seemed like a Paradise to her, after the sneers, insults, and petty mortifications that were part of her daily life in the Palazzo Barbarossa.

The title "Vergaro," is very much the same as that of a chieftain of a clan in the Highlands. It is borne by the head of a family of peasants who are part proprietors of a piece of land with some nobleman or gentleman. The "Padrone" gives capital, they give labor, and the produce is divided between the master and the peasants. The family of Vallucci had served the family of Barbarossa for generations, and they could show a pedigree almost as long. They had been a prudent race, and an increasing hoard of money had been transmitted from father to son, until it was whispered that if the truth were known, Vergaro Vallucci was a richer man than Count Federigo Barbarossa; but, be that as it may, no attempt had ever been made on the part of the Valluccis to raise themselves from the peasant estate; they lived on from generation to generation in the same old form, in the same old way, and seemed to glory in keeping faithfully to the station in life of their forefathers. The present Vergaro, though he had many grandchildren, was not more than fifty years old, and scarcely looked his age—a tall, handsome man, with a sunny, frank smile, and eyes full of penetration and vivacity. Why he should be nicknamed Gobbo, may well be thought a mystery by those who are unaware of the fact that a nickname, in those parts, goes like other names, from father to son. There can be no doubt that one of Vallucci's ancestors must have been a hunchback, but within the memory of man the Gobbos had always been particularly straight; nevertheless, the eldest son of the Vergaro inherited the nickname of Gobbo as regularly as the surname of Vallucci. Vincenzo lived alone in his ancestral farm, his three brothers dwelt on the estate, but in a separate house; the Vergaro's wife had long been dead; his daughters were all married, and his only son had been taken for a soldier. When Ermenegilda arrived, he was sitting by the large open hearth, in which a wood fire was crackling, holding in his hand a letter which he turned over and over in a wistful manner. A servant girl was spinning lina in one corner of the room, while by the window another was weaving it; a large dog lay before the fire, and a number of little chickens were scuttling about the stone floor, followed by their clucking mother. A quantity of hams hung from the ceiling.

"Good day, Gobbo, said Ermenegilda, entering.

"Oh! Sora Gilda," exclaimed the good man with unfeigned delight, "sit down, sit down. Here Battista, Serafina, what are you thinking about? Bring the wine and the bread, and a slice of ham. Fetch the joncata (only think, two ewes in milk already, Sora Gilda) run, make haste. Sora Gilda," he continued, "this is an unexpected pleasure, and you have come in the very nick of time, for I have a letter from Raffaello, written by his own hand, and I keep turning it over and over, and wondering what's inside."

"How clever of Raffaello," said Ermenegilda, "to have learnt reading and writing in the two years that he has been a soldier; such a good hand too."

"Read it, dear Sora Gilda, read it pray, and let me know where he is, and when he is coming home."

"It comes from Sicily," said Gilda, looking at the postmark.

"That is a long way off, across the sea, is it not?"

"Yes, but not across *this* sea; you must go a day's journey before you get to that sea," replied Ermenegilda, who, for those parts, was a very well-informed woman. "Now, I will read it to you, it begins,

Dear and honored Father:

I hope you are in good health as I left you, also my sisters Chiara and Elizabetta, with their families, not forgetting my uncles Giulio, Giovanni, and Domenico. Salute for me also Tommaso, and Pasquale, and Arrijo, with their wives. My respectful salutations also and good wishes to the noble and illustrious Count and Countess Barbarossa, and the Signora Ermenegilda. This is a very strange place; people are very free with their knives, and they seem mostly brigands, but I will tell you all about it when I come home, as I hope to do next carnival; meantime, I am, dear father, your dutiful and affectionate son,

Raffaello Vallucci.

Soldier of the 1st class, in his Majesty's 10th Regiment of Artillery, in the town of Palermo, Sicily.

Written this day, Feb. 10, in the year 1872.

"There," exclaimed the proud father, "is not that magnificent? I always said Raffaello was the clever one of the family. We thought it a dreadful thing when he was taken for a soldier, but now I am glad to think he should have seen the world, and become so learned. Fancy a Vallucci know how to read and write! Learning's a fine thing, after all. I have always thought so, though the priests speak against it and call it dangerous!"

"Yes, it is a very fine letter,' observed Ermenegilda, but I think he might have put a little more into it; he might have told us something of what he has seen and done, while he was about it."

The Vergaro, however, could find no fault with the precious letter; it was the first he had ever received, and he had no more doubts of the artistic perfection of its style than he had of its orthography. Meantime, the handmaidens had spread a clean napkin on a little table in front of Ermenegilda, and placed upon it ham, bread, wine, and a junket made of sheep's milk. She ate ravenously, for she had not tasted food for fourteen or fifteen hours. Vallucci sent away the girls, and then fixing his keen eyes upon her, "You are hungry, Sora Gilda?" said he gravely.

She blushed as she replied, "I have been agitated, and have forgotten to eat anything since midday yesterday."

"Is that the truth? or is it that your fine relations let you starve? tell me, my child." The good man's eyes filled with tears, and he took her hand.

"It is not that they let me starve," said Ermenegilda, "but they throw me my food as if I were a dog—that is, Geltrude does—I do not wish to accuse Federigo; and I am resolved that I will never eat of their bread again; that is what I am come to consult you about, Gobbo—see, here are my savings!" and she produced her bag rather proudly. "I mean to lay them out in something that will yield me a profit, and begin life independently."

"Is that all you have in the world," exclaimed the Vergaro, pitifully, "you poor child!" In his eyes, she was always a child, in spite of her thirty-five years. When he was a lad, she had sat upon his knee, and he had watched her grow into a beautiful maiden, and ripen afterward into a beautiful woman. She had preserved her beauty as few Italian women do, and he had always taken, what he imagined to be a fatherly interest in her, but now that he saw her ill-used and neglected, literally starving, and thrown, as it were, upon his mercy, his love and pity knew no bounds.

"I am a rich man," he said, "richer than you know. From father to son, now, for many generations, we have hoarded up money, and it has done no good to anybody. I never could see the use of my riches. I do not care to live another life than the life my father lived before me. I have no education beyond my knowledge of agriculture. I can read no book but Nature. My wants are few, and my tastes are simple; but you—you are a lady, you love luxury, you can read books, you would know how to make use of this money; take it, then—take it all. Raffaello will have the produce of the land; it will be more than enough for him."

Ermenegilda recoiled with horror. "I rob you of your money! Oh! Gobbo, what do you take me for?"

"Will you take nothing from me? Are you so haughty?" said Vallucci, sadly. "Will you rather starve, or depend on unkind relations, than accept what an honest man has to bestow?"

"Don't say that I am haughty," cried Ermenegilda. "I respect you more than anybody I know—much more than my own relations, and if I were to receive alms I would rather it were at your hands than another's; but I cannot live on charity. I will work for you, Gobbo, rather, and you shall give me food and drink in return."

"Work for me? never! A Barbarossa work for a Vallucci? no! But stay! Leave me your 500 lire—you will trust me to lay them out for you, I am sure; and in the meantime you will not refuse a little present of eggs and cheese from an old friend like me?"

"Oh! Gobbo, you are too good," cried Gilda, as a ham, a cheese, a loaf of bread, and a quantity of eggs were stowed into a basket. "I cannot take all that, indeed."

"Nay, you will not mortify me by refusing my little offerings, I am sure, Sora Gilda?"

"God bless you, then, Gobbo; would there were more like you! Thank you, thank you—no, no more," and so, with the basket on her arm, she at last bade farewell to the Vergaro, and turned her steps homeward.

Ermenegilda remained shut up in her cottage all the next day. She dreaded going out into the street, knowing well that the gossips would be very busy just now with the history of her quarrel with the Contessa Barbarossa, and she did not care to answer inquisitive questions, or to meet prying glances. She was glad of solitude and rest, for she had been overworked of late, and over-worried. She locked the door, resolved to let no one in, and dreading a visit from Federigo. She was determined that there should be no reconciliation this time, and thought it would be better to decline all communications with the Barbarossa family. But when the familiar footstep, accompanied by a little pattering one, came, and stopped outside, her heart beat as if it would burst through her ribs. There was a knock, but she made no sign. Then the door was tried, and found to be locked on the inside.

"Gilda, Gilda," cried her cousin, in a voice she had never been able to resist; "let me in! let us in! Here is Pippino. We want to see you so much, don't we Pippino?"

"Yes," echoed a shrill little voice. "And I won't kick you any more, Gilda, not even if you wash me. Do come back."

Then Gilda opened the door, but with the full determination to resist all overtures towards a reconciliation with Geltrude. She held out her hand to Federigo, took Pippino in her arms and kissed him.

"I have come with a message from Geltrude, to entreat your forgiveness, and to beg that you will return with me to supper," said Federigo, very humbly. "We don't at all know how to get on without you, dear Gilda."

"No," chimed in Pippino, "everything's topsy-turvy, and mamma so cross and disagreeable—crosser even than usual. Come back, there's a nice good Gilda. There's ricotto at supper," he added, in a confidential whisper.

"No, I will never come back," replied Ermenegilda, firmly. "Thank you very much, Federigo. I am not ungrateful for all your kindness to me, and it was only for your sake that I stayed so long; but I cannot live with Geltrude—I cannot indeed. We don't suit."

Count Barbarossa was silent for a moment, whilst his eyes rested on the ham and cheese, &c., which he espied on the little shelf.

"Those are presents from Gobbo," she explained, blushing a little. "I paid him a visit yesterday, and he insisted on packing a basket for me."

"So you will accept charity from *him,*" said Count Barbarossa, the blood mounting also to *his* cheeks, "although you will not from me."

"I will accept charity from no one," replied Ermenegilda, haughtily. "I mean to keep myself by my own exertions, as best I may."

"Why, what can you do? What have you got to live upon? Gilda, you are talking like a mad woman."

"Be that as it may, it is all my affair, Federigo. Now I must ask you to go—we shall only quarrel if you stay any longer. Give me a kiss, Pippino, and kiss mamma and Cecchina for me when you get home."

"Well, since you are determined to starve," said Federigo, now both angry and mortified, "I must leave you to your fate—that is, until you are in a more reasonable frame of mind, as I hope you will be soon. You are too proud, Ermenegilda."

"May be," returned Miss Barbarossa, with a sigh; "but I cannot help it. God made me so. Good-bye, dear cousin; I hope you will forgive me some day."

Pippino set up a most dismal howl as his father led him away, and refused supper that evening, in spite of the ricotto. His mother remarked that Ermenegilda was a nasty, ungrateful thing, while his father remained silent on the subject.

Another day passed, during which Ermenegilda remained in strict seclusion. But again she had a visitor. This time it was the Vergaro, bringing with him more bread, cheese, eggs, &c.

"You know, when one leaves money in a bank, one has a right to interest," he explained; "and this is the interest on the 500 lire you left with me."

She was touched by his delicacy, but at first refused his offerings. He insisted and pressed so much, however, that she ended by taking them; but she did so with the firm determination that it should be the last time. When he was gone she set to work to think seriously of how she could earn her own living, in a manner compatible with the dignity of a Barbarossa. At last she bethought herself that she was the best educated woman in the place; why should she not open a school for the children belonging to the gentlefolks of the village?

Fired with this idea, she ventured forth into the street, and directed her steps first to the house of that Signora Filomena whose acquaintance we have already made. The social status of the Montis is one difficult to describe. They were not of the nobility, but they associated with them—rather on sufferance—and did their dirty work for them. They lived in a very unpretending little house; but out of doors, at mass, or at a ball no one was smarter than the Signora Filomena. Indoors, however, she consulted convenience and utility more than the becoming or the fashionable. Ermenegilda found her in her papers, and a very short under-petticoat, whilst the upper portion of her person was enveloped (the weather being cold) in a very old cloth jacket, which had burst under the arms and in various other places. Over this she wore a fur pelerine, and she carried her hands in a muff, which, of course, made occupation impossible; but then she would have considered any occupation vulgar, although she had five children, and only one maid of all work. It required all Ermenegilda's courage to enter this house. Filomena received her with a cold and insolent stare.

"Dear me, Miss Ermenegilda; it is a long time since I have had the honor of a visit from you," she remarked.

"I have come to you on business," said Gilda, simply; "perhaps you are aware that I am no longer living with my cousin."

"Oh, indeed!" exclaimed Filomena, pretending astonishment.

"Yes; and I have now decided upon living alone, and came to say that I should be very glad to take pupils. If you will send your little girls to my house daily, I will do my best to educate them in an elementary manner before they go to their convent."

The Signora Monti looked as if she thought Ermenegilda had gone clean out of her mind.

"My dear Miss Barbarossa, I think you must be ill," she said. "Your conduct of late has been so extraordinary, there can be no other way of accounting for it. First, your ingratitude to the dear Countess Geltrude; and then this extraordinary fancy for a peasant. If you will take my advice—"

"I didn't come to you for advice, thank you!" interrupted Ermenegilda, quickly; "but simply to know whether my proposition to educate your children will suit you."

"No, Miss Barbarossa!" returned Filomena, in a tone of virtuous indignation. "I could not send my poor innocent children to the house of a person who has forgotten herself so far as you have—with a *peasant*—allied as you are to the noblest family in the place. It shows an amount of depravity of which I really could not have believed any one capable."

Ermenegilda did not condescend to make any reply to this speech; she rose silently, and left the house. Keeping her purpose in view, she visited with the same proposition all the chief families in the village, but not always with the same rebuffs and insults. The friends of the Countess Geltrude were shocked at Miss Barbarossa's ingratitude, and her enemies deplored the miserable degradation to which Ermenegilda had been reduced by the unkindness of her relations. These last offered her money and food, that they might have the satisfaction of humiliating the Barbarossa family; none would listen to her proposal. What did their children want with instruction until the age of ten or twelve, when the boys would be sent to college and the girls to a convent? Fairly beaten and disheartened, poor Gilda returned to her desolate home, and shut herself up once more. She had no visits except from the poor people, with whom she had always been a favorite. These brought her several little offerings in the shape of eggs, cheese, cakes, and biscuits, which on various ingenious pleas they begged her to accept. One wished her to try her cakes because she was afraid she had put too much saffron into them, and Sora Gilda was such a good judge! Another begged for her opinion on her cream cheese; and so on. "These are my only friends," she thought; "I should have been much happier if I had been born one of them. Then I should have had no difficulty in earning my own livelihood; I should have married long ago some honest man, and should have been the happy mother, perhaps, of blooming children." Then she fell to thinking what made the peasant women so rosy and happy and kind-hearted, while all the ladies of her acquaintance were sallow, discontented, ill-tempered, full of vanity and love of scandal. She came to the conclusion that it was the unhealthy idle lives they led which made the women of her own class so detestable—the want of exercise, and the utter absence of occupation. She began to sicken at her own enforced idleness; and the solitary confinement to which she had condemned herself, together with the dreadful anxiety for the future, became almost intolerable. She tried to read over the few books she had kept since her convent days, but she could not fix her attention on them. She knew that the Vergaro would certainly come again, and although she felt that she must send him away, and bid him never return, still how she looked and listened for him—with what a beating heart she awaited his coming! When she saw him approaching—the inevitable basket on his arm, of course—she ran to the door and opened it.

"I cannot let you in, Vellucci," she said. "You must never come any more—indeed, you must not!" and then all of a sudden she lost her self-control, and burst into tears. Thereupon, Gobbo thought fit to walk into the house without permission, and, taking both Gilda's hands asked her what was the matter. She was utterly overcome, and the relief of having some one to confide in after her solitude, the unkindness she had met with, and the constraint she had put upon herself in the presence of her enemies, occasioned her now to break into a torrent of words. She told all her hopes, her projects, her sufferings—all that had been said to her, and what she had answered; finally, her complete despair and hopelessness—adding, however, with emphasis, that she would rather starve than live on any one's charity.

"Ah, if you were not a Barbarossa," sighed Vellucci.

"Would that I were not," cried Ermenegilda, passionately. "How much better would it have been for me to be a peasant! It is only among them that I have met with friendship, consideration, and delicacy. I honor and respect you, Vincenzo Vellucci, far more than any nobleman I have ever met. You are my only friend; and yet, I must part from you forever, because of ill-natured gossip."

"Nay," said the Vergaro, slowly, and speaking as it were with a great effort, "if you were an honest man's wife, ill-natured folk could say no harm of you; or, if they did, they'd have to rue it!"

"Ah!" sighed Ermenegilda, not at all perceiving the drift of his words; "who should ever marry *me*—I, who have not even the portion that a peasant woman brings her husband? When I was young, I will confess to you, Gobbo, I had dreams—foolish aspirations after a lover who should love me for myself; but I think one only reads of such things in romances; in real life, a portionless girl may look in vain for a husband."

"Ah! if a true heart would content you, you have not far to look for it." Here the Vergaro paused, thinking she would at last begin to see his meaning, but no! Gilda evidently thought he merely alluded to his friendship for her. He therefore cleared his throat, and resolved to speak out, once and for all, what was in his mind.

"Unless you are determined to starve yourself to death, which, your confessor will tell you, would be a great and terrible sin in God's sight"—Gilda shuddered—"there are but two courses open to you; either you must go back to your relations, and live upon their bounty once more—"

"Never!" cried Ermenegilda.

"Or else," continued Vellucci, "you may live in peace and plenty, honored and respected by all around you—"

"Oh, how, how, dear Gobbo?"

"As my wife!" Ermenegilda started to her feet.

"Vincenzo Vellucci, you forget yourself!" she exclaimed in horror. If only she could have forestalled him before he had committed himself, she thought. Then suddenly she beheld such an expression of intense and unutterable grief and mortification in his face that her heart smote her as it had never smote her before.

"I have not forgotten myself," the Vergaro answered, with quiet dignity. "I have offered you all that I have to give, and a man's love is not to be despised and scorned like that, whether he be Prince or peasant."

Such was the grandeur of the man's manner that Ermenegilda felt deeply ashamed, and began humbly to apologize.

"I beg your pardon," she said, "It was so—so unexpected. I scarcely knew what I said."

"I want no apologies, but a plain answer," said Vellucci, shortly.

He had his pride, and she had wounded it deeply.

"You must give me time to think," stammered Ermenegilda, with downcast eyes.

Her heart, her inclinations, her good sense, her own arguments were all in the Vergaro's favor, while the prejudices of her class, and the conventionalities in which she had been brought up, were all against him. Prejudices and conventionalities are so much harder barriers to overleap than they have any right to be!

"I will give you till Monday," said Vellucci, casting a glance around on the provisions on the shelf, and making a calculation that they would last till then. "On Monday I have business with Count Federigo. I must go to Palazzo Barbarossa; as I pass this house, I shall look for some sign from you. Let it be that red silk neckerchief you wear. If I see it hanging from the window, I shall be the happiest of men; if it is not there—" (here his eyes flashed, for he was not without the resentful passions of his race)—"if it is not there, you need not fear that I will ever again molest you by word or deed." And so saying, he went his way.

It would be impossible for me to describe the tumult that raged in my heroine's heart after the departure of the Vergaro. She turned over and over again the three alternatives in her mind. She, too, began to see that there were but three. Starvation was the first that she faced; that seemed the only course compatible with her dignity and her pride. She would take her five hundred lire back from the Vergaro, she thought, and live on that while it lasted, (she had ceased to think of living on the profits of it,) and then, if after that she must starve, why, she could farce starvation bravely and die a victim—to what? To her own pride; that was the inevitable answer. The more she followed up this idea, the more her good sense, her healthy nature, and her religious feelings revolted against it. To die miserably, only to have it said against her, "poor, proud, sinful, foolish, creature," and perhaps no one would ever say a mass for her soul! Then she pictured to herself seeking a reconciliation with the Barbarossas, having to bear renewed insults and sneers in silence. No, she could not, would not contemplate that as a possible alternative. Then the other would rise up before her. She saw herself established in the dear old farm, not as a guest, but the mistress there—loved, obeyed, respected, rich; the prospect seemed temptingly bright sometimes. But then came the dark side of the picture. Geltrude's sneers she could defy, but Federigo's scorn—that would be hard to bear. Then coming to mass among the peasants, one of them, where she had been as a noble among the nobles—that would be a hard trial. Could she endure it? or would it be any easier to bear the Vergaro's displeasure, and perhaps his hatred? for never was the Italian born who could not be vindictive.

Tortured by these conflicting thoughts, Ermenegilda saw the days go by, and remained as undecided as ever up to the morning on which Vellucci was to pass.

At day-dawn the red silk neckerchief hung from the window, but an hour afterward was drawn in again, and 9 o'clock saw Ermenegilda still twisting it in her hands. Once more, as if drawn by some irresistible fascination, she went to the window and hung it there. Then she sat down and covered her face with her hands. As always happens when, after agonizing doubt, one settles a question one way irrevocably, the superior advantages of the other alternative immediately present themselves, and for one moment at least one longs to recall the decision. Ermenegilda went to the window; there was yet time; she would take down her flag. But what was the sight that met her eyes? It was that of the Vergaro mounted on his shaggy gray pony; he had already seen the signal, and what a smile and what a look he gave as his eyes met hers! and what a joyful bound her own heart gave when she found that her own design was frustrated! It was too late now to be miserable and dignified, however well it would have become a Barbarossa.

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The year had come round, and it was carnival time again. The village of the Angels was at its gayest, and the bells were ringing merrily on Sunday morning to call the inhabitants to church. Amid all the families that, dressed in their best array, flocked toward the place of worship there was not one so distinguished looking, so happy, or so prosperous as that of the Velluccis. The Vergaro was the proudest man alive, in a brand-new homespun suit, his handsome wife leaning on his arm, looking younger by ten years than when she married, while his soldier son, in his Sergeant's uniform, with a scar on his cheek and a medal on his breast, walked by his side.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

Seals and Sea-lions.—Imagine a sea-lion and a seal placed side by side, as they may often be seen in Summer at the Zoological Gardens, when the sea-lion is sitting on the stone edge of the pond, and the seals are basking on the grass in the adjoining inclosure. The former might easily be mistaken for a terrestrial animal; the head, with its pointed ears, large eyes, and lips thickly set with stiff whiskers, is set upon a long neck, and closely resembles that of a Polar bear; the body is raised several inches from the ground upon the hind and fore limbs, even when at rest; and it is only when attention is called to the feet that terrestrial resemblances cease, and modifications for aquatic life are seen to begin. These I shall discuss presently. The seal, on the other hand, resembles a well-filled sack. His head is short and broad; his neck can scarcely be distinguished from his body, which is so cylindrical that the diminutive hands can scarcely touch the ground unless the body be flattened for repose; while the hind feet, connected by integument with the tail, are stretched out backward. It will be seen at a glance that such an animal is not adapted for movement on land; and, indeed, his attempts in that direction are limited to a series of ungraceful bumps as he wriggles over the sward, no true seal being able to raise his body from the ground, and only one or two being able to make any use of their hands on land. In the water, however, the proportions of his body are admirably adapted for extreme activity. Though the head, neck, and trunk are short, the loins are as much elongated as they would be in a terrestrial carnivore. The vertebral column, united to the hind limbs, and moved by long and powerful dorsal muscles, can be used by the animal precisely as a porpoise uses his tail; while the width and mobility of the membrane that webs the toes admits of his opening and shutting them so as to use them like the blades of a screw-propeller. By these provisions he can work his body to right and left or up and down at pleasure, rising to the surface, diving to the bottom, or making his way in and out of holes under water with wonderful precision and agility, while the hands, that seemed so useless, form an admirable system of steerage. The proportions of the sea-lion are very different. Actual measurement shows that the head and neck, which occupy one-quarter of the total length of the body in the seal, here occupy one-third. The hind-quarters, on the contrary, are proportionally short, and curve sharply downward. In the water, however, he is to the full as active as his relative, as he has not only his hind-quarters to propel himself with, but his powerful oar-like anterior extremities as well. Moreover, his whole body is singularly lithe and flexible, so that he can run nearly as fast as a man can, even over rough ground—indeed, it has been said on good authority, that in a thick bush the sea-lion has a decided advantage—can climb rocky ledges and steep, slippery banks, and assume, both in water and on land, an endless variety of attitudes.

"In each of these," says Dr. Murie, "the apparent proportions of the body, head, and neck alter in a remarkable manner. At one moment the entire body presents a long, cylindrical, tapering cone; in another the body seems foreshortened, and the head and neck thrust out turtle-fashion, to a length as astonishing as unexpected to any visitor who may chance to be near; at other times the chest and abdomen become deep, and laterally flattened, while the back is arched like that of a defiant cat. And so, waking and sleeping, walking or swimming, there is a ceaseless change of relation in the figure and proportion of the parts. This does not depend on mere change of attitude, but also upon the unusually lithe and mobile nature of the entire spinal column and ribs, furnished as these are with an abundance of cartilaginous material and fibro-elastic ligaments."

I have already alluded to the bear-like shape of the sea-lion's head—a shape which struck many of the earliest observers so forcibly that they gave to the animal the name of the sea-bear, in preference to that of sea-lion. I may here remark, by the way, that in most of the early voyages to the east coast of South America, when "sea-lions" are mentioned, the great sea-elephant (*Cystophora leonina*) is meant, which is a true seal; while the term "seal" is employed to designate the animal which, since Captain Cook's second voyage in 1774, has been generally called "sea-lion." All sea-lions possess an external ear, varying somewhat in size in the different species, but always small in proportion to the size of the animal, projecting backward, and so rolled together, scroll-wise, that its concavity is rarely, if ever, shown. To quote the graphic remark of one of the earliest observers, Dom Pernetty, who accompanied Bougainville to the Falklands in 1763, they have "la tête ressemblante à celle d'une dogue dont on auroit coupé les oreilles tout raz."—*Contemporary Review.*

Over-crowded Drawing Rooms.—This clearing of the floor and so making up somewhat for the scrimped rooms we most of us have to live in, is a point of no little importance in relation to comfort, and yet it is one we seldom give much thought to. The tendency is to crowd our rooms beyond their capacity, by which we make ourselves very uncomfortable, and destroy the value, as decoration, of many pieces, and their real usefulness as articles of furniture. What with easels, chairs not meant for use, little teetery stands, pedestals, and the rest of the supernumerary family filling up the room left by the solid and supposed useful pieces, it is sometimes a considerable test of one's dexterity and presence of mind to make one's way from end to end of a long New-York drawing-room. Mignon's egg-dance was as nothing to it. In such an enterprise these unfortunate people are much to be pitied (they are all men, of course,) whose feet are not only too large for the work they have to do, but are unmanageable besides, and always throwing out to right and left, and getting their owner into scrapes. A New-York parlor of the kind called "stylish," where no merely useful thing is permitted, and where nothing can be used with comfort, is always overcrowded; things are bought from pure whim, or because the buyer doesn't know what to do with her money; and as the parlor is only used on what are called state occasions, what would be the good of having easy-going, comfortable things in it? So every thing bought for show goes there; and as the temptation to New-York rich people is to be all the time buying things for show, the inevitable result is that in time the intruding camel crowds out the occupant of the tent.—*Scribner for February.*

EASTERN PICTURES.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

AN INDIAN BURIAL-GROUND—HOW THE PARSES INTER THEIR DEAD—THE SANCTITY OF THE ELEMENTS—THE TASK OF THE VULTURES.

Madras Correspondence of the London Standard.

If the question were asked, "What is the most novel and extraordinary sight that the Prince of Wales has seen in India; and that in which he himself showed the greatest amount of interest?" I am certain that hundreds of conjectures would be hazarded in England, and perhaps in India too, without any one arriving at even a near approach to the truth. Gay spectacles there have been in plenty, unlike anything seen in Europe; assemblages of bejeweled chiefs, elephant processions, elephant hunting, and elephant fights; but the most curious thing, and the thing unseen before, was of a totally different character, and one that a young sovereign, still in the heyday of life, would hardly have been expected to care to look upon. It was a sight for Hamlet rather than Troilus, and that it did inspire our Prince with a strong feeling of interest is another proof, if proofs were wanted, that his nature is akin to high and serious things, and moves above the scenes which are so attractive to less earnest minds. In the south-western corner of Bombay Island the low plain swells up rather suddenly into a hill 200 feet high, from the top of which the whole city, and almost the whole island, are visible to the north and east, and to the west and south the wide sea. It is a spot which, without a doubt, presents the finest view of what has been called one of the choicest scenes of the world, and might well, therefore, have been selected for the gayest villas of the richest inhabitants; but it is a fact that, till the Prince came to India, no European, except it may have been by stealth, had set foot upon it. None, certainly, were privileged to examine this strange place, and if any came, which may well be doubted, at most they could but cast a furtive glance around them, and steal away again. Two centuries have passed since, in this then most desolate and savage spot, a gray tower was raised, no sign of life or man's habitation, but an abode of death, and so well called the Tower of Silence. As time went on four other towers were raised around the first, the Pársés, to whom these towers belonged, grew in wealth and influence, the whole hill became theirs, and a high encircling wall, with iron gates, barred access to any but those of their own nation. Up to the Prince of Wales' visit I do not only say that no stranger had visited this spot; I say more, that no one ever expected to see it. The Pársés are not a proselytising sect; they would not accept proselytes though they came to them voluntarily. There is a vail of mystery and mysticism over much that the Pársés do, and they do not love to talk with strangers about their sacred things. Next to the strangeness of the Prince's visit itself the strangest thing which has happened during that visit is the easy way in which the curtain which has so long been held up by the Pársés round their tombs has been dropped by them. The Prince wished to see the Towers of Silence. Sir Bartle Frere wrote to the governing body of the Pársés that the Prince wished it, and lo! it was done. It may be quite true that the fire-worshipers had found that detractors had made use of the mystery in which they shrouded their funeral rites to invent many calumnies against them, but still I do not think that a desire to set themselves right with the world would alone have induced them to raise the vail. It would never have been put aside but for the Prince's wish to have it removed; and so, if his visit to India should have no other result, it will have in this brought about one of the most curious changes that India has witnessed. The thing came about so suddenly that the Secretary of the Pársés found himself, so he told me, standing under the wall of the principal Tower of Silence, close to the vast stone slab on which the corpses are deposited, explaining from a model the interior economy of the structure to his Royal Highness and a group of his suite before he had had time to prepare his dress or his thoughts for the occasion. The Prince showed the greatest interest and asked many questions, and he left his Pársé informant as much impressed with his affability and condescension as he could himself have been with the strangeness of what he saw and heard about the Pársés.

As, next to the Prince and his attendants, I was the first European to visit the Towers of Silence, and have their construction explained to me from the model, it will be well, perhaps, to preface what I have to say about Madras with an account of the last remarkable thing I have seen in Bombay. I may begin by saying that at the foot of the hill on which the Towers of Silence are erected there are two institutions which do infinite honor to the Pársés, and which deserves to be inspected by every visitor of Bombay. These are the Dharamodhs, or Hospices for the Poor Zoroastrians of Persia and those of Bombay. I saw seventy-eight Persian Pársé women, seventy-three children, and fifty-eight adult males in the Persian Hospice, and delighted they were to be talked to in their own language, and to be able to tell their grievances to one who could understand and sympathize with them. In the Hospice for the Poor Pársés of Bombay I saw thirty men and eight women, and I thoroughly convinced myself that they are treated with the most tender charity, which ministers to all their wants. Their food is good; they have clean rooms and a beautiful garden, and they live in one of the most salubrious spots of the whole island. Khurshédgi Ardasir and the sons of Nardcuiji Sorabji Párak founded these most beneficent institutions, and their names deserve *volitare per ora virum.*

Passing on you may ascend the hill of the Towers of Silence by a long succession of terraces and flights of steps from the south, or you may drive in by a carriage road at the northern entrance, and read, as you pass the gate, the inscription, which tells you that the costly road was made at the expense of the son of the first baronet, Sir Jamshidje, in honor of his father's memory. After driving a quarter of a mile you proceed on foot up a long, rocky ascent till you come to a gate with the warning, "None but Pársés may enter!" But the Prince had unsealed the entrance, and, in company with the courteous Secretary of the Pársé Governing Committee, I went in, and found a little way on my right a stone chapel or house of prayer, where the Pársés who attend the funerals perform their devotions. From this spot there is a most enchanting and unequaled view over Bombay, which every European visitor should see if he can. While I sat here a model of a tower of silence was brought and explained to me; the same identical model which had interested the Prince, and the explanation was given by the same expositor. As I listened two corpses one of which was that of a mobed or priest, were brought up the rocky ascent, each followed by about one hundred Pársés, in white garments. The biers were carried by four men, and two others followed, who alone are allowed to enter the towers. The Pársés who walked in the procession had their garments linked two-and-two, and this had a mystic meaning. The towers are circular, and are so well built that the oldest has stood for 200 years without requiring to be repaired. They are formed of huge stone slabs, well cemented together, and the largest cost £30,000. If it may be assumed that the four other towers cost on an average £20,000 each, we should have a tenth of a million invested in these buildings alone. Add that Sir Jamshidje gave 100,000 square yards of land and defrayed the expenses of a road, and some idea may be formed of the cost of the whole cemetery. In the circular external wall there is but one aperture, about five and a half feet square and thirteen feet from the ground, and to this the carriers of the dead ascend by a flight of steps, and there take in the corpse. The outside wall is from 25 to 40 feet high, according to the inequalities of the ground on which the tower is built. Inside is a circular platform, depressed gradually toward the centre, where is a well of about 10 feet in diameter. The surface of the platform consists of fluted grooves laid out in three series, with a circular path surrounding each series, to which communication is obtained by a straight path leading from the aperture in the outer wall to the well in the centre of the tower. This straight path intersects the circular paths, and is about two and a half feet broad, and then three feet. The corpses are deposited in the grooves, those of men occupying the first series, those of women the second series, and those of children the third. All the bodies are absolutely nude, to fulfill the saying, "Naked came I into the world, and naked shall I go forth;" and in half an hour from the time they are put in the grooves every particles of flesh is stripped from the bones by the numerous vultures that inhabit the spot. I saw at least 200 of these filthy birds congregated round the two bodies which had just been brought in, and in half an hour all but a very few had retired from the feast gorged, and scarce able to flap their way to the surrounding trees. The skeleton is left to bleach in sun and wind till it becomes quite dry. Two carriers of the dead then enter with gloves on their hands and provided with bags, with which they carry the bones to the central well, where they are cast and crumble into dust. There are perforations in the wall of the well through which any moisture caused by rain or otherwise passes and descends into two drains at the bottom of the building, where it passes through charcoal and so becomes disinfected and inodorous before it reaches the sea. There is a ladder in the well by which the carriers of the dead descend when it is necessary to clear the perforations from obstructions. The dust in the well accumulates so slowly that in the forty years during which the largest tower has been used it has risen only five feet. There was no smell from the towers when I was there, and I suppose there was none when the Prince visited the place, or he would not have remained a whole hour as he did.

The origin of the whole practice is no doubt the veneration with which the Pársés regard the elements. Fire is too pure to be polluted by committing corpses to the flames. Water is almost equally venerated, and so, too, is mother earth. Hence this strange system has been invented, by which it is supposed none of the impurities of the corpse can infect the elements, at all events directly. And everything that can be thought of is done to dispel the gloomy thoughts which some parts of the process naturally engender. The chapels are situated in a beautiful garden, where those who attend the funeral may sit and enjoy the beauty of flowers and flowering shrubs. Those who deposit the corpses in the towers go through a purification, and the garments they wear when in the Tower of Silence are put away in another tower erected for the sole purpose of receiving them, and here they smolder away. I saw this tower so filled that the wind was stirring the topmost clothes on the very brim of the building. For the rest of the Pársés believe in the resurrection, but their creed is that the body raised will be a spiritual and a glorified body.

ROBERT E. LEE.

A LETTER TENDERING HIS RESIGNATION AFTER THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Scribner's Monthly for February contains the following, written by Gen. Robert E. Lee, tendering his resignation as commander of the Confederate Armies after the battle of Gettysburg:

CAMP ORANGE, Aug. 8, 1863.

MR. PRESIDENT: Your letters of 28th July and 2d August have been received, and I have waited for a leisure hour to reply, but I fear that will never come. I am extremely obliged to you for the attention given to the wants of this Army, and the efforts made to supply them. Our absentees are returning, and I hope the earnest and beautiful appeal made to the country in your proclamation may stir up the whole people, and that they may see their duty, and perform it. Nothing is wanted but that their fortitude should equal their bravery, to insure the success of our cause. We must expect reverses, even defeats. They are sent to teach us wisdom and prudence, to call forth greater energies, and to prevent our falling into greater disasters. Our people have only to be true and united, to bear manfully the misfortunes incident to war, and all will come right in the end.

I know how prone we are to censure, and how ready to blame others for the nonfulfillment of our expectations. This is unbecoming in a generous people, and I grieve to see its expression. The general remedy for the want of success in a military commander is his removal. This is natural, and in many instances proper. For, no matter what may be the ability of the officer, if he loses the confidence of his troops disaster must sooner or later ensue.

I have been prompted by these reflections, more than once since my return from Pennsylvania, to propose to your Excellency the propriety of selecting another commander for this Army. I have seen and heard of expressions of discontent in the public journals at the result of the expedition. I do not know how far this feeling extends in the Army. My brother-officers have been too kind to report it, and, so far, the troops have been too generous to exhibit it. It is fair, however, to suppose that it does exist, and success is so necessary to us that nothing should be risked to secure it. I therefore, in all sincerity, request your Excellency to take measures to supply my place. I do this with the more earnestness because no one is more aware than myself of my inability for the duties of my position. I cannot even accomplish what I myself desire. How can I fulfill the expectations of others? In addition, I sensibly feel the growing failure of my bodily strength. I have not yet recovered from the attack I experienced the past Spring. I am becoming more and more incapable of exertion, and am thus prevented from making the personal examinations and giving the personal supervision to the operations in the field which I feel to be necessary. I am so dull that in making use of the eyes of others I am frequently misled. Everything, therefore, points to the advantages to be derived from a new commander, and I the more anxiously urge the matter upon your Excellency from my belief that a younger and abler man than myself can readily be obtained. I know that he will have as gallant and brave an army as ever existed to second his efforts, and it would be the happiest day of my life to see at its head a worthy leader: one that would accomplish more than I could perform, and all that I have wished. I hope your Excellency will attribute my request to the true reason, my desire to serve my country and to do all in my power to insure the success of her righteous cause.

I have no complaints to make of any one but myself. I have received nothing but kindness from those above me, and the most considerate attention from my comrades and companions in arms. To your Excellency I am specially indebted for uniform kindness and consideration. You have done everything in your power to aid me in the work committed to my charge, without omitting anything to promote the general welfare. I pray that your efforts may at length be crowned with success, and that you may long live to enjoy the thanks of a grateful people.

With sentiments of great esteem I am very respectfully and truly yours, R. E. LEE, General. His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President Confederate States.

A LAWYER SAVES TWO CENTS.

The Cleveland *Herald* relates the following local incident: "On a damp, dark evening last week an attorney of the west side chased a Superior street car about two blocks before he succeeded in boarding it. He pushed his way through a crowd of passengers to the front, where there stood three or four persons of his acquaintance intent on defraying the expenses incident to riding. Diving down deep into his pocket be brought to the surface a $20 bill and a three-cent piece. 'Now, I do not wish to break a bill for five cents,' he remarked to his companions; 'this three-cent piece is dirty and greasy, and the driver will not know but that it is a silver half dime,' so he dropped it into the box. The driver looked at it a moment, and evidently thinking the man had returned to specie payment, let it pass through the trap at the bottom of the box. 'There,' said he of the law, a happy smile illuminating his countenance, 'I have made two cents by that operation; now, can any of you tell me where No. — Broadway is?' A kind friend volunteered the information: 'You get off this car, go back half a mile, take a Broadway car, tell the driver the number, and he will set you off at the right place, and thus you can make another two cents.' The legal gentleman forced his way to the door and jumped out considerably crestfallen."

A BEAR STORY FROM FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* gives this story of a citizen of that place, who has been in Wakulla County, Fla., on a hunting expedition for a few weeks: Early in the morning this gentleman started out from camp to procure water from one of the many springs in that section, and, after proceeding a short distance, came to one located in a secluded spot and surrounded by dense foliage. Pushing his way through the undergrowth he reached the spring, and, feeling thirsty threw himself upon the ground and commenced drinking. Suddenly he was startled by a rustling of the leaves and the snapping of twigs near by, and presently a huge bear made his appearance. Quietly raising his head, our friend, not daring to move, and not being armed, kept his position, and waited to see what turn affairs would take. His bearship slowly approached the water within three feet of our friend, and, after eyeing him a few moments, proceeded to drink. Our friend began to feel more easy on noticing the bear so good-natured, and, wishing to become better acquainted, reached out his hand, and gently tapped him on his nose. The bear, not seeming to be in a quarrelsome mood, sniffed his hand, looked at him a moment, and then, wagging his stumpy tail, walked off.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION RETURNS.

The committee appointed by the Reform Party to recount the ballots cast in that city at the election on the 2d of November has announced the results of its labors, so far as relates to the vote for Governor. The vote of the city for Governor, as officially declared, was: For Harris, Republican, 21,863; Carroll, Democrat, 36,958. By the Reform Committee's count, Mr. Harris' vote is increased to 22,495, and Mr. Carroll's decreased to 36,832, making the latter's majority 14,337. Included in the committee's aggregates are what are called the "pudding" tickets, (3,774 in number,) that is, tickets smaller in size than the mass of those usually voted, and which it is claimed were voted folded in the larger tickets. There are also included other tickets (1,616 in number) which it is claimed show no such crease as is occasioned usually by folding them to be put in the ballot-box. These two descriptions of tickets together amount to 5,390, which, deducted from the majority of 14,337 given by the Reform count to Mr. Carroll, would reduce that majority to 8,947; so that if it were conceded that all these "pudding" tickets and those without fold are fraudulent, as assumed by the Reformers, the result of the election would not be changed.

AN INCREDULOUS DOCTOR.

Dr. Webber, of Detroit, attendant physician on Mrs. Williams, whose miraculous restoration to health as a result of prayer was recently narrated by her Pastor, has made this statement: "I do not think it was a miracle or example of divine interposition or anything of the kind. The restoration of Mrs. Williams to comparatively good health was not the result of prayer; it was the result of an exertion of her will power. Prayer might have produced that development of will, coupled with confidence in some means to afford relief and cure. There are cases of traveling quacks effecting extraordinary cures simply by inspiring in patients the most implicit confidence of their ability to cure them. In Mrs. Williams case the means of producing this confidence and will was simply religious exaltation. She is not cured of her organic troubles, and will not be probably for a long time, but the symptoms and acute pains have altogether disappeared, and she is now on the high road to health."

WEBSTER'S BIRTHDAY.

The Boston *Journal* says: "Tuesday was the anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster, America's famous statesman, and was noticed in this city by the Marshfield Club. This has become quite a noted organization, being organized among personal friends of Webster shortly after his death and constant in its devotions on the natal anniversary of the deceased. There was a goodly company at the table last evening, and of the number were the President, Hon. Peter Harvey, and the Vice President, George S. Hillard. In some respects the celebration was marked above most of its predecessor, brilliant as they are known to have been."

FORTY CENTS DAMAGES.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that in the case of Fisher & Sons against the Franklin Telegraph Company for damages for negligence in sending a telegraphic dispatch, Judge Brown on Saturday, in the Baltimore City Court, gave judgment for Fisher & Sons for forty cents, the cost of the dispatch. The message was not repeated, and the Judge decided that the rules printed on the blank dispatches exempting the company from liability for damages unless the message is repeated were binding on both parties, as the error would have been discovered if the message had been repeated.

THEORIES OF THE WEATHER

THE REGULATING LAWS DISCUSSED.

THE EXACT VIEWS OF DR. BLASIUS—A REVIEWER REVIEWED—ONE LARGE OR MANY SMALL STORMS—OBSERVATIONS SHOULD BE MADE AT FIXED HOURS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The definite establishment of the laws which regulate the weather is of so much general importance that I am induced to ask you to give space to the following remarks, since the discussion of opinions cannot fail to elaborate the truth at last.

In the January number of the *Atlantic Monthly* there appeared a fair-tempered review of my recent work on "Storms," which seems to be from the pen of a practiced meteorologist, between whom and myself, therefore, I am the more anxious that there should be no misunderstandings. The reviewer does not deny the truth of the theories I have advanced, but leaves them to the verdict of time.

He in some important particulars, however, fails to understand the views I hold. Permit me to quote: "The West Cambridge tornado, which first decided the direction of our author's meteorological studies, seems to have had a too powerful influence upon his judgment of the 'cyclonists,' the upholders of Redfield's theory. Where a cyclonist sees a large storm 500 miles in diameter, on the borders of which the winds are blowing in every direction, Dr. Blasius sees many small storms, each modeled in a greater or less degree like the West Cambridge tornado. A very striking proof that a storm may be constituted as the cyclones are supposed to be is afforded by the singular case of the ship Charles Heddle, which was caught in the borders of one of these cyclones and sailed five times completely around its border, meeting winds blowing exactly in the directions demanded by the cyclone theory. The experience of Dr. Blasius has been limited to local storms, and he has apparently never been able to realize the existence of a storm of any magnitude.

This is particularly evident in his discussion of Prof. Abbe's report on the Nova Scotia storm of Aug. 23, 1873. Prof. Abbe is speaking of a storm at least five hundred miles in diameter, but Dr. Blasius discusses it as if it were an assemblage of tornadoes, each 1,200 feet wide."

Now, the statement that where "a cyclonist sees a large storm" I see "many small storms" is curious enough, since a considerable part of my book is devoted to an attempt to prove that in many cases where the signal service and other cyclonists see "many small storms," each independent of the other, there is in reality one large storm hundreds of miles in width.

And as for the fact that "a storm may be constituted as the cyclones are supposed to be," the position I have taken is not that there are no cyclones, but that there are none in our latitude, and that the theory which would make all storms cyclones is radically erroneous. The citation of the Charles Heddle case, to which also I have alluded in my book, is not a very fortunate one, however, since it is far from being authentic. Even Dove himself, the great apostle of the cyclonic theory, calls it a "sea romance." "*Oder auf gut muselmaennisch gesprochen, etwas was geschehen sein koenne, wenn es dem Propheten so gefallen haette.*"

Even if it were authentic, however, it would not conflict with any position I have taken, since the storm to which it relates was a typhoon of the Indian Ocean.

The complaint that my experience has been limited to local storms shows some confusion of ideas, since it is not to be supposed that extensive storms have avoided me, or that the researches of others are not open to me. The review in another place says: "If Dr. Blasius' book were not dated from the Atlantic coast, the meteorologist could yet determine quite accurately his latitude and longitude from the types of storms he gives." This is quite satisfactory, since the professed aim of my book is to give general principles capable of universal application, and then to show how these principles are applied to our latitude as example of the modifying effect of differing local circumstances. Meteorology is largely a science of locality, after all, as much as of the air; mountains, lakes, forests, the sea all have their effect in determining how the general weather changes will affect us. And this is the reason why predictions for a large section of country, such as the Signal Service give, can never be so accurate as to be of much use.

That I have endeavored to show how general principles could be locally applied, probably affords the *Atlantic* reviewer ground for supposing my views restricted; but he cannot have read the book very carefully. So far from not being able "to realize the existence of a storm of any magnitude," it is one of the main points of difference between the cyclonists and myself that, whereas they consider the area of low barometer the storm, my views make this but a part of the storm, which covers also much larger areas of high barometer in front and rear.

The particular case cited, that of the Nova Scotia storm of Aug. 23, 1873, is not at all to the point, since, instead of taking a more limited view of the phenomenon than Prof. Abbe does, I hold that the storm was twice as large as Prof. Abbe supposes it to have been, and that one-half of it the Signal Service never knew at all. More than this, the half they did not see was that which was on the land within their jurisdiction, and was the real cause of most of the tremendous destruction that occurred. The Signal Service maps of this storm merely note an "area of high barometer" coming from Manitoba on the 22d, to which they attach no significance, and which they do not connect with the Nova Scotia storm; but I feel convinced that this very same "area of high barometer"—really an advance of heavy air from the north—was responsible for the loss of most of the thousand and odd vessels that were destroyed on the coast. If the Signal Service had only known its true character they would at least have been able to give a day ahead forewarnings of this most terrible storm which, as it was, took them entirely unawares.

In these "areas of high barometer" the cyclonists see an inexplicable something which they call an "anticyclone," in which they think the air rotates in the opposite direction from that in a cyclone, and that it brings dry and fair weather. The celebrated Leverrier, acting on this theory, on account of the advance of such an area of high barometer over England, predicted fair weather just before those violent storms and terrible floods which last Summer desolated so large a tract of country in France. The theory which I hold would have shown him in this area of high barometer an advance of the polar current, almost certain in the Summer season to produce violent rains. It was much the same case with the Nova Scotia storm.

As for the statement that I have discussed this storm as if it were "an assemblage of tornadoes," (*sic.*) I do not see any evidence of a tornado at all. A tornado is only a local incident—although a terrible one—in the passage of a south-east storm, caused principally by the configuration of the ground, notwithstanding that the Signal Service describes one as "at least thirty miles," and "probably 240 miles" in diameter.

The *Atlantic* reviewer states that, "as a matter of fact, the Signal Service notes all storms within the limits of the Atlantic coast and the Rocky Mountains," and "its object is to obtain the laws of them as they exist." In my book I have pointed out several instances where the advance of the polar current, producing a south-east storm of considerable magnitude is treated by the Signal Service as a series of detached local storms, such as tornadoes, hail storms, cloud-bursts, &c., of which they know nothing until they are over; cases of this kind are abundant in the Signal Service reports. If the object of the Signal Service is to establish laws, why —I ask it in no hostile spirit—has it as yet given no laws to science? Or why does it, as the New-York *Nation* lately says, "keep as widely as possible aloof from the science of the country?"

I have also protested against the practice of observing only at fixed hours of the day, contending that if an individual storm is to be known, it must be observed continuously so long as it lasts. The *Atlantic* reviewer thinks it is not necessary for the Signal Service to do this, because "these [continuous observations] are easily accessible in the quarterly reports of the meteorological office of England!" Upon this method, if you wish to know what are the distinctive characteristics of an African elephant, all you have to do is to get some one's description of an Asiatic elephant, and draw your own conclusions. Mr. F. Gaster, of the London Meteorological Office says upon this point, that at Valentia, where observations are not made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., "storms have been overlooked which would doubtless have been noticed at the Central Office, where the weather is observed continuously." Is it not at least very probable that the Signal Service, making but tri-daily observations, has overlooked storms in the same way?

In my book I urge that the observations of the clouds in connection with aerial currents is of the greatest importance, which the *Atlantic* writer attempts to meet by saying that the Signal Service has made tri-daily maps of the clouds for four years. This may be true, but it has never made observations of the intimate connection of the clouds with aerial currents nor understood their significance. Early in 1874 I explained my views to Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, in a personal interview, and he then said, "This is all new to me." He took copious notes. The Signal Service report for 1873 published after this contains a few old plates of the clouds forms given by Howard, Poey, and others, but with no reference to them in the text. That of 1874 contains cloud maps for one day, with no reference in the text, and contains no attempt to give the particular forms any distinctive character. The eminent meteorologist, Prof. H. Mohn, Director of the Royal Meteorological Institute at Christiania, Norway, in a late letter to me says: "That you introduce the cloud forms into practical meteorology is certainly very good." It is of little use to make maps of the clouds unless we understand something of their significance.

The reviewer states that I claim for myself in conjunction with ex-President Hill, of Harvard, "the credit of originating the present Signal Service storm-warnings," but that we "were anticipated by Redfield, Henry, and others." A claim of this kind is hardly worth advancing or discussing, but I wish to correct misunderstandings. All I do claim is that in 1851, before any one else I believe, I advocated and labored for a corps of meteorological observers connected by telegraph with a central office, so that the central observer might see the whole storm continuously in all its extent, from beginning to end.

In conclusion I would earnestly urge a popular interest in meteorology, since no other science is so open to those occupied in other pursuits, and scarcely another of so much practical importance. We all know men of no scientific acquirements, yet who are so well versed in signs of the weather that their predictions are more to be relied on for a particular locality than the very general "probabilities" of the Signal Service. Such weather-wisdom is founded upon accurate observations of nature, and the explanation of weather signs is often very simple. For instance, it is an old Indian observation that Summer storms follow the course of rivers. The explanation of which is that Summer storms are mostly produced by the advance of colder air, which being heavier, sinks into and follows the valleys, at the bottom of which there is usually a water-course. Again, a halo round the moon indicates rain, since its cause is the partial obscuration of the moon by the first hazy clouds of an approaching north-east storm. With a knowledge of the connection between the clouds and movements of the air, it will be comparatively easy for any one to predict for his own locality the weather he is to expect from day to day. That this is practicable is proved by the experience of many, and by an able article on the subject in the *Galaxy* for November by Mr. F. Whittaker.

WILLIAM BLAISIUS.

THE PACIFIC DISASTER.

RESULT OF THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION—CAPT. SAWYER CENSURED—THE STEAMER DECLARED SEAWORTHY.

Following is the report of the United States Inspector of Hulls and the Inspector of Boilers, in San Francisco, of their investigation into the cause of the wreck of the steam-ship Pacific, by which all save two on board lost their lives:

To C. C. Beamis, United States Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels for the District of California:

SIR: The undersigned, Inspector of Boilers and Inspector of Hulls for the District of San Francisco, respectfully report that they have investigated the circumstances attending the loss of the steamer Pacific as fully as the evidence now attainable permitted. We have examined the Captain and chief mate of the Orpheus, and of the crew all that could be found at this port. We have also taken the testimony of the only two survivors of the shipwreck of the Pacific—a quartermaster and one of the passengers. From the testimony taken it clearly appears that the collision was caused by the fault of the officers of the Orpheus. The master admits that the steamer was discovered and recognized as such at the distance of about two miles. He also admits that it was his duty to port his helm. The second mate who was in charge of the deck, had, on discovering the steamer, put her helm to starboard. The Captain, who was below, perceiving by the tell-tale that the course of the vessel had been changed, immediately ran on deck. He was informed by the man at the wheel that they had made a light. He looked and made out the light of a steamer about two points on her starboard bow. The helm was at this time to starboard and the ship coming up to the wind. She continued to come up to the wind until the sails lifted, when the second officer sung out "Steady," and the helm was righted. The Captain almost immediately ordered the helm again to starboard, and the ship came to until the after sails were flat aback, and continued so for about four minutes. The second mate then said he thought he saw a red light, whereupon the master ordered the helm hard a-port. The ship paid off about two points, when, thinking the steamer was coming into him, he ordered the helm "hard-a-starboard," and the ship came up to the wind with her after sails flat aback. In two minutes after this, seeing the steamer was coming into him, the Master ordered the second mate to brace up the after yards and fill away. The steamer then blew her whistle and in half a minute the collision occurred.

From this statement, derived from the Master himself, and corroborated by the testimony of the crew, it is evident that he was grossly in fault. His first fault was in putting his helm to starboard, thereby violating the recognized rule of navigation. But the consequence of this fault might not have proved disastrous if he had continued to pursue his course. His frequent changes of his helm first to starboard then to port, rendered it impossible for the approaching vessel to shape her course to avoid him, or to anticipate or understand his movements. The survivors of the disaster are unable to give any information as to the movements of the steamer. But the effect of the collision upon her shows that she must have struck the Orpheus with great force. As the latter had little or no headway on her, the force of the blow must have been due to the motion of the steamer. We are unable to account for the failure of the steamer to stop and back when the collision became imminent.

After the occurrence of the collision it does not appear that it was possible for the officers of the Pacific to have done anything effectual for the preservation of the passengers lives. The latter seem to have been panic-stricken, and rushed into the boats, which no pursuasion could induce them to leave. From the time of the collision not more than twenty minutes, probably not so much, elapsed before the vessel foundered. The appalling extent of the disaster is thus accounted for.

It is clear that the master of the Orpheus made no attempt to assist the steamer, nor did he lie by for such purpose. In point of fact he was compelled to furl most of his sails, repair his braces, &c., and was unable to, and did not get on his course until about two hours after the collision. It is due, however, to him to state that no one on board the Orpheus appears to have had the least idea that the steamer had sustained any considerable damage, especially as she had given and not received the blow. Their apprehension was for their own vessel, which they at first supposed to be sinking. On finding she was making no water, they then set about repairing damages, not suspecting, even when the light of the steamer disappeared, what had been her fate. But while we acquit the master of any intentional disregard of the duties of humanity, we are of opinion that an active, intelligent commander would immediately have ascertained the extent of the damage sustained by his vessel, and have at once dismissed all apprehensions for his own safety. The nature of that damage should have apprised him that the steamer might have been seriously or fatally injured, and he should have taken some measure, by lowering boats or otherwise, to afford such assistance as he could. No solicitude for, or interest in, the fate of the Pacific seems to have been felt by the master of the Orpheus.

It may seem extraordinary that a blow given by a steamer to a vessel which was nearly motionless should have proved so fatal to the former, and inferences unfavorable to her seaworthiness have been drawn from the circumstance. On this point, as it involves the question how far the Inspector of Hulls has discharged his duty with thoroughness and fidelity, the undersigned reluctantly express an opinion. But they conceive it to be due to the owners of the steamer to state that about five months before she sailed on her last voyage the Pacific was thoroughly overhauled and critically inspected. A few days before she sailed she was on the docks for the purpose of being cleaned. Her bottom was then carefully examined by the Inspector of Hulls. He has now no hesitation in saying that she was in a perfectly seaworthy condition. The effect of the collision upon her is readily accounted for by the fact that she gave the blow with the bluff of her bow, where the space between the frames is in steamers from 18 to 20 inches, whereas in sailing vessels it is not more than 3 to 6 inches. The timbers also are smaller and the whole construction lighter. They are therefore much weaker. The undersigned are of opinion that the same effects might have been experienced from the collision if the Pacific had been a new vessel instead of an old one.

R. H. WATERMAN,
United States Inspector of Hulls.
JAMES HILLMAN,
United States Inspector of Boilers.

A DISTILLER KILLED IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta *Herald* of the 19th inst. says: "We learn from a passenger from Cartersville that on Monday the Union soldiers, while scouring the country for the illicit distillers of the mountains, captured a distillery in Pickens County. While they were taking possession of the still a party of citizens rushed upon them from the woods, and in an effort to recapture the still one of the soldiers shot one of the citizens through the head, killing him instantly. Two tales are told about the killing. The soldiers say that as the citizens advanced the officer in command called to them to halt, and all of the citizens, save one, either obeyed the command or took to the woods. He, continuing to advance, pulled out a pistol and snapped a cap in endeavoring to fire upon the soldiers. One of the soldiers then leveled a musket at him, and firing, shot him in the mouth, killing him instantly. The United States troops then finished packing the still, and hurried toward Cartersville; but before they had proceeded any great distance they were overtaken by the Sheriff, with a large posse of armed men, who demanded and arrested the soldier that fired the fatal shot; the officer in command of the troops, and Major Blacker, of the United States Revenue Department, followed the prisoner back to Pickens, and the balance of the troops were sent to Cartersville with the prisoners they had captured. One of the prisoners, we hear, gives quite a different version of the affair. He says the soldier was altogether at fault, and that the killing was nothing but murder. The matter seemed to create considerable excitement throughout the whole country. Many of the best citizens claim that they are very unjustly persecuted by the revenue officers and United States soldiers."

LAW REPORTS.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE MOTION TO VACATE THE PROCEEDINGS IN INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY POSTPONED.

The expected motion in the matter of William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman, and Francis H. Grain, bankrupts, to vacate the proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy, and also to vacate certain injunctions in the premises, was made yesterday morning in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. There was a large array of counsel present interested in the matter in its different bearings. David Dudley Field, Field & Deyo, and Abbott & Wilds appeared for the petitioners on the motion; Sherburne B. Eaton for the petitioning creditors in the involuntary bankruptcy proceedings; Joseph H. Choate for Baring Brothers & Co., and F. N. Bangs for the bankrupts. At the opening of the proceedings in court Mr. Bangs moved for the postponement of the matter for one week, and in support of the motion presented an affidavit of considerable length, signed by William Watts Sherman and Francis H. Grain. It was to the effect that their present counsel have only been employed since the 20th of last December, and though steadily and industriously engaged since that time in preparing the schedules required by law to be returned to the Marshal, have not as yet been able to do so. That while prepared to deny most of the allegations contained in the motion papers, so far as they charge any actual fraud or fraudulent intent, and to explain others, so far as they require explanation, and also to deny many of the allegations in the complaint of Jane Ferrero, in the Supreme Court of New-York, most of the questions raised are questions upon which William B. Duncan, now absent in Mobile as Receiver of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, possesses much more thorough and precise information than either of the deponents, and that in his absence it is impossible for them to give their counsel such information in regard to the facts and papers as will enable them to make a proper and complete reply to the motion papers, and without it it will be very unsafe to proceed with the hearing of the motions founded on these papers. Mr. Eaton assented to the motion to postpone. Mr. Field argued that in the event of a postponement certain stipulations should be entered into by the counsel, especially that they should not undertake, in the interim, to strengthen their case, or to press other proceedings, and that the counsel for the petitioning creditors in involuntary bankruptcy should not attempt to gain further signatures. Mr. Eaton replied that they did not want any more signatures. Judge Blatchford finally granted the motion of Mr. Bangs, remarking that he did so on its merits, and the case was accordingly postponed until Saturday, the 29th inst.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

A RECEIVER ASKED FOR TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE FLUSHING AND WOODSIDE RAILROAD.

An application for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the property of the Flushing and Woodside Railroad of Long Island was argued before Judge Donohue in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The court took the papers in the case, reserving its decision. This decision, when given, will be rather important, as it will do away with an appeal taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court in the original suit, and will also put an end to about six years of litigation. It appears that the Bank of North America, the plaintiff in the case, was on June 29, 1867, a creditor of the Flushing and Woodside Railway Company to the amount of $8,567 54. On April 8, 1869, the Legislature passed a law authorizing the railway company to consolidate with the Flushing and North Side Railroad into a new corporation, under the name of the latter, vesting all the property, franchises, and rights of the Flushing and Woodside Company into the new company. It was, however, provided in the act that nothing therein contained should abridge or impair the rights of any creditors of the Flushing and Woodside Company. On Aug. 1, 1874, the consolidated company in turn consolidated with a number of other roads, under the General Railroad Consolidation act, into the Flushing, North Shore, and Central Railroad Company. This general act also provides that the rights of creditors shall not be impaired. Prior to the first consolidation the plaintiff in the case commenced an action against the Flushing and Woodside Company, which was defended by the counsel of the successive corporations in the name of the original defendant. The suit was begun in December, 1870, and was referred to ex-Judge Strong as Referee. On April 29, 1873, just as he was getting ready to present his report, he died, and the further reference of the case was ordered by the court to be had before ex-Judge Clerke. The plaintiffs desired to have all the evidence taken before the former Referee brought in together. The counsel for the defendants objected, however, and the witnesses had to be summoned, and to give their evidence all over again. This delayed matters so that it was not until March 30, 1875, that the Referee having reported in favor of the plaintiffs, they obtained judgment for $14,454 24, or nearly double the amount of the original claim. An appeal from this judgment has been taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court. It was not until the appeal was so taken that the plaintiffs became aware of the successive consolidations of the original road. On the discovery being made, the plaintiffs made the application heard before Judge Donohue yesterday to enforce the judgment against the consolidated railroad, by having a Receiver appointed to take possession of the property of the original Flushing and Woodside Railroad and apply so much as is necessary to satisfy the plaintiffs' judgment, with interests and costs. Elihu Root appeared for the plaintiffs and Hinsdale & Sprague for the defendants.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

A motion was made before Judge Donohue in the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday for the removal of Mr. Aldrich as the Receiver of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank. The application was on the petition of George A. J. Norman, Jonathan E. Van Doren, Frederick Hollender, William G. Phillips, and J. W. Thompson, who also desired to be joined as plaintiffs with William A. Simmons in his suit against the bank, they being a committee of the bank depositors. They charged Mr. Aldrich with gross incompetence, and with being merely the agent of the former officers of the bank, whom he, as alleged, was endeavoring to shield from exposure and punishment. They also charged him with refusing to allow an examination to be made by an expert of the books in his custody, and alleged that he had shown his unfitness to be the Receiver of a bank by the incorrectness of his statements in regard to the condition of the Third Avenue Savings Bank. Affidavits were submitted in behalf of Mr. Aldrich yesterday, showing that his appointment had not been made at the instance or with the approval of the former bank officers. Mr. Aldrich also denied as broadly as the charge was made that his reports of other banks were incorrect. This denial was fortified by the affidavits of several experts. All the charges made against Mr. Aldrich were denied by him. He denies that he refused to allow an examination of the books to be made by an expert, and expressed his intention of having this done as soon as he has paid the first dividend to depositors, which he is about to do. Judge Donohue denied the application for Mr. Aldrich's removal in an order wherein he expressly states that nothing charged against the Receiver had been proved on the motion. An expert accountant, approved by both parties to the controversy, is to be appointed to examine the books of the bank and make a report thereon. The question of joining the petitioners in the motion as co-plaintiffs with Simmons is held under advisement by the court.

THE TEXAS LAND COMPANY.

In the suit of Gardner L. Spofford and Joseph L. Spofford against the Texas Land Company and others, Judge Sedgwick, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, rendered a decision yesterday, continuing an injunction hitherto obtained restraining the officers of the company from voting on the purchase of lands owned by the Brazario Improvement Company of Texas. It was alleged that several of the Directors of the Texas Land Company had arranged a scheme whereby it was to purchase the property of the Brazario Company at an exorbitant price. These Directors were charged with being interested in the Brazario Company, which was stated to be in very straitened circumstances, and with endeavoring to increase by the purchase the value of their interest in the latter company. The present injunction is to affect only such of the Trustees, Directors, and other officers, as are within this State.

THE MURDER OF MR. DILLEBER.

The Grand Jury, having inquired into the murder of John R. Dilleber, the merchant, who was shot and killed by Romaine Dillon, in the hall of the Westminster Hotel, on the evening of the 31st of December last, have found and presented an indictment against Dillon for murder in the first degree. The prisoner will be brought from the Tombs to the Court of General Sessions to-morrow morning, to plead to the indictment. Counsel for the accused have been notified to be in attendance at the opening of court.

LARCENY OF DIVORCE PAPERS.

On the 11th of December, Francis Houghtaling, of Jane street, formerly Chief Clerk in Justice Cox's court, was arrested on a charge of larceny, preferred by Col. Walter W. Price, the wealthy retired brewer of Lake George. Col. Price charged that his room at the Sturtevant House had been entered by Houghtaling, who stole therefrom a satchel containing valuable divorce papers. Houghtaling was arrested by Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, on information of an alleged accomplice, in whose room at Taylor's Hotel the stolen satchel, without the papers, was found. Bail was fixed in Houghtaling's case at $1,000, and Daniel W. Davis of No. 11 Wall street, became his bondsman. Yesterday Mr. Davis surrendered Houghtaling, and he was rearrested by Capt. Kennedy, who brought him to the District Attorney's office. The accused not being able to procure new bail before the closing of the office, was committed to the Tombs.

COURT NOTES.

Justice Kilbreth committed John McGuire yesterday for stealing the horse of Peter McVey, of No. 533 West Thirtieth street.

Daniel Kane, of No. 455 West Forty-sixth street, and John Owens, No. 515 Tenth avenue, were held in $100 bail yesterday at Yorkville Police Court for violating the Excise laws.

Mathias Williams was committed yesterday by Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of cruelty to a cat belonging to Mrs. Martha Bark, of No. 218 West Thirty-fourth street.

Joseph Sweeney, of No. 126 West Twenty-sixth street, and John Denney, of No. 41 West Thirtieth street, were committed for trial yesterday on the charge of stealing a collar and muff, valued at $150, and owned by Mrs. Ellen Williams, of No. 127 West Thirty-sixth street.

Capt. Rideout, of the schooner Darius Eddy, charged with cruelty toward George Burt, the steward, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Osborn. It will be remembered that Burt was arrested and held to answer on charges made by the Captain of embezzling the ship's stores, after which the cross-complaint was made.

Catharine Griffin, a domestic, was arraigned at the Harlem Police Court yesterday before Justice Smith on a charge of stealing a seal-skin sacque, the property of Sarah Finch, No. 69 East Ninety-second street, and valued at $185. She was held in $1,500 bail to answer at the General Sessions. Officer Clark recovered the sacque from a storekeeper on Third avenue, to whom the accused had pledged it for a dollar.

Joseph P. Shannon, who was arrested at Freehold, N. J., on Friday evening last, on a charge of forgery and embezzlement preferred by his late employer, H. Iseyan, a carpet dealer, at No. 537 Eighth avenue, was committed by Justice Kilbreth yesterday, on the latter charge, the prisoner having admitted his guilt. The amount of the embezzlement was $39 50.

Miss Josephine M. Cox, of No. 66 West Washington place, had an old man named Elias Abrahams arraigned yesterday, at the Washington Place Police Court, before Justice Kilbreth, on a charge of defamation of character in letters which the defendant had written to several persons, impugning the good name of Miss Cox. The prisoner was held in bail to answer.

Capt. Nichols, of the American ship H. G. Sebley, charged with cruelty on the high seas, toward J. H. J. Alers, the cook and steward of the vessel, was held yesterday by United States Commissioner Osborn to await the action of the Grand Jury, with bail fixed at $5,000. Commissioner Osborn stated that the evidence against him was very slight, but as a dispatch had just been received from Philadelphia stating that Alers was dying, he could do nothing less than put the case in the hands of the United States District Attorney.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

LIST OF CASES ARGUED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following cases were argued in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 645.—*United States vs. Ashfield.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The question in this case is the construction of the acts of Congress fixing the pay of watchmen in the public grounds. The claimant was employed in reservation No. 2 of the public grounds from January, 1867, to May, 1870, under the Commissioner of Public Buildings, while that office existed, and afterward under the Chief Engineer of the Army in charge of those grounds. The court below decided that the act of 1866 fixed the salary at $900; and that the act of March, 1869, reducing certain salaries, did not apply to this office or employment, because it was not a position under an executive department. The Government maintains that the intention of the act was that it should be applicable to the present case. Case submitted on the briefs. J. S. Blair for Government; Carlisle & McPherson for claimants.

No. 710.—*Town of Elmwood vs. Morey.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was another action on municipal bonds issued in aid of the Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, and the court decided that the bonds, having been placed upon the market for sale and purchased before maturity, in the usual course of business, without notice of any defect in them, the holder was entitled to recover. This ruling is assigned as error here, and it is said the bonds are not authorized by the State Constitution. Case submitted on the printed briefs. Hopkins, Morrow & Johnson for plaintiffs in error; Wilson & Perry for defendants.

No. 754.—*Mead et al. vs. Pinyard.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Wisconsin.—This was a bill to embrace specific performance of a contract to sell real estate, located in the County of Bemen, Mich. Performance was decreed, and the action is assigned as error, because there were conditions as between others which were to be settled before the deed was to be delivered, which were never fulfilled. Case submitted on the printed briefs. E. S. Smith for appellants; Fitzgerald & Bacon for appellees.

No. 704.—*United States vs. Corliss Steam Engine Company.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The appellees recovered below $257,688, the amount of a certificate given for work done for the Bureau of Steam Engineering, the certificate stating that payment would be made upon appropriations provided by Congress. The Government here insists that the court erred in the judgment, because subsequently to the making of the certificate the appellees were requested to surrender it for the purpose of a further examination of their claim, and they refused to do it. It is said the court was wrong in its conclusions of law that the United States were bound by the settlement made. Case submitted on the briefs. S. F. Phillips, Solicitor General, for Government; Joseph Casey for claimants.

No. 558.—*Gilman and others vs. Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, and one other case.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for Iowa.—The question in this case is whether, in giving a mortgage or deed of trust on its property, tolls, income, franchises, a railroad company may also incumber its future earnings, so as that they are not liable to garnishee process by its judgment creditors. The company had so mortgaged its revenues, and the court below decided that it was competent for it to do so, and that the judgment creditors were not entitled to the relief sought. It is here contended that the deed of trust was never exercised, that the Trustees never took possession, and that it cannot therefore be made available to defeat the rights of the appellants. Case submitted without argument. J. S. Richman and G. G. Wright for appellants; J. D. Caton and William M. Evarts for appellees.

No. 543.—*McManus, Administratrix, vs. O'Sullivan et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of California.—This is an action to recover possession of a portion of what is known as "outside lands" in the City of San Francisco; that is, lands outside of the charter boundary line of 1851, but within the limits of the city when the action was begun. The plaintiff claimed the possession of her husband from July, 1854, to January, 1861, the time of his death, but admitted, for the purposes of the case, that the defendants had held clear, open, and exclusive possession for more than five years before the commencement of the action (1867) as against her and her predecessors, and the estate of her deceased husband, but not as against the county. Nonsuit was granted, the statute of limitation being held to bar the action. It is here held that the estate having been in McManus for the time stated, the fact was evidence of deraignment under the Spanish grants, and that the McManus tenants being in constructive possession on the 8th of March, 1866, the act of that date vested it in them, notwithstanding the wrongful possession of the defendants, who entered without color of title, and with knowledge of the McManus title, and gained nothing by the act. Case submitted on the briefs. Benham, Moonse, Campbell & Hydenfeldt, for plaintiff; Coghlain and Irwine for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Aborn vs. Wallace.—Motion denied with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Thomas D. Carpenter vs. Hannah F. Carpenter.—Report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce granted.

Matter of Viemeister.—Report of special Guardian confirmed.

Cauldwell vs. Fayel.—Motion denied with costs. Memorandum.

Guiterman vs. Henschel.—Referred to Charles H. Hildreth to take proofs as to the facts stated in the affidavits, and report, with his opinion, when the motion can be brought up on two days' notice. The affidavits are so very conflicting that I think the witnesses ought to be cross-examined.

Fitzgibbons vs. Fitzgibbons.—A counsel fee of $50 is all that the court can fairly award. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Spofford vs. Texas Land Co. et al.—See memorandum for counsel.

Welsh, &c., vs. Robinson et al.—Motion granted. Opinion.

By Judge Sanford.

Boyens vs. Vilmar.—Motion granted. Referred to Henry W. Allen, Esq., to hear and determine. $10 costs of motion to abide the event.

Orders granted.—Goldberg vs. The Mayor, &c.; Schultz et al. vs. Kurtz; Stuart vs. Lewis; Alfario vs. Davidson et al.; Archer vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Co.; James vs. Rowe, and Miller vs. Hall.

SETTING ASIDE A CONVEYANCE.

Owen Tully, of Brooklyn, who was tried for mayhem on Friday, and found guilty, will be brought up for sentence on Wednesday. Judge McCue yesterday gave his decision in the civil case tried last Spring, in which the jury rendered a verdict for $6,000 damages. When execution was issued to satisfy the judgment, it was discovered that Tully had conveyed his property, worth $40,000, to his wife and relatives for a nominal consideration. Suit was brought in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge McCue, to set aside these conveyances, on the ground of fraud. Judge McCue yesterday set aside the conveyances, with costs.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

A new grammar school at Bangor, Me., was dedicated recently. It cost $33,000.

Dr. John De Forest has presented $5,000 to the Watertown, Conn., Town Library Association.

Among the 488 students at Heidelberg University are 39 Americans, 21 Englishmen, and 24 Russians and Swiss.

Prof. Gilman has been invited to deliver the inaugural address at the John Hopkins University on the 22d of February.

The Maine Agricultural College has a class of thirty-five Freshmen, the largest ever admitted. A new building is wanted.

Rev. Philip Brooks, of Boston, has been elected a Trustee of Philips' Exeter Academy, in place of Prof. Bowen, resigned.

The Indiana State University has 426 students, of whom 123 are studying a preparatory course, 146 literature and science, 50 law, and 107 medicine.

About two thousand five hundred volumes of ancient Japanese literature have been procured for Yale through the instrumentality of Prof. O. C. Marsh.

The financial affairs of Harvard, according to the latest report, are in a satisfactory condition, the expenditures for the year being being $215,003, and the income $219,203, leaving a balance of $4,200.

In consequence of the increase of the library of Harvard University, Gore Hall has been enlarged so as to make it capable of receiving 150,000 volumes; and the plan of delivery which is used in the Boston Public Library is to be adopted in future.

The French Academy of Sciences has given the prize of 20,000 francs, established in 1859 by Napoleon III., to M. Paul Bert for his "discoveries on the effects of oxygen in the act respiration," declared by M. Claude Bernard the most astounding that have been made since Priestly discovered that gas.

The following subjects are announced for the John A. Porter university prize at Yale: 1. "The Influence of Italian upon English Poetry in the Sixteenth Century." 2. "Jeremy Bentham as a Law Reformer." 3. "The Characteristics which Mark the Originality of the American Humorists." 4. "Richard Cobden." 5. "Letters in New-England During the Colonial Period." In accordance with the provisions of the gift this prize of $250 is given at each commencement for the best English essay. Any person who has been studying for a degree in any department of the university during the entire college year may compete for this prize. Competitors must present essays to Prof. Coe, No. 240 Durfee, on or before the third Monday in March, 1876. The following gentlemen have been selected to act as judges: Rev. E. L. Harwood, D. D., Prof. E. B. Coe, Prof. S. E. Baldwin.

A letter from Japan to the Cleveland *Herald* says: "A few days since the Empress of Japan was present at the opening of a normal school for girls at Tokio, and I had the pleasure of witnessing the exercises. The edifice built for the purpose is a most imposing and elegant structure, and the ceremonies attendant upon its dedication were happily significant of the great changes that have taken place in Japan. Nothing will advance civilization more rapidly and surely in the East than the elevation of the women in the Eastern country, and this new enterprise in their behalf bids fair to place them on the same footing with the women of Christian countries. The address of the Emperor was appropriate and sensible, and all of the exercises, although simple and unostentatious, were deeply significant. Three little girls read short pieces of Japanese poetry, which were very beautiful, as appeared by the translation."

The school population of Ontario, Canada, which includes all children from five to sixteen years of age, was in 1874, according to the official report, 511,603. The average daily attendance was 192,898. The number of schools was 4,758, and the number of teachers employed therein 5,736, of whom 2,601 were men and 3,135 women. The teachers belonged to almost all the different religious denominations in the province. Of Presbyterians there were 1,780; of Methodists, 1,773; of Church of England, 924; of Roman Catholics, 692; Baptists, 328, &c. Of the Roman Catholic teachers only 278 were employed in Separate Schools, while 414 were teachers in the public schools of the province. The highest salary paid to a male teacher was $1,000, the lowest $100; the average salaries paid male teachers in the country schools was $349; female teachers, $235. The Roman Catholic Separate Schools have decreased in number during the year, and according to the statistics given not more than one-third of the children professing the Roman Catholic religion, attend these Separate Schools.

The Board of Commissioners for the Reform Schools of the State of Ohio have just issued their twentieth annual report. The whole number of boys admitted to the schools since their opening is 2,198; number discharged, 1,729; number in the institution at present date, 465. The school is located upon a farm of 1,170 acres, six miles south of Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio. The farm is situated on what are called the "Hocking Hills," being about six hundred feet above the level of the Hocking Valley. The soil is thin and unproductive, being composed of clay and sand, and underlaid at a depth of from two to eight feet with sand-rock. About one-fourth of the farm is sufficiently level to admit of cultivation with the plow, the balance being composed of slopes and ravines, a part of which may at some time be profitably converted into vineyards. There are now about four hundred acres of land cleared, the balance being set with a thick growth of underbrush and small timber. Shop labor is carried on sufficiently to manufacture the shoes and clothing for the institution; also, to do the blacksmithing and carpenter work needed. A large class is now employed in cane-seating chairs; also, a few boys work at brush-making. A shop for the manufacture of hames has been established, and employs about thirty boys. The buildings include one main building, nine family buildings, a chapel building, four shop buildings, two large grain and hay barns, two horse and carriage barns, &c. The main building is 161 feet long, with a front projection of 60 feet square, and 40 feet width of wing, and is three stories high above the basement. The church building is a fine structure, 91 feet in length by 60 in width, and will comfortably seat 800 boys. "This," says the report, "is the first reformatory in the United States founded on the open plan, the family, and not the congregate, system. On these Hocking hills was established the first home for bad boys in our broad land, and the experiment of holding them without walls, cells, and bars of iron, made a success. We claim that our institution is founded on the true principle, and the experience of eighteen years has proved the fact. In location, buildings, facilities, methods of discipline, and management, we have the essentials of a reformatory. We are prepared to offer every boy that enters the institution the opportunity and encouragement to reform, to overcome his bad habits, and lead a happy and useful life." The inmates of the institution are employed chiefly in cultivating the orchards and vineyards, and preparing the ground for more. There are on the farm about 130 acres of peach-trees, 35 of apple-trees, 45 of vines, 15 of pears and cherries, and 10 of small fruits. Thirty-seven officers and assistants have charge of the farm and schools. The whole amount expended on the institution during the year ending Nov. 15 was, deducting extraordinary expenses, $58,135 42, or $125 91 per day.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday the following cases were disposed of:

Thomas Williams, a veteran sneak thief, nearly seventy years old, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months for stealing an overcoat worth $15.

Mary Clarke and Caroline Curtis, two well-dressed young women, were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each in the Penitentiary for stealing a roll of lace from the store of Sulsberger & Co., and parcels of stockings from the store of Holmes & Co.

Charles Bower was charged with assaulting Policeman Thomas Ryan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, by striking him a severe blow on the head with a stone. The policeman told a conflicting and improbable story, in which he admitted having fired a pistol at some one, he could not tell who. Bower was acquitted without making any defense.

James H. Lockwood was charged with beating his wife Julia. The defendant said his mother-in-law was the cause of all the trouble. The court took compassion on him, and gave him but one day in the Tombs. His wife promised to keep the mother-in-law away from her husband in the future.

Daniel Conner, William Coleman, and Thomas Hay, boys about thirteen years old, who are members of a gang of pickpockets who infest Broadway, in the vicinity of Fulton street, were found guilty of petty larceny. Conner was sent to the House of Refuge, and the others to the Penitentiary for one year.

Henry Smith was charged by his wife, Mary A., with having abandoned her. His counsel raised the novel point that a wife cannot be the complainant in an abandonment case, on the ground that the only party who can legally prefer a charge in such a case is the Corporation Attorney or an agent for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The case was put over to the 27th, when briefs are to be submitted.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 23, 1876.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Twelve Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 A. M. *to* 9 P. M. *Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Decidedly the Democrats in Congress are a happy family. Every week brings forth some new bone of contention among the "leaders" in the House, and makes another addition to the list of party soreheads. Mr. Wood remains sulking in his tent; Mr. S. S. Cox is talking about joining the noble band of Independents; Mr. Morrison is supposed to sit in the background pulling the strings, though he can hardly view with perfect satisfaction his virtual deposition from legislative influence by the comprehensive powers conferred on Mr. Randall's committee; while Mr. Randall's course has of late been marked by the frequent absence of both good tact and good temper. The irrepressible Mr. Holman, who forced his party into an awkward position the other day in regard to the repeal of the Resumption act, brought on a little scene yesterday in the debate on the Centennial appropriation. Mr. Holman takes lofty constitutional ground on this question, and is reported to have appealed to his colleagues "not to characterize the opening of the new century by a subsidy." He fortified this remarkable phrase by an equally remarkable letter from a "Philadelphia gentleman," who speaks of the Centennial Board as a "Ring," and says that "the granting of the appropriation would damage rather than help the exhibition." Whereupon Mr. Randall rose to "indignant contradiction," cast reflections on the motives and doubted the character of Mr. Holman's unknown correspondent, and peremptorily refused to take the word even of so eminent a Democrat for the assertion that the Philadelphia gentlemen was a person who could justly be called his [Randall's] peer. All of which is not calculated to improve either the prospects of the Centennial appropriation or the harmony of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Holman also took occasion to give a rap over the knuckles to the blatant States rights advocates of his party, of whom Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, in the House, and Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, in the Senate, are eminent representatives. Mr. Holman thinks that if anything has been settled beyond recall in the progress of this century, "it is that the sovereignty of the people, and not the sovereignty of the States, is the solid foundation on which the political powers of the Government rested. That fact has not only been solemnly established in the Constitution, but has been affirmed on every battle-field from the time of the formation of the Government to the present hour." Mr. Holman is clearly becoming the *enfant terrible* of the Democratic family, and is a very proper subject for being "disciplined" in caucus.

Dr. Newman appears to have astonished the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department by the extent and variety of his information in regard to the consular service in the East. Had the committee possessed the most superficial acquaintance with the subject of their investigation, the last kind of economy they would have thought of would have been saving money by cutting down the salaries of Asiatic Consuls. Time and again it has been demonstrated that we have lost both in moral and material influence in China and Japan on account of the inadequacy of our official representation there. Men fitted for delicate and highly responsible duties cannot be tempted with beggarly salaries and meagre fees, eked out perhaps by the gains of chance trading ventures in which it ought not to be necessary, as it certainly is not seemly, for them to engage. Among the curiosities of Dr. Newman's testimony was the information that American agricultural implements, sewing-machines, and petroleum are invading the land of Palestine, and that the seats of fallen empires in the Valley of the Euphrates are lighted by the products of the American oil region. At this rate, we may live to see an American passenger steam-boat company on the coast of Syria, whose pilots may occasionally unbend in Thackeray's prophetic couplet: "Ease her, stop her! Any passengers for Joppa."

It appears that Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc are to constitute two out of the five Senators to which the Department of the Seine is entitled. For the stability of the upper house of the French Legislature, it is well that it should be thoroughly representative, not omitting even extreme Radicals. It is rather more gratifying to see, however, that the somewhat impracticable Republicanism of the men of '48 is giving place in French politics to a more moderate and comprehensive type of opinion among the Republicans to whom the future of France belongs. Debarred by the absurd jealousies or fears of the Conservative Cabinet from delivering in public the speech prepared for the people of Marseilles, M. Gambetta was able, in virtue of the right of private assemblage, to deliver it before a private audience, and then, through its newspaper publication, to have it reach the entire country. The speech is said to be a model of temperate and conciliatory argument, eminently calculated to disarm the prejudices and smooth down the asperities which stand between the Liberal Republicans and the confidence of the country. The man who can play such a part as M. Gambetta has recently done, has an undoubted claim to rank as one of the great statesmen of modern times.

The character of the struggle between Turkey and her revolted provinces may be inferred from the fact that the engagement on the road between Ragusa and Trebigne was an important one, and yet left only four or five hundred men dead on the field. Still, limited as are the proportions of the war in which this is a memorable battle, it seems destined to end in the downfall of the Turkish power in Europe. The insurgents are clearly deficient neither in organization, leaders, nor war material, when they can storm an intrenched position held by regular troops, and inflict a loss on their adversaries three or four times as great as their own. The Turkish arms now carry with them no terror into the revolted provinces, and their hold over the Christian peasantry of Herzegovina is as completely lost as if it had passed into history.

The growing needs of the City for more rapid communication than the ferries furnish with the Brooklyn shore promise to give us the largest and possibly the most costly suspension bridge in the world. A second bridge, of the truss order, and nearly two miles long, is projected to cross the East River from Seventy-seventh street to Astoria Heights. Work on this, it is understood, will be commenced in the Spring. With the completion of these engineering works, the City will be supplied with all the facilities necessary for communication on its eastern side for a good many years; but it is not unreasonable to suppose that ere the close of the decade, two tunnels will have pierced the bed of the North River, and we shall see the railroads from the South and South-west converging at a central point in the City, to which the trains will run without a break in the line.

Against the repeal of the Legal Paper bill there have been presented to the Legislature two petitions, which are skillfully dovetailed together so as to appear as one. The first is signed by half a dozen respectable legal firms, and expresses the opinion that the establishment of an official paper for legal notices "has been a material saving to both lawyers and suitors," and that the City "has been benefited in like manner by a considerable reduction in the cost of publishing the calendars." The accuracy of the first statement might have passed unchallenged but for the falsity of the second. The "saving" to the City in publishing the court calendars has amounted to paying one obscure paper $6,000 a year for what is done by the leading daily newspapers for nothing at all. The second petition, or rather declaration, is signed by a score of legal firms, and simply states that they "regard it as exceedingly important that there should be one legally recognized 'gazette' in which legal notices must appear." The simplest course for the Legislature to adopt in regard to this persistent legal paper job is to repeal the law under which it can claim $15,000 a year for printing the court calendars, though according to special arrangement, it only charges $6,000. That is an item of expense of which the taxpayers ought to be at once relieved. If the lawyers choose to tax themselves and their clients for the purpose of having all legal notices published in a journal taken only by the profession, they can be indulged to the profit both of themselves and the public by designating the *City Record* as the official legal journal. There are a great many things in that interesting sheet which lawyers ought to see; the printing of the calendars can be added to its other features, and the insertion of legal advertisements at a slight cost would be a source of public revenue, instead of being, as at present, an apology for a totally unnecessary expense.

RUNNING IN DEBT.

The enormous increase of local and Municipal indebtedness of late years is a subject to which public attention is often directed. Gov. Hartranft, in his recent Message to the Pennsylvania Legislature, showed how large this increase had been in thirteen of the principal cities of the country; and Gov. Hayes devoted the larger portion of his inaugural address to the Ohio Legislature to a discussion of the evil, with special reference to his own State. That it has attained dimensions which imperatively demand the application of a remedy must be obvious to every one who has even cursorily looked into the matter; but it is not so clear on what principle the remedy should be based. A legal restraint on the amount of tax which may be imposed by a municipality has been applied with good results in Ohio; but it is evident that such a restraint, unaccompanied by a similar check on the amount of indebtedness which may be incurred, is practically neutralized. Capitalists are always ready to take city or county bonds, and so long as they are, a town may issue bonds for an indefinite sum without the disagreeable necessity of imposing taxes sufficient to liquidate the debt. New and costly improvements may be projected, far beyond the means or the necessities of the place, and if the money for them can be raised on long State bonds, local pride will demand that they be made, and the municipal debt rolls up without protest in the present, or provision for the future.

Gov. Hayes suggests that every authority given a municipality to create a debt be accompanied by an imperative requirement that a tax sufficient to pay it off within a brief period should be immediately levied. The question at once suggests itself, What should this period be? Obviously, it should vary with the character of the improvement for which the debt is incurred. To establish a fixed limit within which all classes of debts should be paid, would clearly be unjust and oppressive. What would be a reasonable period in which to pay off a debt incurred for building a school-house or widening a street, would be unreasonably short for the payment of one incurred for establishing a sewer system, and still more for a debt contracted for constructing water works. The benefits derived from the latter would long outlast those of either of the former; and the equitable rule would be to make those who receive the benefit pay the cost of it. To do this, debts incurred for municipal or county purposes must be classed; and the periods for their payment varied to correspond. By this method, and by making the total indebtedness which a town may incur bear a due proportion to the assessed valuation of the place, an effectual remedy may be found for unrestrained local extravagance.

One State has already taken a long step in this direction. The Massachusetts Legislature, at its last session, passed a law in relation to municipal indebtedness, which is based on the principle of regulating the debt of a town by its assessed valuation. Special provisions were necessitated by local circumstances, but the fundamental principles of the law are applicable to every State. It classifies municipal debts under three divisions, with regard to the periods in which they must be paid. Debts incurred for all purposes other than building sewers or water works must be paid within ten years; those incurred in constructing main sewers may be paid in twenty years; those incurred in supplying a town with pure water may be paid in thirty years. The maximum debt which a municipality may incur is three per cent. of the assessed valuation. These are the main provisons of the law, but there are others regulating the levy of taxes and for establishing sinking funds which are equally sound. The time in which the law has been operative is too short to permit final judgment on its practical workings; but that it is based on the soundest business principles is sufficiently clear. To limit indebtedness by the amount of capital is a rule which is equally applicable to municipalities as to private corporations or individuals.

ENFORCED EDUCATION.

The Board of Education is to be congratulated on having made the first step in a great reform judiciously and successfully. The annual report, presented to the board on Wednesday by the Superintendent of Truancy, shows how much already has been accomplished in executing the law for compulsory education. The Superintendent, Mr. Stanton, a careful and efficient officer, reports that the cases of 10,189 "truants and non-attendants" have been looked into; of these 1,690 had no residence that could be found, and some 4,300 were detained at home by poverty or sickness, leaving 4,194 habitual truants residing at home. Of this number, 2,597 were returned to school; 1,121 who never went to school were placed in school, (mainly in industrial schools,) and only about sixty were obliged to be committed to public institutions.

Thus nearly four thousand children, growing up in ignorance and exposed to all the temptations of a vagabond life, were placed in school and brought under regular discipline. The fear that this could only be accomplished by a general commitment of truant children to asylums, thus making the law unpopular, is shown to be groundless. But, as we have always urged in these columns, the influence of the law is far beyond its direct effects on truants. The report shows that since the law was put in execution the daily average attendance of the public schools has risen 6,515, and that of the industrial schools 1,099, making a total number of 7,614 children who have been taken from the ranks of the ignorant, and compelled to take the first steps in acquiring knowledge. The expense of thus gathering in these 7,600 children to places of education has been only $14,356, while the influence of the execution of the law has reached far and wide.

The New-York Board of Education has shown itself much wiser in its management of this important matter than the London School Board. The latter association has refused to make use of the existing "Ragged Schools," or has so managed as to break these up. The consequence is, according to a recent letter of Lord Shaftesbury in the London *Times*, that thousands of "gutter-children" and "street arabs" who used to get even a partial training in these useful institutions, are now turned adrift to rove the streets and live by thievery or begging. They are too dirty and ragged, and necessarily too unpunctual, to attend the "certified schools" of the London Board. They need some food and aid in clothing, and they require persons who are familiar with the wants of the class to manage and teach them, as well as appliances for cleanliness. Moreover the respectable English mechanics do not like to have such children by the side of their own. The consequence is that the new popular education of London is failing to touch the lowest stratum. In New-York the agents of the board have made use of the industrial schools which were under their supervision, and have at once placed the worst of the truants and runaways in these useful schools. Here they are partly fed, clothed, and kept in a state of cleanliness. The public schools also have frequently no room for new pupils, and these schools supply the gap.

But it must be remembered that the Compulsory law is only beginning to be executed. There are fully ten thousand children engaged in street trades, or resident in no settled place, who should come under its operations, but at present are excepted from its workings. The law is believed not to reach children "engaged in lawful occupation" in school hours. All this great multitude of boot blacks, news-boys, little peddlers, and the like, are at present left to their own sweet will, so far as attending school is concerned. If the various boys' lodging-houses did not apply their own "compulsory law," thousands of these children would grow up ignorant. There should be this Winter a modification of the Compulsory law to cover this class of youth.

FLOWERS IN CONGRESS.

There is in Washington, as everybody knows, a botanical garden designed for the propagation of exotics and strange plants. It is protected by acts of Congress, subject to civil service regulations, and generally amenable to the Constitution and the laws passed in consonance therewith. For some reason, now lost in the mists of antiquity, this garden, with its conservatories, hot-houses, and forcing-beds, is directly under the charge of the Joint Committe on the Library, in which the Senate is represented by Hon. Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, and the House by Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania. That there is something in common between books and flowers, everybody will acknowledge. But why the Committee on Agriculture, or that on Public Buildings and Grounds, or even the Committee on Public Expenditures, should not have charge of the flower-beds, nobody can tell. The Library Committee have it, and they find it a burden.

With some show of impressiveness, the joint committee have ordered that the distribution of bouquets shall hereafter be under restrictions. There shall be three bouquets set apart each day for the Senate, and seven for the House of Representatives. There are seventy-three Senators, and two hundred and ninety-two Representatives, making a grand total of Congressmen equal to the number of days in a year. It will be seen therefore that the chances for a Congressman's getting a bouquet as often as once a month are very slight. It must be taken for granted that each Senator and Representative is as anxious to secure his proportion of hollyhocks and gilliflowers as he is to get his share of the offices. The interminable jealousies of Washington are largely due to the fact that, fair as the Government may be in its distribution, some Senator or Representative is accused of getting more than belongs to him. Hence this proclamation by the Joint Committee on the Library that the Senate shall have three bouquets per day, and the House shall have seven. It is evident that the scramble for pinks and camellias has driven the Joint Committee to this decisive course. The pressure, as Secretary Chandler remarked when he took charge of the Interior Department, is tremendous. Nothing but a formal division can pacify the applicants for floral favors.

In this particular, at least, the resources of the Government are limited. What are three bouquets among seventy-three Senators, with a Louisiana applicant waiting in the lobby for his chance in the division? The Joint Committee have done wisely to stop the promiscuous looting of the flower-beds. In their rapacity for bouquets, the new Congressmen have probably stripped the bushes of buds, and have driven the venerable gardener into temporary delirium. But nobody will envy the Joint Chairmen of the Library Committee, who are authorized to determine the manner in which these bouquets shall be distributed to their several houses. Imagine Mr. Hiester Clymer, who is an accomplished manager of Democratic conventions, charged with the distribution of seven diurnal bunches of flowers—seven bouquets among 292 Representatives. Framing a platform which should be acceptable to hard-money and soft-money Democrats, Protectionists and Free-traders, would be easy work compared with the task of satisfying the clamor of 292 Congressmen, representing at least twice as many ladies, who have each insisted on having a Congressional bouquet for a particular occasion. Whether this floral apportionment will be made on the basis of population does not yet appear. Three Senators and three Representatives have sole charge of this momentous business. They will discharge their duty with fidelity to the Constitution.

HEALTH AND CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

The sudden changes of temperature to which we, in this part of the world, are liable, have seldom been more forcibly brought to our notice than during the few weeks that have elapsed since the 28th or 29th of November. This characteristic of our climate is generally considered very unfavorable to health. That there is, directly and indirectly, much sickness produced by it is a fact of which there can be no doubt. But there are two points to be here considered that help at least to materially modify the inference which would naturally be drawn from this statement. In the first place, very much of the injury to health thus occasioned is in reality the result of an absence of proper care and prudence. In the next place, a sudden change which impairs the health of one person often decidedly improves that of another.

It is remarkable how much heedlessness and want of forethought is manifested, even by people of mature years, in regard to changes in the weather. It might be supposed that a man or woman who had always lived in this neighborhood would have found out that, for instance, the fact of the mercury standing at between 50° and 60° on a January or February morning, is no evidence that it will not fall three-quarters of the distance to zero before evening. And yet we continually hear of serious colds or bad attacks of rheumatism, caught through the sufferer taking it for granted that the temperature must necessarily continue stationary for at least several hours. Indeed, this assumption is often acted upon in regard not only to a succession of hours but of days. Who has not seen, in Autumn, a whole family shivering because, on account of the previous mild weather, there were no stoves up, or the furnace had not been put in order? Or, who has not known of persons starting off from home to be gone a week or two, unprovided for a fall in the temperature which anybody of common observation ought to have been aware was imminently liable to occur. That changeable weather should, in such cases, prove dangerous, is by no means surprising. The wonder is not that it is so often, but that it is not much oftener, prejudicial to health.

We have referred to the circumstance that variations of temperature which are injurious to some persons are beneficial to others. It is very common to speak of change of air as one of the advantages to health afforded by traveling. We are inclined to think that the benefits thus obtainable are frequently exaggerated; but, however this may be, it is certain that we get a great deal of change of air without traveling, and that such variations are sometimes productive of highly favorable results. It is, for example, not at all an unusual occurrence for a rapid fall in the temperature to be accompanied by a marked increase in a sick person's strength. So, a sudden transition from cold to mild weather is, in cases of illness, sometimes accompanied by a decided improvement in the condition of the patient. And, in like manner, excellent effects are often experienced from these changes even by people who are in reasonably good health. For certain constitutions, an equable climate would undoubtedly be better than the one we live in; but there is a class of individuals of whom the reverse of this is true, and we do not feel quite sure that it bears anything like so small a proportion to the other as would commonly be supposed.

There is one effect produced indirectly upon health by our changeable weather which ought to receive especial attention from the people of New-York. We refer to the accumulation in the streets during frosty weather of substances from which a hot sun may suddenly evolve a dangerous quantity of noxious vapors. How much of the sickness that is attributed to changeable weather is in reality due to dirty streets, is an inquiry the answer to which cannot at present be definitely ascertained. But if, at some time in the far distant future, the experiment shall be tried of keeping for a while our City highways reasonably clean, there will, unquestionably, be a wonderful diminution in the amount of disease and mortality assigned to the variable nature of our climate.

A WARNING TO BRIDES.

It is impossible not to feel a lively sympathy for the bereaved bride whose husband is snatched from her at the foot of the altar or in front of the private desk of the officiating Justice of the Peace, as the case may be. Especially is such a bride to be pitied when she loses through her own carelessness a husband whom she has caught after protracted and skillful effort. Such is the misfortune which has just befallen a Massachusetts bride, and her story is one which conveys a wholesome lesson to expert but over-confident widows.

The bride in question, while yet a blooming and energetic widow, met with an elderly gentleman of eighty years of age, and an indefinite quantity of bonds and stock certificates. In spite of the opposition of his family, she convinced him that it was his duty to marry the trusting and ingenuous woman who had lavished upon him her priceless and experienced affections. It is not a matter of very great difficulty for a skillful widow, or other astute woman, to hook an elderly gentleman. The real difficulty is in landing him. When once he is fastened by his promise, he must be played with great care, or he will escape before he is finally gaffed by an efficient marriage ceremony. Until then he is always prone to seek refuge in inaccessible places, from which neither coaxing nor petting can dislodge him, or to suddenly break his promise and dart away into some secret and secure hiding-place. In the present instance the Massachusetts widow played her prize so firmly and tenderly that he was finally successfully landed. Unfortunately, she then relaxed her vigilance, never dreaming that he would so far revive as to leap back into his original celibacy, and accomplish his escape. Let other widows note her carelessness and its consequences, and save themselves from disappointment and humiliation.

No sooner was the marriage ceremony ended than the happy bride directed her husband to run back to his house and bring his bonds and mortgages, so that they might begin to enjoy a happy honeymoon. The husband went, but as soon as he had entered his house he was seized by his relatives and safely locked up. He had made a will in their favor, and they had no intention of allowing it to be unmade by a new and unwelcome wife. His prolonged absence disturbed the bride, who sent a carriage to hasten his return; but the carriage came back empty, and the driver's mind was too much confused by strong language, broken crockery, and pails of water to explain the reason why his presentation of a written order to "deliver to bearer one (1) elderly bridegroom" had given rise to so much vigorous discussion. The bride at once comprehended the true state of affairs. She armed herself with a pistol and a stout Irishman and stormed her husband's prison. The battle was short but fierce. From his remote dungeon, the imprisoned husband could be heard cheering on the assailants, but there were too many bolts on the front door, too many determined maiden sisters, and too much available crockery in the house to render its capture possible by the assaulting column. The bride was beaten back, after performing prodigies of valor with a long pole against the parlor windows, and she has since appealed to the law for assistance. A suit for the forcible theft of a valuable husband, whose photograph is annexed to the complaint, and marked "Schedule A," is now pending, and it remains to be seen whether a Massachusetts court recognizes the right of property in husbands, or whether it looks upon them as *feræ naturæ*, and hence incapable of being made the subject of an action for trover and conversion.

The lesson conveyed by this affecting narrative hardly needs to be emphasized. It is a warning to widows never to let a freshly-caught husband pass out of their hands; but to carry him off the moment the marriage ceremony is completed, and to keep him locked up until his spirit is broken and the rage of his relatives has subsided. Had the Massachusetts bride pursued this course, she would not now be suffering from the humiliation of having her husband locked up in somebody else's two-pair back, while she herself cannot stand below his prison windows and ask for one word of affection from his beloved lips, and one five-dollar bill from his adored pocket, without incurring scathing insults and scalding water at the hands of her husband's cruel jailers. Eternal vigilance is the price of an elderly and rich husband, and widows who fancy that for them eternity ends and vigilance becomes unnecessary as soon as they have married their latest prize, should revise that opinion, and redouble their precautions until the honeymoon has passed at least through its first quarter.

OBITUARY.

VAN WYCK GRAHAM.

Van Wyck Graham, the first Teller of the Phœnix Bank, died at the Glenham Hotel, where he was spending the Winter with his family, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was one of the veterans of Wall street, and was as well known among financial men as the bank itself, in the service of which he had been nearly a half century. He was as universally respected as he was widely known, and as an officer of the bank his service was marked by strict attention to his duties. He leaves an untarnished reputation for industry, ability, and accuracy. During all the long period in which he was employed in the various departments of the bank he had the uniform confidence of his superior officers and of the customers of the bank. His remains will be taken to his home in New-Jersey.

WILLIAM ROMAINE CALLENDER, M. P.

A dispatch from Manchester, England, announces the death of William Romaine Callender, one of the members of the House of Commons from that city. Mr. Callender, who was returned for the City of Manchester in the place of Mr. Jacob Bright, was the eldest son of the late Mr. William Romaine Callender, of Manchester, his mother being the youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Pope, of London. The deceased was born in 1825. At the time of his death he was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire, and a merchant and manufacturer at Bolton and Manchester. He voted with the Conservative members of Parliament.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Mr. Gustavus Kutter, senior partner in the dry goods importing house of Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co., of this City, died yesterday in Berlin, Prussia. He was formerly a member of the firm of Laeschigk, Wesendonck & Co., the predecessors of the present firm. He was forty-six years of age. He had been suffering from pneumonia, and it is thought that his death was hastened by grief for the recent loss of two of his children.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. TITIENS IN OPERA.

Mme. Titiens makes her first appearance in opera in this country at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. She will sing in "Norma." Public expectation has long been on the *qui vive* for this event. Considered throughout Europe as the successor of Mme. Grisi, her reputation as the last of the great *prime donne drammatiche* reached America years ago, and the eagerness to listen to the grandest of *Normas*, of *Semiramides*, and of *Lucrezias*—not to speak of the heroines of a dozen more modern works—is but the outgrowth of a celebrity of no recent birth. No doubt can therefore exist as to the prosperity of Mr. Strakosch's brief season, for disappointment in respect of Mme. Titiens' personations is out of the question. In "Norma," to-morrow, Signor Baccei, Mme. McCulloch-Brignoli, and Mr. McDonald, will sing with Mme. Titiens. Later on, Mr. Tom Karl, whom Mr. Strakosch has just now engaged, will be heard—probably in "Lucrezia Borgia."

YESTERDAY'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Steinway Hall was last evening filled to overflowing, thanks to the announcement that a Beethoven programme would be interpreted on the occasion of the third symphony concert of the present season. The selections consisted of the first symphony in C., the familiar violin-concerto, opus 61, and the Ninth Symphony, the performance of these numbers occupying exactly two hours and a half. It is well-nigh superfluous to remark that everybody remained until the close of the entertainment, for Mr. Thomas' admirable concerts have really schooled public taste into an appreciation of good music which one would have thought likely, a few years ago, to be of much slower growth. Yet we incline to the belief that, all *pose*, to use a French term, being set aside, what we may call the simpler elements of the programme were of greatest value, in an educational sense, and of most interest to the larger portion of the public. Thus the first symphony, which approximates more closely to the manner of Haydn than to that of the later Beethoven, must have had a more genuine charm for a majority of the listeners than the ninth, and the lovely first and second movements of the concerto would have sufficed, as they usually do, to convey an adequate idea of the composition. The unflagging spirit and precision with which the task of interpretation was carried out made it, it should be said, a difficult matter for the attention of the audience to be diverted, and, hence, possibly, the gratification with which even the particularly recondite passages of the *pièce de résistance* of the night were listened to. Nothing, of course, was wanting to the thorough enjoyment of the opening symphony. The symphony in C, if less intellectual and dramatic than its successors, is full of brightness and warmth, and its rendering by Mr. Thomas' forces—then at their freshest—was unexceptionable. Then Mr. Jacobsohn played with perfect technique and an unusual quantity of tone—the roundness of the tone, by the way, being sometimes marred by a too harsh pressure of the bow upon the G string—the well-known violin concerto, which, with Mendelssohn's lighter composition in the same form, makes up the collection of classical concertos chosen for public execution by modern artists. The third movement of the concerto, a rondo, which is very seldom executed, is much inferior in themes and treatment to the allegro and the larghetto, both of which call for a style of playing testing with uncommon severity the breadth and purity of the violinist's style. We do not recall anything cleaner and sweeter than the "singing" of Mr. Jacobsohn's bow, and his scales are of unvarying nicety of definition and fluency; he was, therefore, at his best in the two first movements, while in the third his execution was a trifle deficient in freedom. The great incident of the evening was the rendering of the Ninth Symphony. All that has been written of this gigantic achievement leaves its mystery unsolved. By the Wagner school it has been proclaimed the *ultima thule* of art in the past, and the point of departure for art in the present; according to more conservative musicians, it oversteps the boundaries of the legitimate, and, according to Marx, "exhausts the resources of instrumental music." Lofty in conception, it certainly impresses most students as musically inferior to the standard seven works which preceded its production, and, Herr Hans von Bülow writing it as his opinion that not "one in ten can understand it," the reason for its slighter impressiveness must be evident. The exquisite scherzo, however, never fails to delight, and there are portions of the adagio the sad beauty of which is unmistakable. The vocal part of the symphony always disappoints us; it is of no particular merit in respect of motives; it is scored without the least regard for the requirements of the voice, and its whole effect upon the hearer is that of an anti-climax. The instrumental score of the symphony was magnificently interpreted, yesterday; the vocal quartet, which included Mrs. H. M. Smith, Miss Henne and Messrs. Winch and Remmertz, was not well-balanced; the choruses, intrusted to the Oratorio Society of New-York, under the guidance of Dr. Damrosch, were sung with vigor, but not always, in the high passages, in tune.

YESTERDAY'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Yesterday evening's Philharmonic concert at the Academy of Music was not very numerously attended. Mme. Pappenheim, whose culture and dramatic force found scope for assertion during the Wachtel season, sang "Ah Perfido," by Beethoven, and an air from "Le Nozze," and was heartily and deservedly applauded. Miss Luckhardt played in excellent style a piano-concerto with orchestral accompaniment by Reinecke. The principal orchestral number was a new symphony by Metzdorff, an ambitious composition of no decided originality of thought or treatment, and, therefore, of very little interest.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"Married in Haste" has proved so attractive at Wallack's that there is no definite limit set to the time during which it shall hold the stage at this most admirable comedy theatre. It is one of Byron's best pieces, and gives none of the indications, frequently present in many of that facile author's comedies, of overworked faculties. In structure it is extremely light, but it has the brightest flashes of wit, while its general flow of humor knows no weak hindrances. Mr. Wallack plays the part which the author had written for himself, and Mr. Stevenson, who is one of the youngest and best of our modern actors, is well suited in a congenial rôle. With Mr. Gilbert, Miss Dyas, and the most prominent members of the company in the piece, there can be hardly any doubt of its successful run.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

We have nothing to say in reference to Mr. Daly's admirable theatre beyond continuing the chronicle of the remarkable success of "Pique." It is one of the strongest plays which we have had in recent days, and notwithstanding the divergent grooves in which it runs, it loses nothing of its force by its diffuseness. It deals with numerous themes, and deals so well with each, that there seems to be in it the material for several dramas. In addition to these qualities, it is superbly acted, and its withdrawal from the stage will be in the far future.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Booth's Theatre was densely crowded last evening, when the fourth week of the run of "Julius Cæsar" was completed, and among the audience was a party of eighty young gentlemen from Yale College, including sons of Counselor H. G. De Forest, of New-York; Judge Rogers, of Chicago; Senator Dawes, ex-Speaker Blaine, William H. Vanderbilt, Mr. A. S. Hatch, and Gen. James Watson Webb, a nephew of Hon. Hamilton Fish, and several men of the Yale University crew. At the end of the first act the orchestra played a number of college airs. A theatre party of eighty couples, also attended, at the invitation of Mrs. William H. Lee, of Fifth avenue. "Julius Cæsar" still runs at Booth's without any indications of decadence. Well acted and admirable as a spectacle, it has a firm hold on the admiration of the public. The time, it appears, has however come when special privileges are in order, and in pursuance of the pleasantly-conceived policy of the management, the members of the theatrical profession in Brooklyn are to be the guests of the ladies and gentlemen performing at Booth's, and of the management, on next Thursday. A special matinée has been arranged in their behalf.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The managers of Wood's Museum cater elaborately for the delectation of their clients. Mr. Oliver Doud Byron is at present the chief attraction at this theatre. He appears in the now well-known drama "Donald McKay," and by way of enhancing the general effect, arrangements have been made for the introduction of Myers' brass band in the fourth act. Mr. Byron plays every evening and at the Wednesday and Saturday matinées. There is besides a matinée performance every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, in which Mr. Sheldon is the principal performer.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Those prominent abilities and graceful methods which first won Mr. Montague favor in England, and which have since made him popular at our first comedy theatre, Wallack's, are now the chief source of attraction at the leading theatre in Brooklyn. During the second week of his engagement Mr. Montague plays in the "Romance of a Poor Young Man," in which he is especially felicitous. The cast is so good as not to do any injustice to his excellent acting.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Olympic continues its customary variety programme, which is always of abundant excellence.

The Parisian Varieties holds by its old creed in matters theatrical, and there are no doubt many worshipers at the shrine. The programme for the coming week is of great variety, and is as sprightly as it is various.

Tony Pastor follows up his entertaining performances at his new theatre in Broadway. He has an excellent variety company, and its individual members have business set before them which suits to a nicety their individual capacities.

The Adelaide Phillips Opera Company commence an engagement at the Academy of Music on the evening of Monday, Feb. 7. "Il Trovatore," "La Cenerentola," "Il Barbiere," "La Favorita," and "Marta" are included in the repertoire.

At the Eagle Theatre an entire change of bill is announced. Among other things, there will be a burlesque on the popular piece now running at the Union Square, supplemented with a new melange specially adapted to the capacity of old favorites.

In the pleasant opera-house of the San Francisco Minstrels, Mr. Backus has hit on a new source of amusement in some remarkably clever impersonations. There are besides other very admirable performances in which the general company is engaged.

In connection with the Union Square Theatre it is only necessary to say that "Rose Michel" is without any abatement of its success, and that Miss Rose Eytinge, who has contributed so largely to its good fortune, will take her benefit on the evening of Friday, Feb. 4.

Under the management of Mr. Matt Morgan, the Comique is making rapid strides toward the prosperity which the energy and skill of that gentleman deserve. All the best features of a variety theatre are present, supplemented by those special advantages which the discipline of art can alone impart.

There is to be a theatrical performance at the Academy of Music on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 5, and some inference as to its probable success may be deduced from the fact that it is to be under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly. Mrs. Barney Williams, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Kate Girard, Miss Nellie Allen, and several artists of good repute in dramatic circles will give their services.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A New-Hampshire housewife claims to have made 2,705 fires in 1875.

There are 5,574 Odd-fellows in Connecticut, an increase of 608 last year.

Fifty Bostonians will start for Arizona in February, intending to settle there.

There are 350,066 voters in Massachusetts. The State has never cast over 196,000 votes.

Abby and Julia Smith, of Glastenbury, Conn., have again refused to pay their taxes.

J. L. Davis, the dog trainer and exhibitor, died in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, of typhoid fever.

The Baltimore *Gazette* suggests to the Maryland legislators that they are talking entirely too much.

Gov. Peck has decided not to convene a special Centennial session of the Legislature of Vermont.

A bill is before the Legislature of Georgia to exempt from taxation persons who have lost a leg or an arm.

The seventh annual convention of the New-England Labor Reform League will be held in Boston Feb. 6 and 7.

More than five hundred laborers have put their names on the books of the Cambridge (Mass.) Water Board, at $1 per day.

The late Benjamin Reigle, of Washington County, Md., left the bulk of his property, valued at $50,000, to charitable institutions.

The five children of Mr. Alexander Ellerbe, of Marion, S. C., were burned to death in the destruction of his house by fire on Sunday afternoon last.

A general reduction of salaries in the Executive Department is proposed in the Massachusetts Legislature. The Governor is to receive $4,000 instead of $5,000 as now.

A proposition to elect the Governor and State officers once in two years, and hold biennial Legislative sessions, has been brought before the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* predicts that if great speeches are to settle the matter of the next Senator from Georgia, Mr. Norwood will be heard from before Benjamin H. Hill secures the prize.

A North Carolina Democratic paper represents Gov. Brogden of that State as saying that he "thinks it would have been better for some other man to have made that speech than one in Blaine's position."

The Original Ugly Young Men of Baltimore are to have a grand hop on Wednesday evening, and the *Gazette* says that the homeliest is to receive as a prize a silver card receiver, given by "the ladies interested in the organization."

The late Democratic Governor of Wisconsin is accused of having made several appointments just before retiring from office, and of withholding information of the fact from the public, greatly to the surprise of his Republican successor.

The death of Gen. John S. Tyler, the first Captain of the Boston City Guards, brings to light that he is almost the last survivor of the original ninety-five members in 1822. The known survivors are Col. A. D. Hodges, Gen. E. W. Stone, and Daniel Simpson, the drummer. It is believed that Henry M. Leeds, Gilbert Nourse, and E. B. Hersey are also living. All the rest are known to be dead.

COURTESIES TO COL. MAPLESON.

Col. Mapleson, manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, Drury Lane, and future director of the new London opera-house, was last evening entertained at dinner at the Lotos Club. The guests included Messrs. Max Maretzek and Max Strakosch, Signor Brignoli, Mr. Mapleson, Jr., Messrs. William Stewart, John Elderkin, J. W. Carroll, Mr. Allinson, manager of the principal Australian theatres, Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, Mr. Samuel Colville, and Mr. M. M. Stanfield. Mr. Frederick A. Schwab occupied the chair. Speeches were made after the menu had received proper attention, and, in response to the Chairman's address of welcome to Col. Mapleson, that gentleman made a few remarks expressive of his great delight at his brief American experience, and of his hope of being in closer rapport with the public of the New World at no distant day.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRATORS

TRIAL OF McKEE, IN ST. LOUIS.

TESTIMONY OF A WELL-KNOWN RECTIFIER—HIS EVIDENCE VERY DAMAGING TO THE DEFENDANT—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO IMPEACH WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—The United States Court room was filled to overflowing again to-day to hear testimony in the McKee case. The evidence is very damaging to the defendant, and it is generally conceded, even by many of his friends, that it will take strong contradictory testimony to successfully offset it. But were the Government to stop where it is now, strong as is the evidence against the defendant, conviction would be improbable, as it is believed the defense will succeed in impeaching Con Megrue and Fitzroy; but the attorneys for the prosecution state that before the trial is concluded they will produce other witnesses who cannot be impeached, and who will establish the defendant's connection with the Ring as completely as have the witnesses who have already been examined. The two next witnesses are understood to be J. H. Concannon, ex-Deputy Collector, and Everist, the ex-Ganger. Concannon gave indications of mental aberration a few months ago, and was sent to an insane asylum; but he has made his reappearance on the street fully recovered. It is stated that both his and Everist's evidence will be very damaging for McKee, fixing his direct relation with the Ring beyond cavil. McKee and his attorneys still maintain that before they are through the innocence of the defendant will be satisfactorily proved. The first witness introduced to-day was B. H. Engelcke, of the firm of Bernecker & Co., rectifiers. After stating that his firm had handled a good deal of crooked whisky, the witness recounted a long conversation he had with McKee at the *Globe-Democrat* office, in October, 1874, of which the following is the substance: I went to McKee at the solicitation of Henry Hardaway, ex-United States Storekeeper, and told him Joyce had promised Hardaway that he should be given an interest in the Busby distillery, and that the product of that distillery should not be subject to levies for Ring purposes. In consideration of this Henry Hardaway was to take care of Chat. Hardaway, his brother, Megrue, and other fellows who threatened mischief. Hardaway complained that Joyce was dealing double with him, and that he and McDonald were always throwing obstacles in his way. Hardaway declared he would have nothing to do with Joyce, and threatened if the Busby distillery arrangement was not carried out, he and his friends, most of whom were ex-gangers and store-keepers, and knew all about the illicit distilling that had been carried on, would expose and break up the Ring. I told McKee that this was the arrangement insisted on by Hardaway and his friends, and that if it was not carried out they would burst the Ring. I also told him they had already brought Supervisor Munn, of Illinois, over here and had gone around with him at night and showed him what the Busby house was doing; that Chat. Hardaway had or was to have a commission from the Secretary of the Treasury to go through this district, and with the knowledge he had, he knew just where to strike the Ring. McKee asked if this was the only way they could be kept quiet, and I replied that this was the only thing they would accept, and furthermore, Henry Hardaway had particularly requested me to say to him [McKee] that he made the bullets and Chat. fired them, and that if he [McKee] and the Ring could stand it, they [the Hardaways] could. McKee then said he would drop a note to Joyce, and have him come over and see him. I said Joyce was not at his office. McKee then said: "Try and keep them quiet for a few days, and I will see what can be done." I told him that would not do, as Hardaway and Barton were outside waiting for me, and wanted a positive and immediate answer; they declared they would have no more shilly-shallying; McKee told me he would see Joyce in the morning, and for me to tell them that he would see that the arrangements they desired would be carried out; I then left and told the parties what McKee had said, and they seemed satisfied. Shortly afterward Henry Hardaway went into the Busby distillery as manager, and remained till about February, when they had a row among themselves and burst up. The distillery was run according to the arrangement made, and the whisky went to Bobb's house, and my house, for rectification. Some was brought with stamps, and some without stamps. If they had no stamps they sent it naked.

Witness also gave an account of another conversation he had with McKee shortly after the indictment had been found against the latter, in which witness stated McKee pretended to believe that the conversation, above related, was about some goods of the witness which had been seized in Colorado, and that witness had asked him to intercede with Collector Maguire and secure their release. Witness continued: McKee asked me to refresh my memory regarding the matter and determine if he was not right; I told McKee that it was absurd that I should go to him to invoke his influence with Maguire for interference with concerns of local officers of Colorado; if I had had any goods under seizure there I would have known what to do without going to him; I then remarked something to this effect: "Mr. McKee you are an old man and ought to have more sense than to talk such nonsense;" I never had any other conversation with McKee, and never had any conversation at all of the character which he detailed. During the cross-examination of the witness he was questioned very closely concerning the divorce he obtained from his first wife, in 1867, the purpose of the defense being to show he was a bigamist, but this they failed to do, and the court stopped further inquiry into his family affairs. Witness again described the conversation with McKee at the *Globe-Democrat* office, but the defense failed to break down his statement made in the direct examination. A good deal of other testimony was brought out. It related to the act of witness as a rectifier, and had no bearing upon McKee. In reply to questions, witness said he was under indictment, and had pleaded guilty to some of the counts of the indictment against him. He was asked why it was he had pleaded guilty only to such counts as charged him with misdemeanor; why did he not plead guilty to those charging him with felony, as he had admitted felony in his testimony? He replied he had left the whole matter to his attorney, and had followed his advice.

S. D. Thorpe, ex-United States Store-keeper, was the next witness called, and testified to having performed service at various distilleries, and of receiving money from distillers for the Ring and for himself. Witness said: I remember when Megrue came here last June; I saw him at the Lindell Hotel the day of his arrival; the same day I saw McKee, and he asked me if I could not arrange an interview with Megrue, and I told him I thought I could; I saw Megrue again that night, and told him of McKee's desire to see him, and he said he would be glad to see McKee; I then went to the *Globe-Democrat* office and told McKee what Megrue had said; he told me he did not wish to visit the hotel to see Megrue, but would like to meet him in some dark, secluded spot; we talked the matter over and agreed upon the corner of Seventh and St. Charles streets as the place of meeting; Megrue refused to leave the hotel; I then went to the place appointed, told McKee of Megrue's decision, and we went to the hotel together, entering at the ladies' entrance, and I introduced McKee to Megrue and left them together; I saw McKee the day after the interview, and talked over what Megrue intended to do, I was afraid Megrue would do McKee an injury; I told McKee I thought they ought not to indict him, as he could be of great use to others who were under indictment at the time; two or three days after McGrue came here I saw McKee in his office, and went down stairs to have a talk; the room we went into was in the cellar; McKee was very anxious to know whether he was to be indicted or not; he said if he escaped indictment he could be of great service to those who were indicted; McKee asked me how he Major Megrue felt; I told him I did not know how he felt, but thought if he was taken before a Grand Jury he would tell all he knew; we talked over Joyce's connection with Megrue; McKee said Joice thought he was very smart, but he got picked up by Megrue; we talked about matters, and McKee said the distillers were all good enough until it came to putting up money, and then they weakened; I saw Megrue and McKee together several times afterward, and we talked the matter over; our conversation was in regard to the distillers and the indictments; McKee said he was going to Washington and would get the thing fixed; he asked me if I knew what Megrue was going to testify to before the Grand Jury, and I told him I did not; I was not under indictment at that time, but was subsequently.

The attorneys for the defense did not question the witness regarding his interviews or conversations with McKee, but their efforts were mainly confined to attempting to force him to admit that he perjured himself by swearing to one thing before the Grand Jury, and another before the court; but they drew no direct admissions from him. He did admit, however, that during his official term he supposed he violated all the requirements of his position; that there are four indictments against him for connection with the whisky frauds, to two of which he has pleaded guilty. He denied having received any assurance that his testimony in these cases would secure him light punishment.

C. G. Megrue was recalled and questioned regarding his interview with McKee at the Lindell Hotel in June. He said: When McKee came into my room he sat down and began talking in a general way about the Whisky Ring, the excitement here pertaining to the Grand Jury and about my indictment; he showed he was considerably excited, and said he felt I had it in my power to save him, and wanted to know if I would do it; I replied that I would have all I could do to save myself; that I was thinking of a course to pursue, and did not know whether I would tell all or not tell anything; McKee said it was an unfortunate affair, and he felt sorry for me, and wanted me to help him if I could; at the time of this conversation I had not been before the Grand Jury; I said if I testified to the truth I would say there was a certain amount of money paid to me, and I disbursed it in a certain way, and that I paid John Leavenworth money to be given to him [McKee] and Ford. I said to McKee that I would tell this to the Grand Jury—that I divided the money into five parts, keeping one part for myself, giving one part to Joyce and McDonald. After I had been before the Grand Jury I called at McKee's house in obedience to a request of his, or a promise I had made to him; I told him I had told the truth before the Grand Jury; he did not make any special remark when I told him this.

To a question whether witness paid any money to John Leavenworth and directed him to pay it to McKee, Judge Glover objected. He said the counsel for McKee were now at that stage of the proceedings where they were entitled to know if the State had introduced all the testimony they had to prove McKee's connection with the Whisky Ring.

Col. Brodhead said the State might introduce evidence from time to time as it may be developed.

The Court asked—Do you propose to introduce declarations of Leavenworth as one of the conspirators?

Col. Brodhead answered that they did, and proposed to show that money was received by McKee by the declarations of Leavenworth before and after the payment.

Upon this point a long argument ensued, the jury having been sent to their hotel, and no more testimony was taken.

BAR ASSOCIATION RECEPTION.

A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY PRESENT—THE GUESTS ENJOY A PLEASANT EVENING.

The Bar Association of this City held last night what might be considered the house-warming entertainment in honor of their new quarters, No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street. They have occupied the fine mansion since last October, and have had several meetings and quiet collations, but no formal entertainment until yesterday evening. Their new house was formerly the residence of Alexander Grier, and is an exceedingly handsome double building, very thoroughly fitted for its present purpose. The guests and members began to arrive as early as 8 o'clock, and were received by the Reception Committee, consisting of Messrs. Tracey, Olney, Pritchard, F. L. Stetson, Dorman B. Eaton, and Col. McCook, who introduced them to the President of the association, Hon. William M. Evarts. The reception took place on the ground floor of the building, in the very large and superbly-furnished parlors, and after remaining here for some time the visitors wandered up stairs to the second floor, on which is located the library, stored with a valuable collection of law works, including perfect sets of State reports. On the floors above were the refreshment tables, laid out in four parlors, and the billiard room at the top of the house, which was crowded with the younger guests, and with not a few old lawyers, who showed considerable dexterity.

Mr. Evarts was the chief host of the evening. He was assisted in the pleasant toil of receiving by the Vice Presidents, Edgar S. Van Winkle, a veteran Knickerbocker lawyer, Judge Emott, and Charles Sanford, still practicing at the Bar, though more than eighty years of age. The rooms filled fast, and by 10 o'clock they were completely crowded, and the hubbub of animated conversation rose to a positive roar. It was generally remarked that men of no other profession would have coalesced so quickly and become so animated before supper, and a young lawyer attempted to account for it by saying it was because there were so many men present who were accustomed to make considerable noise in the world. And, indeed, almost all the Judiciary were present, and out of the 600 members of the association, five-sixths attended and enjoyed themselves with the briskest, liveliest chat.

Among the guests present were Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, Mr. Hoppin, late President of the Union League Club; his Honor the Mayor, Morris K. Jesup and Isaac Sherman, Hon. Ranald Melville, son of the Earl of Melville, Senator L. Bradford Prince, and Collector Arthur.

The supper was a very gay affair. The principal *plat* was a magnificent salmon from Canada covered with butter tinted green, and molded into different shapes. There was the usual variety of glittering fabrics of spun sugar, and of crystallized fruits, and an unusual variety of savory substantial viands. These were attacked with the same briskness as had been displayed in the parlors in conversation, and were washed down with excellent wine, or with punch or sangaree by those who preferred sugared beverages. At no time was there any speechifying, but the evening was devoted to conversation and hospitality, and both of a very high order. The gentlemen present did not separate until quite a late hour. Much regret was expressed at the absence of Theodore W. Dwight, who is as beloved by the younger generation of lawyers as he is esteemed by their seniors.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The saw mill of Conlee, Beach & Co., at Oshkosh, Wis., was destroyed by fire Friday night. Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Peters House, near the mill, and it was destroyed. The total loss is $40,000; insurance, $19,000.

A fire last evening destroyed Abram Hubbell's barn in Ansonia, Conn. The loss is estimated at $5,000. The insurance amounts to $2,000, divided between the Niagara and Continental Companies of New-York.

A three-story frame house on Sackett street boulevard, near Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, belonging to Mrs. Ann Geraghty, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The premises were fully insured.

The loss by the burning of Fairbanks' scale shops at St. Johnsbury Friday night amounts to $40,000; fully insured. The fire originated from the throwing of a lighted match into a pot of paint.

The McCormick paper mill, on the turnpike in Springfield, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire Friday afternoon. The damage is about $10,000. It is not known how the flames originated.

Charles Garden's shingle mill at Dead River, N. J., was burned yesterday. Loss, $3,000; no insurance.

AN EX-GOVERNOR KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—A special dispatch from Keyser, West Va., says that ex-Gov. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, late Minister to Peru, while walking on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near his home, at Frankville, Md., this afternoon, was struck by a helper engine and instantly killed.

A YOUTH'S FOLLY.

William Hall, aged seventeen, the son of Sergt. Smith Hall, of the Tenth Precinct Police, became infatuated with a young girl who attends the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, and was in the habit of escorting her to various places. His father interfered, and the girl forsook him and transferred her affections to one Thomas Goodkin, a youth residing at No. 311 Nineteenth street. Hall saw them together at the church prayer meeting on Friday night, and became much excited, and when they came out of church he used threatening language to Goodkin, who struck at him. Hall ran home, got a revolver, and rushing after Goodkin, pointed the pistol at him. Goodkin struck him on the face and then ran away. They were both arrested and locked up for the night, and yesterday morning were discharged by Justice Delmar with a severe reprimand.

SPORTING MATTERS.

VETERAN BASE-BALL PLAYERS.

REORGANIZATION OF THE OLD "GOTHAM" AND OTHER CLUBS OF A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO.

One of the features in base-ball matters in this vicinity at the present time is the effort that is being made to celebrate the Centennial year by reorganizing some of the old pioneer base-ball clubs that existed in the Metropolis between twenty and thirty years ago. These clubs, in their day, took an active part in the athletic sport, but the members, have long since left the field, and have, many of them, been engaged in business pursuits during a long term of years past, and are now among the prominent business men of this City. One of these associations is the old "Gotham" Club, which existed here twenty-five years ago, and a meeting of the old members was held at No. 79 Bank street, on the evening of the 17th inst., for the purpose of reorganizing the club, and to make arrangements for the coming season. In taking this action, however, it is not proposed to enter into the arena for the championship, but merely to provide the means for private recreation, middle-aged gentlemen, such as the majority of the members now are, being hardly expected to cope with the younger and more vigorous men that make up the organizations of the present day. The meeting on Monday evening was a large and very harmonious one. Old times were talked over, and a unanimous feeling prevailed in favor of reorganizing and keeping up the old club. Mr. James B. Mingay, a gentleman who has done business in Jefferson Market for over thirty years past, was elected President, and Mr. Abraham H. Hummel, of the law firm of Howe & Hummel, at No. 89 Centre street, was made Vice President. The Secretary is Mr. Melchior B. Mason, of No. 32 Chambers street, and the Treasurer, Mr. Leonard Cohen, of Washington Market. There were about forty of the old members present, and among those who will take an active part in the new organization are Mr. Seaman Lichtenstein, of No. 83 Barclay street, who has been in business over thirty-five years; Mr. Andrew Whiteside, Assistant Principal in the high school No. 35; Mr. John Drohan, Mr. James Forsyth, and Mr. Richard H. Thorn, all merchants in Washington Market, of between twenty and thirty years' standing. A committee was appointed to procure grounds in Hoboken, and the meeting adjourned to meet again at the same place on Monday evening, Feb. 7. The old "Gotham" Club has turned out more professional players than any other organization in New-York. It formerly played at the old Red House, in Harlem, and was one of the leading clubs of the City. It is expected that Mr. Richard H. Thorn will resume his old position as pitcher, and Mr. Leonard Cohen his old place as catcher. Mr. William Mahon, formerly of the professional Mutual Club, of this City, has been admitted as a member. The "Gotham" Club comprised some of the best players in the City in its day, and the new organization will be a large and very respectable one.

Another of the old veteran ball clubs, which still keeps up its existence, is the Knickerbocker Club, of this City. It has its ball grounds in Hoboken, and numbers among its active members, Mr. James Whyte Davis, banker, of No. 40 Broad street, New-York. Last Autumn Mr. Davis was presented, by his fellow-members, with an elegant silver ball and two miniature silver bats, (about six inches long,) at a reception held by him on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his active membership. This club, like the "Gotham," is strictly amateur, and takes no part in championship contests. Others of the old ball clubs are expected to follow in the wake of these two, during the Centennial year.

HAND BALL AND RACKET.

THE GAMES IN THIS CITY—HOW THEY ARE PLAYED.

Hand ball and racket have achieved this season a popularity in this country never before obtained. They are games for the Winter season, and can be played indoors when most outdoor exercises are in a measure impracticable. Racket is an English game, and has for many years been very popular among the sporting circles of that country. The American game, however, differs somewhat from the English in the size of the ball, and the length and shape of the bat. The court is generally from fifty to sixty feet long, and from twenty to twenty-five feet wide, and ranging from thirty to fifty feet in height. The front wall is built of smooth brick, with several rows of flagging. The side walls are also brick, with a casing of boards about seven feet high. The rear wall, which is called the back board, is from ten to twelve feet high, above which is the gallery. About the middle of the court a line is drawn, which is called the ace line, and from each end, as a centre, a half circle is described, in which, in a four-handed game, the "server" and "returner's" partners stand while the ball is being served.

In racket a line is drawn from the centre of the ace line to the rear wall, which divides the outer court into two sections, right and left, into which the balls have to be served alternately. A line is also drawn across the front wall about ten feet from the floor, over which all balls must be served while the striker has at least one foot inside the above mentioned half-circle. The regular American racket-ball is about an inch and a quarter in diameter; the English not more than an inch. In hand-ball the ball is somewhat larger, being about two inches in diameter. The rules differ slightly from those of racket, as there is no restriction on serving the balls to the outer court more than sending it over the ace line. The server is entitled to stand in any part of the inner court from which he can serve the most difficult balls. In this game if a player serves three balls in succession short of the ace line he loses his hand. In racket two short balls lose the hand. The ball must always be hit, either on the fly or bound. If the server misses the ball the first time he strikes at it or, after the ball has been hit, if it strikes the floor, either side wall or ceiling before striking the front wall it is a hand out. This rule holds good for both games.

Often one player is unavoidably in the way of another, sometimes intentionally, but in all cases when a hinder is claimed the decision of the referee or marker must be final. No hinder can be allowed when a ball has been struck at.

There are now quite a number of courts in this country, and they are springing up rapidly in all the large cities. There are six in Chicago, four in Philadelphia, and two in this vicinity.

Several fine games of hand-ball and racket were played at McQuade's Court, No. 404 Madison street, yesterday afternoon, which resulted as follows:

HAND-BALL.

	First game.	Second game.	Third game.	Total.
D. McCarthy and R. Irving	21	14	21	56
M. Sullivan and J. McLaughlin	17	21	12	50
Second Match.				
T. Curry and D. Brown	21	21	..	42
M. Sullivan and J. Herbert	19	16	..	35

RACKET.

J. Lanihan and J. Gleeson	21	21	..	42
B. McQuade and P. Brady	15	20	..	35
Second Match.				
Wm. Boyd and D. Eggler	21	16	21	58
J. Hallihan and N. Hicks	20	21	12	53

To-morrow a match at hand-ball will be played at McQuade's, between Thomas Curry and Michael Sullivan on one side, and William Malloy and Martin Gilmartin on the other; best three in five, at $50 a side.

HAND-BALL IN BROOKLYN.

A large crowd was gathered at Casey's court, corner of Hoyt and Douglass streets, yesterday afternoon, to witness a match between Phil. Casey and M. Eagan and James Casey and J. McEvoy, best three in five. Following is the score:

	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	T'l
Phil. Casey and M. Eagan	19	21	21	15	21	—97
James Casey and J. McEvoy	21	14	11	21	17	—84

On Tuesday, Jan. 25, Col. Thomas Dempsey, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Mr. Michael Murphy will play against Mr. Edward Martin and Mr. Nicholas Collins.

The same day A. McQuade and P. Casey will play against J. Casey and J. Dunn. A match was played between these men last Tuesday at McQuade's court, in which Casey and Dunn were defeated.

THE ONE THOUSAND MILES' WALK.

THE FIRST WEEK'S WORK CONCLUDED—NEARLY TWO HUNDRED MILES COMPLETED.

The first week's walk of the pedestrians, John De Witt and John Goulding, who are well started in their match to walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours for a purse of $1,000, was completed last evening at 7 o'clock, at which time they had walked 168 miles. Both look as well as they did at the start, though during the week sleep at any one time could not have been prolonged more than one hour and a half. The one hundredth mile was completed Wednesday evening, DeWitt making it in 9m. 45s. and Goulding in 10m. 5s. Neither has any regular plan of diet or rest, but eats and sleeps as he feels disposed. The only time necessarily lost after walking is that spent in bathing their feet in whisky to keep down any possible inflammation. Both are confident of accomplishing the task. Goulding, since the walk has begun, has received a challenge from Wallace Ferguson, of Albany, to walk another 1,000 miles, the match to vary from this in that they shall walk continuously from 8 in the morning till 12 at night, the one completing the 1,000 miles first to win. The time made in the many hours has not varied much from that of the first day. The mile has been made in from eleven to fifteen minutes. Upon the 172d mile there was a spurt between the men, De Witt making it in thirteen minutes and twenty seconds and Goulding in twelve minutes. About twenty years ago Ellsworth, the celebrated pedestrian, attempted the feat of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours at Chelsea, Mass., in which he was successful. Various devices, such as subpœnaing him to appear before a jury as a witness, &c., were used in order to get him off from his work more than an hour, but these tricks failed and the pedestrian jogged on his way. Hugh Donohue is credited with walking 1,002 miles in 1,002 hours at Springfield, Mass., in 1874, and last year at Brighton, Mass., he is said to have walked 1,100 miles in 1,100 hours. James Lambert was also credited with accomplishing the feat at Boston several years ago, but doubts rest upon all these alleged performances. Capt. Barclay accomplished this wonderful and arduous undertaking in England. He showed signs of great fatigue before his five hundredth mile was completed. He would fall while walking, and frequently have to be raised. Severe castigation with whips was daily administered, to excite and thoroughly arouse him from his lethargy. He was also severely pricked with needles, and pistols were fired near his ears. Doctors were constantly present to administer stimulants. Profound sleep would ensue at each hour of rest, and at the close it was long and deep. After the feat, his nerves and muscles, however, from previous constant habit and training, impelled him to rise at the usual intervals nearly every hour for at least a fortnight, and walk while sleeping. To prevent this, he was forcibly held until his system returned to its normal condition.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

CONTESTING DELEGATES—MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Executive Committee of the New-York County Democracy (Anti-Tammany) met last night to settle amicably some difficulties in the organization growing out of the recent primary elections. Mr. Emanuel B. Hart presided, and Mr. John D. Coughlin officiated as Secretary. Primaries of the party, it will be remembered, were held in the various election districts of the City on the 11th inst., for the election of delegates to the various Assembly district and ward committees. The committees selected met on the 14th inst., and elected delegates to the County Committee, which is to meet at Irving Hall on Friday evening next. The election of delegates by the committees in the First, Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts were disputed. In the First District, ex-Alderman Moore and Terence Duffy were warm contestants; in the Fifth, Isaac Robinson and Gershon Cohen; in the Ninth, Alexander Davidson and Timothy Shea and Charles Blauvelt and James D. McClelland; in the Eighth, George Hays and Frederick Repper; in the Fifteenth, John Hardy and ex-Alderman Powers, all of the gentlemen named being leaders in their various districts. Charges and counter-charges have been made since the primary was held, by both sides of the house, in regard to the fairness of the election, and both parties claim that their entire proceedings were in strict accordance with the letter and spirit of the call by the County Committee. Great interest has been manifested in the party in regard to the meeting last night, and a large number of the contestants were present awaiting the result of its deliberations, which were held in private. Reports from the various districts and wards were received, and long debates were held in regard to the different contests. It was stated by the Secretary that the disputes in the Fifteenth, First, and Ninth Assembly Districts had been settled by the contestants, and that the contesting delegations from the Fifth, Eighth, and Nineteenth Districts would be each given tickets of admission to the floor at the meeting of the county committee, and that their claims to seats would be decided by that body. At the meeting of the committee over eleven hundred delegates will be present. Mr. Ira Shafer, it is said, will be elected Chairman if he does not decline the nomination.

THE TAMMANY DEMOCRATS.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall has not yet appointed its subcommittees, although it was generally expected that it would meet to perform that work yesterday. It is very certain that there will be no Committee on Discipline appointed this year. That correctional body, established by "Boss" Kelly last year, made itself so obnoxious to the Tammany leaders that it has been determined to do without it in the future. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the Tammany Hall Democracy in regard to the appointment of Mr. Allan Campbell as Commissioner of Public Works. It is said that the organization was not consulted in the matter, and that if the rank and file had had the nomination another man would have been chosen.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

Frederick L. Kruder, aged twenty-four, employed as a clerk in the coffee and spice mills of Brown & Scott, at No. 170 Duane street, shot himself through the head with a revolver while in the office of his employers, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was at once taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he died at 5 o'clock. No motive for the suicidal act other than appears in the following letter which he left on his desk, could be ascertained.

Messrs. Brown & Scott:

SIRS: I am very sorry that I am compelled to take this step which I have now taken. I intended to do it ever since last Saturday, but circumstances prevented it. My reason for being so foolish is this: I am a person who is fond of money, and not being able to earn any more in as good a house as yours, I don't think I could find as good two gentlemen to work for in New-York or any place else as you both, I thought to quit this world. It is a confounded shame on my part, but nevertheless I cannot help it. My mother being so very sick, I ask my last favor of you to inform my brother of this immediately. His address is George Alces, cigar manufacturer, No. 137 or 173 Water street. Hoping you all forgive me for this foolish and shameful act, I remain no more alive.

F. L. KRUDER.

Paul Strickler, a German, thirty-five years of age, was found dead in his room on the top floor of No. 22 Third street last evening, having committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The deceased was employed by Springman & Gebhard, wine merchants, at No. 54 Broad street, and had been occupying a furnished room at the above address for about a year. Yesterday morning he received two telegrams, and did not go down to business as usual. At about 5 o'clock last evening the servant went up to his room to make up the bed, and, on entering, found Strickler half undressed lying partly on the bed and partly on the floor, and quite dead. He had shot himself through the right temple, and death had been doubtless instantaneous. The motive for the suicide could not be learned.

MR. BEECHER'S STORE-HOUSE.

Henry Ward Beecher owns a store-house on Furnam street, at the rear of his residence on Columbia street, Brooklyn, which he leased to the International Curing and Lard Company at a yearly rental of $500, payable monthly. The last month's rent not having been paid, Mr. Beecher assigned his claim to his son William, a lawyer, who has brought suit in the Marine Court of this City to recover the rent due. The grounds of defense are that the action is not brought by the real party in interest, and that the son cannot recover, as the statute prohibits as a misdemeanor any lawyer from buying, or being directly or indirectly interested in buying, anything in action with the intent of bringing any suit thereon.

A FRANK ADVERTISER.

A blacksmith and farrier at Lothair, Charles County, Md., begins the Centennial year with the following unique announcement in his county paper:

"Has just made a large stock of Winter shoes, of all sorts and sizes, of the best quality of iron. No machine shoes or nails used. Cures cutting horses, trushes, corns, contraction, low travelers, or stumbling horses, clinking, sand cracks, quitters. No cure, no charge, on bad-footed horses. Will work as cheap as any in the county, white or colored, for cash or no cash, if a person has good countenance, for I have no Sally to scold, no children to squall, drinks no whisky, pays no rent, and keeps bachelor's hall."

EXCITEMENT IN THE PIANO TRADE.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times.

There is excitement in the piano trade. It would appear from recent manifestations that the entire community of wholesale dealers have become agitated, if not absolutely terrified, under decidedly the most momentous question that the laws and fortunes of commerce have ever yet forced upon their consideration, the question being none other than that of the impending fate of the old system of standard prices—the evident probability of an approaching decline from the ancient scale that looks as if it were going to be so steep, so sudden, and so enormous as to be equivalent to a revolution of the trade. As a matter of course, this downfall of prices implies the destruction, also, of that elaborate system of red tape in the manipulations of the business which is believed to have been hitherto the principal means of maintaining and perpetuating those inequitable and artificial prices.

The circumstances and conditions which justify these fears and anticipations are, in a certain sense, phenomenal, and of rare occurrence in commerce. It seems that Hale, the great New-York manufacturer, whose factories on Tenth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, are said to turn out not less than one-fifth the aggregate production of the continent, has, during several years past, been placing upon the markets of the country, at an average of absolutely less than one-half the prevailing prices of first-class pianos, an instrument which appears to have achieved a special popularity and to have passed into very general use. The musical profession appear to have given the low-priced, or half-price, piano an honest and universal indorsement, all tests of experts in musical mechanism indicating its practical identity, in all essential and permanent features of excellence, with rival instruments whose older prestige and larger fame had commanded for them three times the selling price. It has accordingly long been apparent to shrewd observers in the trade that the possibility of longer maintaining the old scale of prices in the presence of these facts, which must, in the nature of things, gradually become public, was a question that was bound to become an ominous one to rival manufacturers in the course of time. And the events which have gradually led to these results are about as follows:

Some fifteen years ago Mr. J. P. Hale, an enterprising citizen of Massachusetts, of ripe experience in various departments of practical industry and of commerce, a man of uncommon judgment and discernment in affairs, a mechanical expert as well as a far-seeing, cool-headed financier, given to observation and invention and liberal views, but endowed with a constitutional strength of purpose in the patient execution of business projects, conceived the idea either that the traditional system of high and purely artificial prices in the piano trade was a stupendous humbug, to which the community ought to be taught the folly of submission, or else that the monopoly of the piano by the upper ten thousand was a fraud upon the great industrial middle classes, the idea being that the manifest destiny of the instrument was that of a larger utility and larger beneficence, like that of the printing press, the fulfillment of which in placing it within reach of the multitude was a duty which commercial enterprise owed to society. This new revelation to Mr. Hale of the larger social destiny of the piano was the easy and simple result of a mathematical computation of the necessary outlay of production and a comparison with established market prices. The incredible margin of profits thus revealed was interpreted as a magnificent opportunity for rendering the nation a vast service at the same time that it presented a field of remunerative enterprise as large as the area of our national commerce—enterprise that contemplated simply the supply of a vast public demand that already existed—the unsupplied patronage of the great middle classes. The originality of the enterprise was in demonstrating the possibility of supplying a vast social requirement, a national necessity, for which the commerce of the age made no provision whatever.

The result of Mr. Hale's calculations and reflections was the production, in 1860, of the first piano of the multitude, the memorable incidents of this first effort of production being that the new instrument was almost immediately placed by the authorities of the country on terms of absolute equality with the leading and oldest pianos of the day, in mechanical construction, in form and component material, in range and compass and perfection of tone, in wearing qualities, and in durability, while the new price was a surprise to the manufacturers and dealers of the world. Rigid and exhaustive examinations revealed the same taste and mechanical skill, the same quality and proportions of material—ash, maple, and rosewood, pins and strings from the same factory, and nine-tenths of the component parts from the same hands, at the same cost, in the new piano of the multitude as in the older instruments, there being not, according to professional criticism, since confirmed by experience, a difference to exceed $35 on account of extra mechanical finish between the common $800 piano and the instrument which then began to sell and has since sold at about one-third that sum. In marking the development of this largest and most beneficent enterprise known to the commercial annals of music, there are facts and incidents of a personal or historic kind that will be read with interest.

J. P. Hale, the founder of what may very properly be termed a new empire of commerce, like the majority of men whose names have become the subject of historic record in connection with some large service to society, as in the case of Franklin, who gave us the commercial uses of lightning, and of Fulton, who made the first application of steam to the industries of life, appears to have achieved the material triumphs of his life without material assistance of circumstances, without reliance on external aid, and without remarkably friendly interventions of fortune. Born at Bernardston, Franklin County, Mass., he became, through the death of his father, a hardy New-England farmer, dependent from the third year of his age upon a mother who found in the primitive industry of the loom and spinning wheel, her narrow resources, for the support of a family. Called, however, at a still tender age to the robust duties which generally wait upon full manhood, his fourteenth year found him intrusted with the serious responsibilities of a public agent or employe, and giving early evidence of the calibre and unbending integrity of purpose, and of character which distinguished him later in life, and which seem to have constituted about all his inheritance, his public employment being that of a juvenile mail agent—a carrier of letters and papers over a long and important route of seventy-five miles in the vicinity of his native county, the trip being semi-weekly and including thirteen stations. Marrying at an early age and removing to Vermont, whence he soon returned to Massachusetts, the next few years of his life were spent in the mechanical industries, first at Greenfield, then at Worcester, where he afterward engaged extensively, during a period of eighteen years, in the crockery business, in connection with real estate and the building of houses, a department in which he is said to have initiated that unequaled management and economy, which afterward developed to so much larger ends in the manufacture of pianos. It was in the year 1860, when, at forty years of age, having created for himself a handsome business capital, he came to New-York City, and, after engaging for a few months in the manufacture of boxes, entered in the Fall of the same year upon the great enterprise of his life. Establishing a small factory at the corner Hudson and Canal streets, the first year's production averaged about four pianos a week. Moving, the second year, to Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway, he remained four years, at the end of which time the sales of the new piano were averaging 500 a year, and the indications of success on a public and national scale began to be manifest, when, erecting a large five-story edifice corner Tenth avenue and Thirty-sixth street, its proportions were again outgrown in the course of three years, and a new six-story building was erected opposite, thus affording employment for two hundred men and a capacity of about twenty-four pianos a week. The presence of the piano upon the markets of the nation began now to be felt as a feature of our national commerce, and the task of meeting the demand from dealers and manufacturers began to be a formidable one. Wholesale and retail dealers in rapid succession accepted the new lesson of economy, and abandoned old names to sell the new piano. Manufacturers in all sections, including a number of established and wide reputation, began to withdraw from manufacturing and to order their instruments under their old name and trade-mark from the New-York factory, and in 1870, to meet a demand which seemed to defy all estimate or limitation, a mammoth eight-story structure, 200 feet in depth, was added, the capacity thus increased amounting to sixty pianos a week. In 1872 the manufacturing facilities were again enlarged by the addition of another eight-story building, while the completion of still another eight-story addition of 100x200 feet, will soon provide a capacity for producing 150 pianos a week and the employment of 1,000 skilled workmen, a capacity three times larger than that of any other establishment in the world, and contributing fully one-fifth of the entire trade of the continent. It is understood that Mr. Hale is now placing before the country certain improvements, including a full agraffe square grand and "Hale's upright pianos" to be the leading upright of the United States, the improvements, of course, to be included in the general scale of low prices.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—"The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts. They are entirely free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are highly concentrated, and have all the freshness and delicacy of the fruits from which they are prepared."—*Tribune.*

"Heal Thyself."

THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of about nine hundred pages, illustrated with over two hundred and fifty engravings and colored plates, and sold at the exceedingly low price of $1 50, tells you how to cure Catarrh, "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sick, Bilious, and other Headaches, Scrofula, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Diseases; all diseases peculiar to women, and most other chronic as well as acute disorders. It contains important information for the young and old, male and female, single and married, nowhere else to be found. Men and women, married and single, are tempted to ask their family physician thousands of questions on delicate topics, but are deterred from doing so by their modesty. This work answers just such questions so fully and plainly as to leave no one in doubt. It is sold by agents, or sent by mail (postpaid) on receipt of the price. Address the author, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

From the Lafayette Daily Courier.

A VALUABLE WORK.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, distinguished in surgery, and the general practice in the profession he honors, has made a valuable contribution to the medical literature of the day, in a comprehensive work entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." While scientific throughout, it is singularly free from technical and stilted terms. It comes right down to the common sense of every-day life. Dr. Pierce is a noble specimen of American manhood. He has sprung from the people, and, with many sympathies in common with the masses, has sought to render them a substantial service in this the great work of his life.—*Advertisement.*

"TOO BRIGHT TO LAST" is an exclamation often heard in regard to many things in the world, but no one acquainted with the qualities of the beautiful PARISIAN DIAMONDS would ever think of applying the remark to them, for, though very beautiful, they last for ever. The crystal which forms their base is indestructible except by fire, and they are coated with a surface of pure diamond coating, by a mysterious chemical process discovered after years of study and experiment by a chemist of Paris. They will deceive the most experienced eye, and are beautifully set in solid gold of the newest and most fashionable patterns. A large assortment just received from Paris by the sole agent, RICHARD HUMPHREYS, Jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.—*Advertisement.*

OPEN SUNDAYS from 10 to 2. The new silk ELASTIC TRUSS, with elastic pads, is now supplied by the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, and everywhere supersedes all metal trusses for rupture.—*Advertisement.*

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, &c., cured without pain. Corn Cure by mail, 50c. Dr. RICE, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st., Knox Building.—*Advertisement.*

THE DEFECTS in the old ELASTIC TRUSS are remedied in POMEROY'S. Price, $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Suffered with neuralgia for thirty-two years; could get no relief. Dr. GILES' remedy, IODIDE OF AMMONIA, drove away this terrible disease. Am anxious every one suffering should know it.
REV. WM. P. CORBITT,
Chairman Methodist Church Extension, New-York.
Sold by all druggists. Depot, No 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle

White Teeth.—JOHNSON'S DELICIOUS AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER is the cream of all preparations. As a mouth cleanser it is a great luxury. Sold by druggists.

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Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway

Use Brummell's
CELEBRATED COUGH DROPS.
The genuine have A. H. B. on each box.

One bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY will often cure the severest cough or cold. 50c. and $1.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Preserve the teeth beautifully.

MARRIED.

DEDERICK—HARRIS.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, by Rev. J. F. Elder, CLARA B., daughter of C. J. Harris, to EDWARD H. DEDERICK, both of this City.

KETCHUM—KANE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 22, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D., JOSEPH KETCHUM, Jr., of Stamford, Conn., to HENRIETTA M., eldest daughter of John R. Kane, of Brooklyn. No cards.

WECHSLER—ROSENHEIM.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 433 West 23d st., by Rev. Dr. Einhorn, HENRY R. WECHSLER to CORDELIA, daughter of A. H. and R. Rosenheim, of this City.

DIED.

CAIRNS.—At Spring Valley, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 22, MARY LENA, wife of R. W. Cairns, formerly of Buenos Ayres.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEDERER.—On Thursday, Jan. 20, 1876, CECELIA ANN DEDERER, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Locust Hill av. and Garden st., Yonkers, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAY.—On 22d inst., THOMAS HAY, native of Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 54 10th av., on Monday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HOMAN.—On Saturday, 22d inst., SUSAN HOMAN, widow of Richard S. Homan, in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 45 South Portland av., Brooklyn, on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KUTTER.—At Berlin, Prussia, on the 21st of January, of pneumonia, GUSTAVUS KUTTER, formerly of New-York, in the 46th year of his age.

LOCKWOOD.—On Friday, the 21st, at Greenville, Jersey City, LOUISE, youngest daughter of Frederick M. and Emma L. Lockwood.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Danforth av., on Sunday, the 23d, at 3 P. M. Carriages in waiting at the Cortlandt and Desbrosses street ferries, Jersey City, at 1:45 P. M.

LOW.—On the 19th inst., of pneumonia, MARY HASWELL, widow of I. G. Low, of Boston, aged 71 years.

Burial at Mount Auburn on Friday, 21st inst.

MOGER.—On Friday, Jan. 21, DAVID MOGER.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house, Mount Kisco, N. Y., the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock.

McCREADY.—On Friday morning, Jan. 21, FREDERICK McCREADY, of this City, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M. from Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th av. and 20th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

PITT.—On Saturday, Jan. 22, JOSEPHINE MITCHELL, wife of William A. Pitt, and daughter of the late Thomas P. Tainter, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, at Morristown, N. J., Tuesday next, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. at 11 A. M.

REFORD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, the 21st inst., JAMES A. REFORD, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 25th, at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. at 10:50 A. M.

SHELLARD.—SARAH SHELLARD.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral from the residence of her late brother, No. 59 Union av., Williamsburg, at 2 o'clock on Monday, Jan. 24.

WAITE.—On Friday, the 21st inst., DANIEL OLIN WAITE, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Edward Fox, No. 3 East 54th st., on Tuesday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Stephen's Church, East 28th st., where a requiem mass will be celebrated.

WHITE.—On Friday, Jan. 21, 1876, of paralysis, ROBERT WHITE, aged 78 years and 17 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. H. Carlisle, No. 454 West 51st st., on Monday, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLETT.—Suddenly, at Erie, Penn., Jan. 21, ANNA OLIVIA, wife of Lieut. S. S. Willett and daughter of the late Henry Vogt.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of L. R. Greene, Esq., No. 99 Henry st., Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART NOTICE.

FREE EXHIBITION AND SALE.

An extraordinary Exhibition of PAINTINGS AND STATUARY, the entire collection, belonging to N. D. MORGAN, Esq., Brooklyn, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Paintings are from the easels of some of the greatest European masters.

The Statuary, of exceptionally great value, including the finest and life-time work of the late Hiram Powers,

"PARADISE LOST,"

which is the original, and has never been copied or repeated.

The whole now on exhibition, day and evening, until the time of sale, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 26 and 27, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 12 M., for Europe, per steamer Dakota, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Russia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Klopstock, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 4 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Republic, via Queenstown, and at 4 A. M., for Scotland, per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer America, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia and New-Zealand leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DO YOU FEEL THE NEED OF A TONIC that will promptly BUILD UP, INVIGORATE, VITALIZE, and REINFORCE the system, restore the Strength, Vigor, and Energy both of Body and Brain and make you feel like a new being? Then use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, the most perfect Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator ever discovered, ESTABLISHED EIGHTEEN YEARS, and which is exclusively prescribed by all leading physicians in all cases where a PURE and RELIABLE TONIC, (FREE FROM ANYTHING OF AN ALCOHOLIC NATURE,) is indicated. Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.

HYGIENIC UNDER-GARMENTS.

Mrs. H. S. Hutchinson, removed from No. 16 West 14th st. to No. 15 East 14th st., has for sale the best and only full assortment of ladies' and children's undergarments on hygienic principles. All interested in a better and more healthy style of under-dress are invited to call. All orders promptly filled. Salesroom of the Darning Machine. Send stamped envelope for circulars. Reliable lady agents wanted. Remember the number—15 East 14th st.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism, BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists, $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN BEEF, MUTton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, Game, Fish, Oysters, &c., No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW AND VALUABLE WORK.
RELIGION AND PROGRESS.
By HENRY C. PEDDER.
16mo, cloth. $1.

Mr. Pedder's thoughts and conclusions are both rich and valuable, and deserve the attention of all participants in and students of the subject discussed.—*Independent.*

A thoughtful and valuable discussion of the largest question of our time.—*Methodist.*

Mr. Pedder gives to the term religion a new and broader meaning. * * * His essay is very beautiful and human, and appeals irresistibly to the skeptical mind repulsed by the coldness and hardness of infidel preaching.—*Publishers' Weekly.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., Publishers,
No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

SUPPOSED MIRACLES.
"An Argument for the Honor of Christianity against Superstition, and for its Truth against Unbelief."
BY REV. J. M. BUCKLEY,
late PASTOR of the SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH,
Washington av., Brooklyn.
Published by HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 13 Astor place, New-York.
Price, 50 cents.

It treats of miracles in general and of THE CASE OF REV. S. H. PLATT in particular, and is "a satire on credulity, supported by arguments which convince the judgment."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

DR. REYNOLDS, NO. 115 WEST 22D ST., treats all forms of nervous and neuralgic affections, rheumatism, &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *Spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also, Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her *marvelous* seance in the *light*, this evening, at her elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 P. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CORNER CLINton and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. Edward R. Bishop will officiate at morning and evening services. Choir of men and boys. Strangers are invited and will be made welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Twing will preach at morning service. Rev. Mr. Paige in the afternoon.

AT PLIMPTON HALL.
FIFTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.
Preaching at 11 o'clock.
All are invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning at 11 o'clock, and at 7:45 P. M. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

A MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF the Temperance Union of Christian Women will be addressed by Miss Willard, of Chicago, this evening, in Fifty-third Street M. E. Church, near 8th av.

AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st.—On Sunday, 23d inst., Rev. Brady E. Backus, of Cooperstown, N. Y., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. services.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. J. A. Seitz will preach this (Sunday) morning at 10:45. Subject—"The Order of the Divine Government in the Future as in the Present World." Evening, at 7:30, Rev. C. P. McCarthy; subject—"Angelic Life."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services by Rev. Chauncey Giles, at 11 A. M. True doctrine is like a lantern in the dark. The doctrines of the New Church teach a most intelligent reverence for the Sacred Scripture, and show that, when rightly understood, it is in perfect agreement with itself, with enlightened reason, and with all true science. The spiritual sense or real meaning of the Divine Word is the life and soul of all true knowledge, from which all enduring systems of government, philosophy, morals, and religion must receive their light and warmth.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.
REV. E. G. BROOKS, D. D.,
will preach
Sunday morning at 11,
Evening at 7:45.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST.—Morning prayer at 10:30; sermon by Bishop Beckwith; Te Deum; Thomas, E flat; "Happy and Blest;" Mendelssohn's "St. Paul;" "Searcher of Hearts," by Wallace. Evening prayer, 7:30; sermon by Dr. John Cotton Smith. Allan Sheldon Woodle, rector in charge.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, "God's Providential Care Over You;" evening, a sermon to young men on "Eating, Drinking, and Dying;" entertainment Thursday evening; singing, recitations, and stereopticon; descriptive readings by Mr. Hepworth.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. Mac Arthur, Pastor.—Rev. Joseph A. Ely preaches in the morning. Pastor's Bible class at 3. Pastor preaches in the evening. Prayer-meetings Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services Sunday, Jan. 23, 1876, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th av., corner 45th st.—Preaching this morning at 11. In the evening at 8 there will be an extemporaneous address by the Pastor and vespers by the choir. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st.—Rev. C. C. Tiffany, rector. SUNDAY, Jan. 23, Divine services, 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. The rector will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 50TH ST., east of 3d av., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M. Seats all free.

COME TO THE FEAST.—BISHOP SNOW WILL preach in the University, Washington square, Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject: "The Supper of the Great God." All Christians welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st.—Afternoon service changed to 4 P. M.; morning service at 11 A. M.

DR. WILLIAM ADAMS,
Union Theological Seminary, will make an address at 7:30 o'clock, Sunday evening, at Association Hall.

DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETING, AT 4 o'clock, in Collegiate Church, 5th av. and 48th st.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Prayer-meeting Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.
Mr. George W. Weeks will hereafter lead the singing at all services.
Strangers cordially invited.

FLEET STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Fulton av., Brooklyn.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. S. H. Platt, in defense of prayer miracles against the attacks of pietistical skepticism, being a review of Rev. J. M. Buckley's pamphlet on "Supposed Miracles."

FREEWILL BAPTIST CHAPEL, 29TH st., near 9th av.—Rev. Mr. Rowell, the Pastor, will preach at 10:30 and 7:30. Subject for morning, "Justification." Welcome all.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Service at 10:30 A. M., sermon by Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D. At 7:30 evening, service of song and sermon by the Pastor. Cordial invitation.

MRS. E. F. JAY BULLENE, TRANCE speaker, lectures for Society Progressive Spiritualists 10:30 A. M. Prof. S. B. Brittan lectures 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Lunatics of Fashion." Hall No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV. —O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"The Sermon on the Mount."

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Madison av., corner 53d st.
LECTURES,
ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS,
By the Pastor,
Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D.
3. TUESDAY, Jan. 25—LONDON, AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
4. THURSDAY, Jan. 27—LONDON, AND THE TOWER.
Commencing punctually at 7:45 o'clock.

Admission to the course of lectures, 75 cents; to a single lecture, 50 cents. Tickets to be obtained at Scribner's book store, No. 743 Broadway, and at the door.

RIGHT REV. A. C. COXE, D. D., LL. D., will preach [illegible] man Society, [illegible] av., on Sunday [illegible] port of the society. [illegible] vice at 7:30.

REV. THOMAS HASTINGS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., [illegible] Sunday, the 23d inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at [illegible] adult Bible class at [illegible]

REV. WM. F. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. [illegible] Methodist Episcopal Church, [illegible]

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., [illegible] Services—Celebration, [illegible] litany, 10:30; [illegible] in the course on [illegible] Evening prayer [illegible] Rev. Dr. J. H. T[illegible] Strangers cordially [illegible]

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) [illegible] Rector.—Morning [illegible] 7:30. Sunday-school [illegible] M. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.— J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector. Services 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., [illegible] Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
[illegible]
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock,
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., Rector.
The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs used by Mr. Sankey will be used.
Young men's prayer-meeting every Sunday at 6:30 P. M. Other services as usual.

THE SECOND SERMON IN THE COURSE upon "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life," will be preached this evening in the Church of the Incarnation, [illegible] by Rev. J. T[illegible] "Religion in Everyday [illegible]" Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A DESIRABLE PEW IN Grace Church. Address [illegible] Box No. 137 Times Office.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West [illegible] ices. 10:30 A. M. [illegible] Sunday evening [illegible] third in a series of [illegible]

WANTED—A HALL FOR REGULAR GOSPEL preaching [illegible] west side of [illegible] TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THE CASE OF JACQUES LE BRUN.

When a lawyer wishes to impress the minds of a jury with the conviction that it is extremely dangerous for them to convict any one on circumstantial evidence alone, he rehearses a long list of instances in which such proof has turned out to be a delusion and a snare, and prominently among these there figures a garbled account of the trial and conviction of Jacques Le Brun. This same case has often been related by lay writers, who, ignorant of the true principles on which the rules of evidence are based, insist that direct testimony only is to be regarded as of any weight. The true history, however, of the trial of the unfortunate Le Brun gives support to no such theory. On the contrary, had his Judges paid a proper regard to the weight of circumstantial evidence he would have been acquitted. Here are the facts in the case, as set forth by M. —— —— in his great collection of *Causes Célèbres*, published years ago.

Madame Mazel, residing in Paris, had passed the meridian of life, and was possessed of an ample fortune. She employed a retinue of servants; two footmen, a coachman, Jacques Le Brun, who had lived with her twenty years, and was her butler, and three female servants, composed her household. A man called the Abbé Poulard lived with her on a footing of intimacy which did no honor to her reputation. In the course of the Summer of 1698 she had taken from Le Brun a master-key, which opened all the doors in the house, and gave it to the Abbé Poulard for his accommodation in coming and going at all hours. Le Brun had a duplicate key, which he continued to use. On Nov. 29, 1698, being the first Sunday in Advent, Madame Mazel, who was very punctilious in the exercises of religion, went to vespers. She left her house attended by Le Brun, on whose arm she leaned, and the two footmen followed her. As soon as she was in the chapel Le Brun quitted her and went to hear vespers himself at the Jacobins, in the Rue St. Jacques. Madame Mazel upon her return supped, according to her usual custom, tête-a-tête with the Abbé Poulard. At eleven o'clock she went to her chamber. The maid, as was her usual custom, put the key on the chair, after which they all quitted the room, and LeBrun, who went last, drew the door after him and shut it. He then went into the kitchen and took the key of the street door to lock it; he took it off the hook, but finding himself cold, he laid it down on the table while he warmed himself; and, being fatigued—possibly, too, having drunk more than he was accustomed to—he insensibly fell asleep. When he awoke he heard the clock strike one. He ran up to lock the street door, which, to his surprise, he found wide open, and, when he had done so, took the key with him into his room. So passed the night away.

Madame Mazel usually rose at 7, and the servants, when 8 o'clock struck the next morning, expressed to each other their wonder that she had not rung her bell. Le Brun had gone out early in the morning to see his wife, to whom he gave seven louis and some other money, which he bade her lock up. On his return to the house he asked if Madame Mazel was yet up. Being told she was not, he expressed great surprise and uneasiness. The whole household, by this time assembled in the kitchen, determined to awaken her; they went to her door and rapped loudly, but all was silent. Some one suggested that she had an apoplectic fit, another that a bleeding of the nose, to which she was subject, had caused her to faint; but Le Brun remarked that it must be something worse. "Something," said he, "is wrong. I am very uneasy, because I found the street-door open last night." The room-door was broken down, and the servants entered. Le Brun went hastily to his mistress' bed. She was assassinated and covered with blood.

M. De Savonnières, her eldest son, at this moment arrived, (Madame Mazel lived apart from her family,) and at once sent for the Lieutenant Criminel. In the name of himself and his two brothers he laid a formal complaint before that official, and surgeons were sent for to examine the body. About fifty small wounds made with a knife were found on her hands, face, shoulders, and throat, and these last, having occasioned a great effusion of blood, had been the cause of her death, for none of the wounds were of themselves mortal. In the bed was found a piece of a lace neck-cloth, and a towel twisted up in the form of a night-cap, which towel belonged to the house, and was marked with an "S." The cords of the bells were twisted up above the reach of the hand, and tied to the curtain-rod; in the ashes was found a knife, seven or eight inches long, the handle of which had been of tortoise-shell, but it was nearly all burned off. The key of the chamber door was not found on the seat, where the maid affirmed she had put it. No door was broken, and the two doors which opened on the back stairs were both shut and locked from the inside. The key of the clothes-press was found in its usual resting-place under the pillow. On opening the press, the purse in which she kept her card money—for, like all old dowagers of that period, she was an inveterate gambler—was found, containing some three hundred livres in gold. The key of the strong-box was in the same place, and in it were found four bags, each containing 1,000 livres, and many other bags containing different sums, on one of which was written, "This is the property of the Abbé Poulard." Under one bag there was an empty purse and red leather writing-desk, which contained all Madame Mazel's jewels, to the value of 15,000 livres. In her pocket there was found the sum of eighteen pistoles in gold. Undoubtedly some other motive than robbery had caused the perpetration of the crime.

The Lieutenant Criminel questioned the two women who attended on Madame Mazel; they related succinctly what had passed the night before. Le Brun, who was next called upon, gave with equal clearness an account of everything that had happened to himself from the time of his going out with his mistress to vespers down to the moment of his examination. He was searched, and there was found upon him the key of the hall, where his pantry was, and a master-key, with large wards, which on trial was found to open the door of Madame Mazel's chamber, upon which the Lieutenant Criminel ordered him into custody. On putting on the napkin it was found too small for his head; they examined his hands, but there were no signs of blood on them, nor on his clothes; nor were there on any part of his person any marks of that resistance which it was very evident the unfortunate victim had made. Some of the hair of the ruffian who had killed her she had torn off, and still held clutched in her hand. Le Brun was again examined in prison, and neither on his person nor in his answers was there found the least cause to believe him the guilty person. They next examined the lodging of his wife, where nothing was found to criminate him; however, they seized on his linen, to compare it with a shirt which was found stained with blood in the garret, hidden under some straw, (and which it was reasonably supposed had been worn by the assassin,) and with the lace neck-cloth. Two of the female servants declared that this neck-cloth never had belonged to Le Brun, but said they remembered having washed it, or one just like it, for a servant named Berry, who had been dismissed from the service of Madame Mazel about four months before, because he was detected in robbing her. No resemblance was found between the shirt and those belonging to Le Brun, nor in any inquiry that was made did the slightest circumstance arise that tended to fix the charge on him.

On Jan. 14, 1699, M. De Savonnières presented a request to the Lieutenant Criminel in his own name, and in that of his two brothers, demanding that Le Brun should be declared duly convicted of having murdered Madame Mazel, and of having robbed her of a quantity of gold coin that was in her strong box; and that he should be at the same time deprived and declared unworthy of a very handsome legacy which had been left him by his old mistress. With such force was that latter point urged that it was plainly apparent that this same legacy was the real source of all the enmity of De Savonnières toward the unfortunate Le Brun.

M. D'Aucour, who was employed as Le Brun's advocate, showed conclusively that it was impossible he could be guilty. The deceased had received above fifty wounds, and had evidently made great resistance, but the prisoner had not even the slightest scratch on his hands, or spot of blood on his clothes; the towel twisted up like a cap was so much smaller than his head that he could not put it on. The knife was not his; the neck-cloth was known to belong to another person; the shirt was not like any he possessed; it was unlike not only in quality, but also in size, and was made for a small man, whereas Le Brun was tall and robust. The misdirected zeal of the prosecution was strongly urged upon the court. Why was not inquiry made after Berry? Berry, who had, once, robbed Madame Mazel, who was known to be an infamous wretch, capable of any mischief; to whom the neck-cloth was known to belong; who was in Paris about the time of the murder, and had been seen since with an amount of money which he could not have honestly obtained. Why was no notice taken of the Abbé Poulard? an equivocal character at best; a priest who, after being in two orders, actually belonged to none; who had access at all hours to the house of Madame Mazel; who had been seen to enter it at midnight—the hour the murder was committed—and who had an interest in the death of his benefactress, which Le Brun (who was ignorant of the legacy left to him) had not.

The counsel on the other side laid great stress on the possession of the key, on Le Brun's exclamation "This is not apoplexy, but something worse," and on the seven louis he gave his wife to lock up, and which it was pretended was part of the money taken from Madame Mazel, although no identification of it was even attempted. Never was there a clearer case. There was no direct evidence either way. A single circumstance—the possession of a master-key, of which a duplicate was known to be in existence—was all that could be urged against the prisoner, while in his favor there was a mass of circumstantial evidence, clear, preponderating, and convincing. His acquittal seemed certain, but we who occasionally feel inclined to grumble at the perversities of juries, would do well to study carefully the history of French jurisprudence before the Revolution. Poor Le Brun was tried at different times before fifty-five Judges, men whose business was the trial of causes, and whom the knowledge which comes from experience should have enlightened. But other causes were at work—they always were at work in the old French *parlements*—family influence, friendship, money, social relations all exerted an influence on these bodies which juries rarely feel. To their iniquitous decisions on many occasions was largely due that intense hatred of the old system of procedure which made its overthrow one of the earliest steps in the Revolution. Of the eleven Judges who first tried him two declared that they required further information, two voted that he might be put to the torture, and six condemned him to death, and that, too, in the most cruel manner that could be devised.

On Feb. 22 his case came up for review, and sentence was passed upon him by twenty-two Judges. Two only of these demanded further inquiry; the other twenty decided for the torture, ordinary and extraordinary. Le Brun was in consequence put to this dreadful trial, but amid the most dreadful tortures persisted in declaring his innocence. On the 27th, twenty-two other Judges being assembled, two voted that he should be sent to the galleys for life, but the rest voted for an adjourned inquiry of twelve months, during which Le Brun was to remain in prison, though his wife was to be at liberty. Le Brun, who had all this time been kept in a dungeon without being allowed to see any one but the jailer, was now allowed to receive his wife, children and friends; but this alleviation came too late; the violence of the torture had so reduced him, though a very athletic and healthy man in the prime of life, that his wife had only time to procure for him the administration of the sacraments. As he received them he again solemnly protested his innocence, and expired amid the despair of his wife and children, and the regret of all who knew him.

A few weeks after this occurrence information was given to the Magistrate of Sens that a man named Gerlat, otherwise Berry, had established himself in that town as a dealer in horses, and without any visible means by which he could acquire money to support such a traffic. He was arrested, and upon him was found a watch which was known to belong to Madame Mazel. Process was instantly commenced against him, and witnesses examined. Several persons swore they had seen him at Paris at the time of the murder; a woman swore she saw him come out of the house after 12 o'clock on the very night it was committed. A barber deposed that he had shaved him the next day, and, having observed scratches and wounds on his hands, Berry had told him that they were made by a cat which he had attempted to kill. The shirt and neck-cloth were proved to be his by comparing them with those found upon him.

Berry was put to the torture, when he confessed that he had concealed himself in the garret of the house from the Friday to the Sunday, feeding upon bread and apples, which he had put into his pockets; that on Sunday morning, when Madame Mazel went to mass, he entered her chamber and crept under the bed, where he lay for some time. After dinner, when Madame Mazel was gone to vespers, he warmed himself at the fire, and, finding his hat troublesome, made a night-cap of a towel, tied up the bell-cord, and stayed at the fire till he heard the coach enter the court-yard. Getting back into his hiding place he waited patiently till the old lady had been in bed an hour. He then showed himself, and asked for her money, but on her commencing to scream he told her if she cried out he would kill her, and upon her still continuing to do so and attempting to ring the bell he struck her with a knife and kept on stabbing her till she died. He then lighted a candle, helped himself to 6,000 livres in gold, took his hat, leaving the towel and neck-cloth he knew not where, ascended to the garret, where he took off his shirt, and putting on his coat went down to the street door, which he found open, and so made his escape.

Berry was broken on the wheel and the *parlement* of Paris declared the memory of Le Brun to be free from any stain. A common jury would have spared the life of which these experienced Judges had deprived him.

"DRUNK OR DYING."

The British *Medical Journal* makes room for the following: "In several articles we have insisted on the difficulty there frequently is in the diagnosis between intoxication and fatal apoplexy. In particular we have stated that apoplexy from cerebral hemorrhage imitates not only the comatose stage of drunkenness, but occasionally what we call the 'uproarious' stage. A recent case exemplifies this remark. A gentleman was found lying in a gutter by a policeman; and, as the gentleman sang 'Tommy, make way for your uncle,' and also said part of the Lord's Prayer, he was supposed to be drunk, and was taken to the Police office. Later on, as he seemed to be in a fit, he was sent to a hospital, and died there next morning of apoplexy from disease of the brain. Whether that apoplexy was owing to cerebral or meningeal hemorrhage or not we do not know. The difficulty is, of course, the greatest when there is no history, as in hospital and in Police cases. The apoplectic patient, from the text-book's point of view, is taken ill at home, and under circumstances in which the diagnosis, so far as to exclude drunkenness, is ready made. In hospital and Police practice, the history is too often like that of this poor gentleman, he is found in a gutter insensible or uproarious. But not only may a patient be violent in cases of apoplexy to be speedily fatal, but he may, when otherwise apparently deeply insensible, perform elaborate actions. We must be on our guard, not to be misled by these cases. Let us mention one or two cases of automatic actions occurring during coma. We have never seen actions so striking as that of singing a comic song in a case of apoplexy. The 'suggestion' of the particular action often seems to be given by what the patient was doing when his illness set in. Thus, a woman who had fractured her skull by falling down stairs while she was laying down some oil-cloth, kept arranging the counterpane when partly insensible; she died in a few hours. We have seen a lady who during otherwise deep coma would elaborately sponge her face when the sponge was put into her right hand, and this only a few hours before her death. By the way, this lady's symptoms at the onset were to the popular mind so like those of drunkenness, that she was hailed by the street boys, 'See the drunken lady,' when she was brought out of the house where she was first taken ill. Sometimes the automatic action is the survival of a deeply-organized habit. Dr. Hughlings Jackson has recorded the case of a man who during fatal coma elaborately twirled his moustache. It was afterward found that this was a very common trick of his. He had been a soldier. We consider it a great misfortune that such cases are often looked on as mere scientific curiosities, and, again, that a comparative study is not made of the effects of alcohol, epilepsy, and other comatizing agents. We may refer our readers to two articles in this journal on the comparative study of drunkenness. We now insist, again, that the performance of very elaborate actions may be seen in cases of apoplexy to be speedily fatal; they occur, too, after epileptic seizures, and after drinking. Hence, difficulties in diagnosis. The cases are illustrative of Laycock's doctrine of the reflex function of the brain. A careful study of automatic actions occurring in numerous cases of insensibility from various causes, by the light of several principles enunciated long ago by Laycock, would be very profitable, not only as the means of investigating important problems in that which is commonly called the 'physiology of mind,' but for the directly utilitarian purposes of diagnosis and prognosis."

THE REBEL FLAGS.

The Shreveport (La.) *Times* says: "During our civil war the several seceded States used their several State flags. In March, 1861, the Confederate Congress adopted the so-called 'stars and bars,' composed of three horizontal bars of equal width, the middle one white, the others red, with a blue union containing nine white stars arranged in a circle. The resemblance of this to the 'Stars and Stripes,' led to confusion and mistakes in the field; and in September, 1861, a battle flag was adopted, a red field charged with a blue saltier, with a narrow border of white, on which were displayed thirteen white stars. In 1863 the 'Stars and Bars' were supplanted by a flag with a white field, having the battle flag for a union. The flag of 1863 was found deficient in service, it being liable to be taken for a flag of truce; and on Feb. 4, 1865, the outer half of the field beyond the union was covered with a vertical red bar. This was the last flag of the Confederacy."

STORIES OF THE WAR.

A THRILLING INCIDENT IN LIBBY PRISON

To the common reader I believe that personal experience is always more interesting than any amount of generalizing, and in this faith I will briefly set forth two incidents of army life, which are none the less entertaining from the fact that they are beyond the common experiences of the military career. The first is a leaf out of the record of Capt. B. F. Porter, of the New-Jersey Cavalry, descriptive of one incident alone of his confinement in Libby Prison in 1863. He was taken prisoner with his company outside Port Hudson in June, and from that moment until his escape from the Libby, months after—and his was the very first escape from that prison—his adventures were many and full of interest. I had the whole story from his own lips in 1864, and my note-book is full of it; but one incident only will suffice for the present purpose. It is one which he described as something that "produced more emotion than I have ever seen, aside from it, among a crowd of men." It must be premised that he was one of almost 200 Union officers at this time within the walls, who were confined in rooms up stairs. Among his companions were Gen. Neal Dow, Col. Streight, afterward known to fame by the exploit of himself and others in escaping by "tunneling out," and Lieut. Col. Irvine, afterward Adjutant General, of New-York.

All the Captains among the prisoners were one day ordered below, into the commandant's room. More than fifty of us were thus assembled and counted. Major Turner, the commandant, was sitting by the table with an open cigar box before him, half filled with paper slips. A murmur of delighted discovery ran from lip to lip. We were certain of being exchanged; but never were men more deceived. Ranging us around the room, the commandant said:

"We have received news of the execution of two of our Captains in Ohio as spies, by Gen. Burnside, and our government proposes to retaliate. I am ordered to select by lot two of the Yankee Captains confined here, for immediate execution. In this box is the name of each of you; the drawing can be done in such manner as you prefer. You can talk together about it, and arrange the details to suit yourselves, so that it proceed at once. The men selected will be led from here to execution. Confer together, and say how you will have it."

I think five minutes passed before a word was spoken. The revulsion was so painful from the hopeful expectation of a moment before that we could only look blankly into each other's faces and keep silent.

"Well, make haste," said Turner.

A few of us exchanged a few words. Then some spokesman declared that we should have nothing to do with what we regarded as a flagrant outrage upon the rights of prisoners and the rules of civilized war.

"Very well," said Turner, harshly, "I'll arrange it for you. We are bound to make Burnside* and all of your Generals sick of this sort of thing; and we will begin with you. You, Sir, may draw two slips out of that box, one after another. Mix them up together first."

He spoke to a gray-haired Chaplain of one of our regiments, who, strangely enough, had been for some time detained in the Libby. The old man was a general favorite, and at the command he clasped his thin hands and looked around on the sombre faces in pitiful distress.

"My God, I can't!" he sobbed, and the tears rolled down his cheeks. We partially forgot our own fears in witnessing his trouble. There were many white faces and many loud-beating hearts among us; but we assured the Chaplain that if one of our number must make the fatal allotment, we would prefer that he should do it. He hesitated a moment, stepped up to the box with averted face, and after mingling the ballots together, drew one out. In the midst of the most painful hush that I ever heard he handed it to Major Turner, who unfolded it and read the name: "Capt. John W. Sawyer."

It was the name of as brave a fellow as wore the blue, and he showed his courage in that trying moment. Folding his arms, he stepped to the side of the table with a defiant smile, and in another minute of horrible suspense, another slip was drawn, handed to the commandant, and read. For an instant Major Turner hesitated.

"Blind writing," he muttered, loud enough to be heard across the room. "What in —— is it, anyway? Captain B—; yes, that's a B; F, I think—yes, B— F—, and then a P—."

He was reading my own doom from that little slip of paper! Thus far he had read my exact initials. I knew there was none other in my room, and I could not hope there was in the prison, with the same. I grew faint, and leaned on the shoulder of my neighbor. With a dead weight of despair at my heart, I fastened my eyes on the face of the commandant, and awaited the sound of my name.

"B. F.—that's sure," he went on. "Is the next a P I wonder? No—it's another F—and the name is Flynn—Captain B. F. Flynn."

Well—that was such a revulsion as very few men can experience in this life. The throbbing of my heart as the blood went back to it sounded to my ears like the strokes of the hammer on the anvil. I felt something as the cataleptic must feel when his coffin-lid is torn off at the grave by some one who has detected nature's awful secret. The two doomed Captains bade us farewell manfully, (I believe they were more manful about it than the rest of us,) and were taken away by the guard, while we were returned to our quarters.

The names of Flynn and Sawyer ought to have a prominent place among those of the heroes of the great rebellion, if mental torture is to be counted in the making of such. They were not executed; but they lived for weeks in daily expectation of the order to go out to their death, and they bore the torment as bravely as it is in man to bear it. On leaving the prison they were taken before Gen. Winder, the commandant of the city, who heaped unmeasured abuse and insult upon them, (strange to say,) and ordered them to be confined in irons. This treatment they endured until the selection of Gen. Fitz Lee and another Confederate prisoner of high rank, by our War Department, for retaliation, admonished the authorities at Richmond that this was "a game that two could play at." The irons of our two Captains were removed, and the execution was deferred. Time passed on, and save their separate confinement, they were not molested, until one day they were sent back to the Libby. This was the end of the matter; but it is easy to understand that the actual pang of death could not have added largely to their sufferings.

CLOSE TO DEATH.

As a pendant to the above, I may tell in a few words an incident of which I was a witness at Harper's Ferry, in February, 1865, with some curious facts relating to it which I afterward learned. There was to be a military execution away up above the heads of everybody in Harper's Ferry, on Bolivar Heights, and with about a thousand others I went to see it. It occurs to me now that I shall never again take any trouble to see a man killed. Duty did not require my presence there; but no matter, I was no better and no worse than the rest of the thousand. Two soldiers had been convicted of desertion, and their death sentence approved by Gen. Sheridan. I skip the details. About 12 o'clock noon they found themselves on their knees in front of two coffins inside three sides of a hollow square of soldiers, with a firing party two rods in front. Their eyes were being bandaged; three minutes more, I think, would have settled their accounts with this world, when an orderly came galloping up that steep, muddy hill with a telegram. Gen. Stevenson, who commanded there, opened it. It was signed "A. Lincoln," and directed an indefinite suspension of the sentence. A suspicion crossed my mind that we had all been participating in a gotten-up dramatic entertainment, to produce a good moral effect on the soldiers present, particularly the two most interested. In other words, I suspected that this telegram had been received by Gen. Stevenson before the funereal cortege left Harper's Ferry. I was on the staff in those days, and privileged to ask questions, so I waited on the General at his head-quarters two hours after and inquired about it. He assured me that my suspicions were unfounded. He knew, of course, that it was the President's charitable habit to spoil every military execution that he could hear of—

"But the line from here to Baltimore is down and I had no reason to expect a dispatch. How it got here I don't know. Certainly, they would have been dead in a few minutes more."

The statement of the operator at Baltimore, afterward published, gave intensity to the dramatic situation out on bleak Bolivar Heights on that dismal February morning. The President's dispatch was received about 10 o'clock that morning, with the cipher of the War Department to hurry it to Harper's Ferry. For hours the line had been down between that and Baltimore; there was no train that would be timely. It was the judgment of the operator that this ended the matter; that the men must die. Yet an effort might be made to reach Harper's Ferry from the west. He made the trial; he kept right on making it for an hour and a half. As he failed, and continued to fail, his anxiety grew greater to save the doomed men. I dare not say how many thousand miles those words of the good President traveled backward and forward in that ninety minutes. They went to New-York, to Buffalo, to Cincinnati, to Pittsburg, to Wheeling, and elsewhere, often returning like Noah's dove of mercy, and as often sent out again. They reached Cumberland at last, and thence flashed down to Harper's Ferry in time.

I suppose the men were finally pardoned. If the whole story ever became known to the President they certainly were.

Most people like fiction in some form, but the common complaint is that fiction writers deal largely in the improbable. The above is a statement of fact about as simple as it can be made, and I should like to be informed of anything in Miss Braddon's novels or Mr. Daly's dramas that is prima facie more improbable.

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* The Confederate officers whom Gen. Burnside had executed were duly tried by military commission and convicted as spies. What distorted report of the affair may have reached Richmond I do not know. J. B. E.

BRIGANDAGE IN CALABRIA.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal: "The Neapolitans are in full expectation of fun and wealth, and already in fancy see Pactolus rolling through the city. But in melancholy contrast with these expected festivities are the reports received from the districts of Cosenza and Rossano in Calabria. They speak of a skirmish between the carbineers and brigands in the very centre of a town at 6 o'clock in the evening. Two soldiers were shut up in the municipal buildings, one of whom was shot in the shoulder. Other agents of the Police force remained in the café and the druggist's shop—that great resort of idlers. 'No one,' says the reporter, 'saw or heard anything but the shops, all is mystery.' From this one may almost conclude that the brigans were masters of the position through the cowardice or want of energy of the people. Again, on the 20th ult., a party of these marauders penetrated into the very centre of Cosenza, a city with a population of nearly 16,000, and carried off the son of a rich proprietor called Prospero Gaudio. On the following morning a letter arrived with a demand for 12,000 ducats (about fifty thousand francs) in gold and silver as a condition of Gaudio's seeing his son again. To these ferocious acts of brigandage is added another story which shows how great is the state of lawlessness which exists in that part of Calabria. Two young fellows were attempting a forcible entrance into the house of a respectable man in pursuit of a girl when they were stopped by a couple of carbineers, one of whom was immediately struck dead by a hatchet. The companion of the assassin then attacked the other carbineer, but he was himself shot. These three facts are strung together and detailed in a recent letter, and it is a matter of surprise that a district which has been so long notorious for crime should not have commanded prompt and earlier attention. A Superior Agent of the Government, we are told, has at last been sent down to examine and report, and hopes are expressed that assistance will be sent. It is evident, however, that a military force can give only temporary tranquillity, for the population generally appear to be demoralized, and require the civilizing influence of roads and new industries."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND ITS UTILITY.

The London *Echo* says: "A remarkable lecture on capital punishment was given the other day in Vienna, by Dr. Holtzendorf, Professor of Jurisprudence at Munich University, the views expressed in which are less in advance of Austrian public opinion than of our own. Whenever, he said, a terrible crime was committed, there was an outcry for an increase of penalty, but any yielding on the part of the Legislature to this instinctive demand, is as short-sighted a concession as that of a surgeon who should desist from a necessary operation on account of the shrieks of his patient, science having demonstrated the inutility of accumulating so-called deterrent penalties. 'At this moment,' pursued the doctor, 'many German politicians are uneasy because no capital punishment attaches to the crime committed by Thomas, at Bremerhaven. Now, would Thomas have desisted from that act if it had entailed the death penalty? This same Thomas who could not by any chance have been convicted, had he stepped out of his cabin upon land after the explosion—sent a bullet into his head because his deed was a failure.' How any one can talk of deterrent penalties in view of a crime of such magnitude is inexplicable. If the punishment of death were deterrent, the effect of an execution ought at least to last a week, whereas Mr. Tallack, the Secretary of the Howard Society, lately reported the following: At the beginning of this year (1875?) three murderers were hanged together at Liverpool. That same evening a sailor was stabbed. Six cases of murder and twenty of manslaughter which took place in the town and its neighborhood were tried at the assizes during the ensuing Summer. Nothing like this has occurred for a long time past. As every murderer supposes he shall escape, it is somewhat difficult to see how the existence of capital punishment can affect his conduct. The death penalty may, of course, and is by many persons defended on other grounds, but not on the one just cited."

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTANTS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of Sunday, Jan. 16, says: "Yesterday at 5 o'clock quite a little crowd was assembled at the Mobile Railroad depot to witness the departure of Hon. J. B. Eustis for Washington. Among them were Messrs. Robertson, Kidd, and Mitchell, of the Legislature. In a few moments a hack drove up and from it dismounted Pinchback and J. Ross Stuart. Pinch., too, was bound for Washington to take his seat. Shortly after Mr. Eustis drove up, and, entering on the platform, confronted the redoubtable Pinch. The humor of the rencontre was appreciated by the crowd, and a loud smile broke from each of the spectators, resulting in a like risible explosion from the two claimants themselves. They bowed to each other, and Pinch. was profuse in his compliments regarding his rival. He said that, after himself, he would prefer to see Mr. Eustis United States Senator to any man. After a short passage of words, Mr. Eustis entered the sleeper and Pinchback remained on the platform in a highly self-satisfied condition of countenance. He said he had provisions and other small groceries aboard, and intended to make it comfortable for Senator Eustis during the trip."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Secret of Beauty,
OR, DR. F. COUDRAY'S
"CREME BLANCHE,"
IS THE SECRET WHICH GAVE THAT TRANSPARENT AND BRILLIANT COMPLEXION TO EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE. IT IS NOW SOLD AT
ONE DOLLAR PER BOX,
AT
L. SHAW'S,
NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S.
NO. 364 BOWERY, CORNER 4TH ST.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS' FUND

Owing to the unprecedented attendance and interest in the present exhibition at the Kurtz Gallery, of Paintings contributed by members of the Fund to the sixteenth annual sale, the Board of Control have accepted the generous offer of the President of the Young Men's Christian Association of the use of their large hall, and the sale will take place there on TUESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STATIONERY.—AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY; a first-class down-town manufacturing stationery business, established for over twenty years, on one of the best corners in the City, with a lease of several years yet to run, a trade both foreign and domestic with the best houses, and patterns that are of supreme value. No party will be treated with unless they mean business, and perfectly satisfactory reasons will be given for selling out the business. Address B. A. C., Box No. 4,265 Post Office.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS OR FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.—A good patent on metallic back-comb, already well introduced, and bringing a nice income, for sale for cash or exchange for new furniture and carpets. Address C. B. P., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 TO extend a well-established business. Address B. J. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON 35TH ST., between 5th av. and Broadway, a long BLACK LACE SCARF. $5 reward if left at drug store, No. 594 6th av., corner 35th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will CONTINUE the SPECIAL SALE of
DAMASKS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
LINENS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, &c., &c.,
And will ADD to their ALREADY LARGE ASSORMENT of DOMESTIC
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,
At the SAME RECENT LOW PRICES,
50 cases WAMSUTTA SHIRTINGS,
50 cases NEW-YORK MILLS SHIRTINGS,
50 cases FRUIT OF THE LOOM SHIRTINGS,
Also, 200 CASES of OTHER BRANDS, commencing at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF 6¼c. per yard.

The ABOVE are EXHIBITED on FOURTH AVENUE SIDE, NINTH STREET SECTION, OFFERING an UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to HOUSEKEEPERS to ADVANTAGEOUSLY SUPPLY their wants at prices which MAY NOT OCCUR AGAIN for years.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER, on MONDAY, JAN. 24, UNUSUAL BARGAINS in REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
NEW and ELEGANT DESIGNS.

VERY ELEGANT
PARIS-MADE DRESSES,
SUITABLE for BALLS, RECEPTION, DINNER, and EVENING. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

BLACK SILK SUITS,
VERY STYLISH: price $40, upward.

PARIS AND BERLIN-MADE
OPERA CLOAKS.

SILK AND VELVET
POLONAISE, SACQUES, &c.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of LADIES' PARIS and NEW-YORK
TRIMMED HATS,
AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.

MONTURES AND GARNITURES,
With BOUQUETS ATTACHED, for ball and evening dresses, EXCEEDINGLY HANDSOME, at prices GREATLY BELOW their value.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES AND THE
FINEST QUALITY OF FURS IN SETS.

Also, JUST OPENED, a large invoice of the NEWEST and CHOICEST STYLES of
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
LADIES' EMBROIDERED UNDERWEAR, &c.,
At a GREAT REDUCTION from FORMER PRICES.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

GREATEST BARGAINS
IN
SILKS
YET OFFERED.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER, on MONDAY, JAN. 24, in ADDITION to their IMMENSE STOCKS of
PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED,
AND FANCY SILKS,
A LARGE INVOICE OF EXTRA QUALITY
RAYE SILK
At 75 cents and $1 per yard, which have been sold at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard; also,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS
At PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

And they WILL OPEN TWO CASES BLACK, WHITE, and FANCY
CHAMBERYS
For BALL and EVENING DRESSES, the VERY LATEST PARIS STYLES.

They will also LARGELY REPLENISH all their POPULAR STOCKS of
DRESS GOODS
With NOVELTIES, at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

FIFTY CASES HANDSOME
PRINTED CAMBRICS,
NEW SPRING STYLES, 6 1-4 cents per yard and upward. NO SIMILAR INDUCEMENTS have been OFFERED to PURCHASERS in years.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..................MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. GREAT REPUBLIC..................Feb. 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ——— ....MONDAY, Jan. 31,
and every four weeks thereafter.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For PORT ROYAL, S. C., FERNANDINA, FLA., and BRUNSWICK, GA. The favorite and well-known steamer CITY OF DALLAS, I. Hines, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 20, East River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..................$20
First-class passage to Jacksonville..................23
First-class passage to Augusta..................20
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO. or HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 153 Maiden Lane.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..................Thursday, Jan. 27
CITY OF MERIDA..................Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..................Thursday, Feb. 10
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 23 and Feb. 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..................TUESDAY, Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY..................THURSDAY, Feb. 3
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.
NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
WE WILL PLACE ON OUR COUNTERS,
ON MONDAY, JAN. 24,
THE
GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC IN
Housekeeping Linens.
500 dozen HUCKABACK TOWELS, 40 inches long, $2 per dozen, worth $3 50.
400 dozen large size FRENCH NAPKINS, $3 75 per dozen, worth $6.
DAMASK BY THE YARD.
LINEN SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, &c., at equally reduced prices.
A large lot of DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTH 35 per cent. under any goods SAME QUALITY in the market.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
IN
DOMESTIC GOODS.
NEW-YORK MILLS, 12½c.
WAMSUTTA MILLS, 12½c.
UTICA NONPAREIL, 12½c.
ALSO 10 CASES REMNANTS UTICA MILLS SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS, AT 30 PER CENT. UNDER MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th st.
FURS!
FURS!
FURS!
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES
AND ALL KINDS OF FURS, ROBES AND TRIMMING FURS IN GREAT VARIETY.

CARPETS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c.
WE WILL OFFER, PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK, AT GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES, OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ALSO,
LACE CURTAINS,
FROM
ONE DOLLAR
PER PAIR TO THE FINEST IMPORTED (HALF PRICE.)
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV., (one door below 13th st.)

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS
SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST.
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
AT
VASTLY REDUCED PRICES
ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO ENORMOUS REDUCTION OF PRICES IN THEIR
RIBBON DEPARTMENTS.
LARGE LOT OF SASH RIBBONS
AT 25, 35, 45, AND 50 CENTS A YARD,
FULLY FIFTY PER CENT. REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
PARIS AND VIENNA FANS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY
to close the season. With an immense stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS
NAPKINS, TOWELS,
SHEETINGS.
ALL THE MOST STANDARD MAKES OF
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
POSITIVELY CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
NOW OPEN, OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
NAINSOOK EMBROIDERIES,
SWISS EMBROIDERIES,
comprising only choice styles, and the most superior work,
AT
Unusually Low Prices
AN INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK AND PRICES WILL REPAY LADIES, AS WE ARE OFFERING RARE INDUCEMENTS.
STERN BROTHERS,
SIXTH AVE. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

SUPERB NOVELTIES
IN
CASHMERE LACES, NETS,
VEILINGS, TIES, SCARFS,
SLEEVELESS JACKETS, FICHUS,
OVERDRESSES,
FRENCH FLOWERS, GARNITURES,
GLOVES, FANS, &c., &c.,
AT
BLOOMS',
338 BOWERY, 340
Between Bond and Great Jones sts.

HAMBURG EDGINGS
VERY LOW.
MILLER & GRANT, 879 BROADWAY.

Announcement Extraordinary!
5,000 YARDS HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES
INSERTIONS, EDGINGS, AND
FLOUNCINGS,
ALL WIDTHS, STYLES, AND QUALITIES, AT PRICES
BELOW ANYTHING EVER OFFERED
BEFORE, AT
BLOOMS',
338 Bowery, 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS of art millinery, modes, the new "Capote," latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, felts, crapes. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michels.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE petition of the NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under and by virtue of orders made in the above matter at the general term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the First Department at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, one on the first day of December, 1875, and the other on the fourteenth day of January, 1876, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 606, of the Laws of 1875, to determine whether the railway referred to in said orders ought to be constructed and operated by the New-York Elevated Railroad Company over, through, and along the streets and avenues referred to in said orders and specified in the petition upon which said orders were made, which petition was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the first day of December, 1875, do hereby appoint the 26th day of January instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, as the time and place when and where they will hear all parties interested in said matter.—Dated New-York, January 15, 1876.

O. H. PALMER,
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
E. Z. LAURENCE,
Commissioners.

AUCTION SALES.

Jos. HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, JAN. 25, AT 10 A. M., AT NO. 142 Montague st., Brooklyn, without further advertisement, large sale of
RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE,
CHICKERING GRAND PIANO,
PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, BRONZES,
BILLIARD TABLE AND FIXTURES,
STANDARD BOOKS.
Crystal cut chandeliers and brackets, carpets, curtains, and lambrequins. On exhibition
MONDAY, JAN. 24, FROM 2 TO 5 P. M.
Catalogues and cards of admission at the sales-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
of
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
and
FINE JEWELRY.
No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DO YOU WANT YOUR WATCH, CLOCK, or jewelry repaired in the best manner? Go to GEORGE C. ALLEN'S, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st. He has three first-class watchmakers and five of the best jewelry, fan, and opera-glass repairers in the City. Don't forget the number—1,190.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, and seal sacques bought, and sold back when desired at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

THE
Parisian Flower Comp'y
are continually receiving
the latest novelties in
FLORAL GARNITURES FOR WEDDING AND EVENING COSTUMES
arranged to order.
Vases and baskets filled to order
with beautiful Tropical Leaf Plants,
and perfumed Bouquets
a specialty.
THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY,
No. 28 East 14th st., four doors west of University place.
No. 9 Rue de Clery, Paris.

THE BEST SHIRTS NOW MANUFACTURED ARE
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.
Six Dress Shirts for $6.
Six Boys' Shirts for $4 50.
ELEGANTLY MADE FROM WAMSUTTA MUSLIN.
BOSOMS AND CUFFS FROM THE BEST IRISH LINEN,
(three-ply.)
Only one quality. The very best.
MOST ELEGANT STYLES and PERFECT FITTING.
Can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief.
The enormous demand for our shirts sustains us in asserting that KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS are the best and cheapest shirts in America.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, No. 571 Broadway.
Wholesale warehouse and factory, Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st., and No. 500 Broome st.

DRESS-MAKING.

MAISON BRODOWSKI, NO. 36 WEST 33D ST.—Perfectly fitting suits, in Parisian styles, of camel's hair and silk, from $40 to $75; all cachemire suits, $35; black silk, $75. Ladies' materials made.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. FERDON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John J. Ferdon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SALMON ROSE and EMANUEL S. ROSE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WHALEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1876, at 12 o'clock, M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by this court, on the 20th day of January, 1876, for the purposes named in section No. 5,093 of the Revised Statutes, title "Bankruptcy," and the several acts amendatory thereof.

AMASA H. SCOVILLE, Assignee.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.
Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,284 BROADWAY.

ROWAN'S ICE CREAM,
REDUCED IN PRICE
BUT NOT IN QUALITY,
from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered.
DEPOTS, Nos. 334 and 742 8th av.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM.
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to [illegible] orders.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

We continue this week our occasional notes on the most economical method of dealing with the good things of the table, which are often sacrificed because the cook or the head of the household does not know what to do with them. Fish is a remarkably good thing to afford the basis of a totally new dish after it has once made its appearance at table. The remains of a cod or any other large fish, if well prepared, will afford an excellent breakfast or lunch. The following receipt for re-cooking boiled cod we recommend as being delicious:

Cut cold cod in neat bits or flakes from the bone; place in a dish any sauce left of it, and lay the bits on it, pouring over them four ounces of butter melted in cream and thickened and seasoned to your taste with cayenne, made mustard, and Harvey's fish sauce. Heat thoroughly in a Dutch oven. The dish may have a paste or potato border or be served on another dish on a puffed napkin.

FISH PIE.

Here is another excellent and well-tried dish:

Form a thick smooth batter of a quart of milk and a pound of flour; to which add two eschalots, with a bay leaf, a bunch of parsley, and a sprig of thyme, tied together, with a little salt, white pepper, and grated nutmeg. Stir constantly and boil the batter over a sharp fire until it becomes a thick paste; then take it off and stir in a half pound of melted butter and the beaten yolks of two eggs. Pass it through a tammy, and pour some into the bottom of a dish, over which place a layer of the boned and skinned cold cod, then sauce and again fish in alternate layers, finishing with sauce. Strew lightly over the whole grated crumbs and grated cheese; bake for twenty minutes in a temperate oven, brown with a salamander, and serve in a baking dish.

The following is from a correspondent:

FRICASSEE OF COLD BEEF.

Cut away all skin, gristle, and fat. Cut the meat in thin, small slices. Have ready a sauce made of stock thickened with butter rolled in flour, seasoned with shred parsley and young onions, pepper and salt. Strain the sauce when it is well flavored, and just heat the meat in it, soaking by the side of the fire; add a glass of red wine, the yolk of an egg well beaten, and the juice of a lemon. Stir for a few minutes, but do not let it boil, or like all rewarmed things it will harden.

AN ENGLISH STEW OF COLD ROAST BEEF.

Cut the meat in small and rather thin slices, season them highly with salt and pepper, and dip each lightly in bread-crumbs moistened in gravy or melted butter. Dress them neatly on a dish, and lay over them a thin layer of cut pickles, and moisten the whole with a glassful of pickle vinegar and the preserved gravy of the roast beef; heat in a Dutch oven and garnish with fried sippets or potato balls.

STUFFED CORNED BEEF.

Take a piece of well-corned rump or round, nine or ten pounds; make several deep cuts in it; fill with a stuffing of a handful of soaked bread, squeezed dry, a little fat or butter, a good pinch of cloves, allspice, pepper, a little finely-chopped onion, and a little marjorum or thyme; then tie it up tightly in a cloth and saturate it with vinegar; boil about three hours. L.

WHITE STEWED FISH.

Take three and a half pounds of haddock, or the flank of halibut, place in a stewpan, with just enough water to cover it, then sprinkle well with ginger and a little salt, a thinly-sliced onion; stew it slowly; when done take it off the fire, add the sauce—five eggs well beaten, the juice of three lemons, a tablespoonful of finely-chopped parsley; these stirred together, and very gently thrown over the fish, shaking the pan a little while so doing, so that it mixes smoothly. L.

BROWN STEWED FISH.

Place about four pounds of fish in the stewpan, seasoning it well with pepper, salt, and a stewed onion; stew slowly; it must be a little more than covered with the water. When cooked remove the fish with a strainer, place in a deep dish, leaving the water in the pan. Then have ready a sauce of the following: A pint of vinegar, a pint of molasses, ten cents worth of stale grated gingerbread, a small piece of butter, some black pepper, cloves, allspice, ginger. Throw this in a pan with the water from the fish, let it boil about ten minutes, till nicely thickened, then throw over the fish. L.

This is a good way of serving chops or cold meat:

POTATO CHOPS.

Boil and mash some nice mealy potatoes; then with one or two well-beaten eggs make them into a paste, work it well, dust it over with flour, and roll out. Take some nice thin neck of mutton or lamb chops, carefully trim off the fat, pepper and salt them on both sides, cut the paste into shape, cover over like a puff, pinch the edges, and fry of a light brown; they look better if about an inch of the bone is left visible. Any kind of cold under-done meat, minced fine and seasoned nicely, can be used instead of the chops; it is an excellent way of cooking cold meat.

Subjoined will be found one of many letters we have received from members of the sterner sex complaining of the unsubstantial fare which is generally suggested by our lady correspondents. Our bachelor friends eagerly inquire for more chafing-dish receipts, in the hope that they may become independent of their landladies, and be able to entertain their friends with tempting dishes cooked before their very eyes. Our correspondent says:

Your to-day's paper gives in the "Household" column thirty different receipts for cooking, contributed by the public at large. They furnish as fair an indication as could be had of the notions of our women on the important art whereby mankind are able to subsist as civilized beings. Of the thirty receipts, one is for a dish of meat, six for miscellaneous dishes, not of meat, and twenty-three for sweats and flummery, little cared for and less needed by the men, and mostly made for the women and children. This is not merely unhealthy and barbaric, it is deadly. It is worse than deadly—I will name it with one more word, the only one from which any effect can be hoped where women are to be expostulated with, and one hardly to be used except in a case of life and death—like the present—it is vulgar! BACHELOR.

RECEIPTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

OYSTER MACARONI.

Boil macaroni in a cloth to keep it straight. Put a layer in a dish seasoned with pepper, salt, and butter, then a layer of oysters, until the dish is full. Mix some grated bread with a beaten egg, spread over the top, and bake. GRANDMOTHER.

POTTED BEEF.

The beef well boiled; all the fat taken off. Chop it very fine; season with salt, pepper, allspice, and a little sage. Melt butter enough to knead it well together. Pack it closely in bowls, (to turn out nicely,) and pour melted butter over it, and it will keep a week in cool weather. GRANDMOTHER.

CURRANT SOY.

Five pounds stemmed currants, three pounds brown sugar, one pint vinegar, tablespoonful black pepper, two of salt. Cook three hours. Put all in at once; be careful not to let burn. Delicious for meats. M. S. D.

SPICED CURRANTS.

Five pounds currants, four pounds sugar, one pint vinegar, four teaspoonfuls cinnamon, four teaspoonfuls cloves. Boil three hours; no pepper or salt. Delightful with venison or mutton. M. S. D.

DELICIOUS WINE SAUCE.

Two cups of sugar, butter size of egg, one egg well beaten, teaspoonful corn starch or flour; beat all well; add teaspoonful of barley water; put in saucepan on fire till it thickens like cream; don't let it boil; flavor with lemon, vanilla, or add a glass of wine. M. S. D.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS.

Two quarts of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of lard, one pint of scalded milk, half a cup of yeast a scant half teacup of white sugar. Mix well flour, lard, and salt, when the milk is but lukewarm; then add the yeast and sugar. Make a deep hole in the flour, pour in the mixture, just covering it lightly with flour; let rise seven or eight hours; then mix as soft bread; roll out, cut round and lap over, putting a lump of butter between the lap. Then let rolls rise in a pan previous to baking. RIDGEWOOD.

NICE DESSERT FOR CHILDREN.

Stir unsifted graham flour into a kettle of water that is boiling, and salted to taste; it should be stirred in slowly, so as to give it time to cook thoroughly until quite thick; for sauce use sweetened cream. CHLOE.

JACKSON SNAPS.

Two cups molasses, one of sugar, one of butter; one teaspoonful saleratus, one of ginger; flour enough to roll very thin.

DELICATE CAKE.

The whites of eight eggs well beaten, two cups white sugar, one-half cup milk, one-half cup butter, three cups fine flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda. Sift the cream tartar and soda in with the flour; add eggs last thing. For the icing take three-fourths cup of Baker's chocolate grated fine, three-fourths cup fine white sugar, one tablespoon of vanilla, one tablespoon of milk; mix together. Put this in a bowl and set it on the stove in a kettle of boiling water till thoroughly heated. Spread on the cake while warm. AUGUSTA.

CHOCOLATE-CREAM DROPS.

These are very simple, and will make delicious candies: Two cups of powdered sugar, one-half cup water; boil four minutes, and beat to a cream; when nearly cold, flavor to taste; mold in little balls, and roll in chocolate, which must first be grated and melted. Use Baker's chocolate. E. M.

ANSWERS.

SUPERIOR GRAHAM BREAD.

One teacup of wheat flour, one-half teacup of Porto Rico molasses, one cents worth of baker's yeast, one teaspoon of salt, one pint of warm water; add sufficient Graham flour to make the dough as stiff as can be stirred with a strong spoon; this is to be mixed at night; in the morning add one teaspoon of soda, dissolved in a little water; mix well and pour into two medium-sized pans; they will be about half full; let it stand in a warm place until it rises to the top of the pans, then bake one hour in a pretty hot oven.

*I always cover bread with an old tin cover for about twenty minutes; it prevents the upper crust hardening before the loaf is well risen.

If these instructions are correctly followed the bread will not be heavy or sodden. I have made it for years, and never had a failure.

Shall be happy to send other good receipts if this should suit any of your lady readers. VICTORIA.

TO MAKE GOOD GRAHAM BREAD.

Take two quarts of nice Graham flour, one half cup molasses, two teaspoonfuls of vinegar, and one teaspoonful of soda, dissolve the soda in water and wet the whole with cold water just enough for a stiff batter. Bake one hour in a moderate oven, and you will have a most delicious loaf of Graham bread. H. W. A.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.

Three pounds wheat-meal, or Graham flour, three drams carbonate soda, three drams muriatic acid, one and three-quarter pints of cold water; common baking-soda is preferable to the bi-carbonate soda usually procured at a druggist's. It and the muriatic acid may be bought at any wholesale druggist's, at very much less cost. The acid is about twenty-five cents a pint, and I use a measuring glass with the drams and ounces marked on it. The soda should be well dried and sifted into the flour and well mixed. Put no salt in. Mix the acid and water together and wet the meal thoroughly. Bake at once in high slanting pans. B.

ESCALLOPED OYSTERS.

Two quarts solid oysters, one dozen soft crackers pounded very fine, one cup oyster juice, piece of butter, one cup fine sherry wine, pepper, salt, mace. In a deep dish in which the oysters are to be served place alternate layers of cracker crumbs and oysters, beginning with the crackers; season each layer of oysters with mace, salt, and pepper. When the dish is full put a lump of butter on top of the cracker crumbs, then pour the oyster juice, and then the wine over the crumbs. Bake thirty minutes. B.

ANOTHER.

One quart solid oysters, a layer of baker's loaf stale crumbs or cracker dust, and a layer of oysters; pepper, salt, and butter to suit taste; alternate until oysters are used; last layer crumbs; place on top half a dozen pieces of butter the size of an English walnut, with seasoning; turn over all the oyster liquor and one large cup of milk; bake well browned half an hour in a hot oven. A. C. S.

BAKED BEANS.

One quart beans, pick, wash, soak over night on back of range in the pot they are to be baked in, strain in morning through colander, sprinkle tablespoonful each of salt and molasses; add one pound salt pork, scored in squares on top; fill pot with cold water. Put in hot oven at 9 o'clock A. M. Keep pot well filled with water hourly to within one of taking up at 6 P. M.

A DOWN-EAST YANKEE.

SNOW PUDDING.

Three tablespoonfuls of gelatine dissolved in a very small quantity of water; then add a quart of boiling water, cup of sugar, juice of three lemons, rind of one. Let it get quite cool, then beat three eggs to a stiff froth and stir in well with the gelatine; put in molds and freeze. L.

ANOTHER.

One and one-half pint of boiling water poured on to one-half box of gelatine (Cox) and dissolved. Then add juice of two lemons and two cups of sugar. Let it stiffen a little, then add the white of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Beat all thoroughly together and turn into a mold.

JEWELL.

WAFFLES.

Melt one ounce of butter and add it to two quarts of buttermilk, or sweet milk; buttermilk is best. Beat separately five eggs, add the yolks, some salt, one teaspoonful soda and flour, sufficient to make a thick batter, lastly the whites of the eggs. B.

WHITE GRAVY SAUCE.

Put a piece of the best end of a knuckle of veal, according to the quantity of sauce wanted, into a well-tinned stewpan, with some lean ham, some shin-beef cut to pieces, and whatever fresh trimmings of game or poultry the larder affords. Moisten this with stock, put to it three carrots, and parsley and thyme, and some chopped mushrooms, but no lemon or acid of any kind. Let the meat sweat, but not brown, and prick it to let the juices flow. When the knuckle is done well enough for a family dinner, skim the sauce; strain through a lawn sieve; boil it again till well reduced, and add to it, on the fire, as much cream as will make it of a proper consistency—rather thick than otherwise, as it can easily be thinned. Skim it and boil it up once more, stirring it, and lifting it in a spoon, and letting it fall continually, to make it smooth and fine; do this till it cool.

OLIVE SAUCE FOR DUCKS AND BEAFSTEAKS.

Carefully stone a quarter-pound of olives by paring the fruit round in ribbons, so that the olives may recover shape when stoned. Blanch them, and throw them into cold water, and let them soak till freshened, when stew slowly for a half-hour in a half-pint of brown gravy. Add more gravy if needed. A squeeze of lemon is sometimes added, but being disapproved of by those who like the native flavor of the olive, may be given at table.

CHESTNUT-SAUCE, WHITE AND BROWN, FOR TURKEY AND FOWLS.

Throw half a pound of fresh chestnuts, stripped of the outer rind, into boiling water; scald for five minutes, and peel them. Stew them till quite tender in gravy, with a bit of lemon-peel, and rub them with the gravy through a hair-sieve, as if pulping peas. Season with white pepper and cayenne, and add a large glass of cream. Just boil up the sauce, stirring it till it boil, and serve. The brown sauce is stewed in rich brown gravy, is more poignantly seasoned, and has no cream.

PLANTS.

We would advise our correspondent to look well to the cleanliness of her plants. Frequently the cause of the languidness of plants in rooms arises from want of care in cleansing the leaves. Plants breathe by their leaves, which should be kept perfectly clean, otherwise their respiration is interfered with. The mere watering of the roots is not enough. Plants also perspire by their leaves, and any accumulation of dirt and dust retards this useful function. Plants also feed by their leaves, by absorbing the carbonic acid of the atmosphere; and, to speak familiarly, dirt, destroys both their appetite and digestion. Let any one examine a sickly plant, long kept in a sitting-room, or draw a piece of white linen or leather over the surface of the leaves, and he will probably discover the cause of the plant's drooping.

QUESTIONS.

Will you please oblige a lover of wax flowers and fruit by informing her, in your paper on Sunday, where to purchase the molds to make fruit with. I have inquired at the several stores where they sell all the material for making them excepting the molds. I make them out of plaster Paris, but it is troublesome and unhandy to handle, and, also, after using them once, cannot depend upon it, as the wax adheres to it. Also please inform me what is used for the inside of an wax orange or lemon to look natural when cut in half. You will confer a great favor on FANNIE.

Will some one please send me a receipt for some kind of paste suitable to be used in making a scrap-book? Also a receipt for good plain apple dumplings? MARY.

Can any of your readers, dear TIMES, give me a receipt of a real old-fashioned Indian pudding—the kind you eat with molasses—and also one of black, sticky molasses cake. My grandmother, who is ninety-two, made them when I was a child, but has forgotten the receipt. CHARLES.

Will some of your correspondents tell me if there is any way a gilded picture frame can "renew its youth and beauty," and oblige yours, gratefully, JEWELL.

I have derived so much pleasure and profit from your Household Column that I am constrained to beg some more directions.

Will some one tell me how to make a "pot au feu," not only the mixing but the boiling part? Should it be strained after it is done, and how long should it be boiled? Will some one also be kind enough to direct me how to fry properly? Everything we attempt frying comes out of the skillet, black instead of brown, and soaked with grease; croquettes, crullers, &c., I dare not try. Any information on this subject will be most gratefully received by one who is very anxious to be a good cook. B.

Will somebody tell me how to make and use Javelle Water? EVA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of Jan. 21 says: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region for the last week was 5,466 tons, against 1,757 tons for the corresponding week of last year; increase, 3,709 tons. The quantity sent so far for the year is 287,998 tons, against 386,272 tons for the corresponding period of last year; decrease, 98,274 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 212,989 tons; bituminous, 28,037 tons; total, 241,026 tons; against 118,837 tons anthracite and 21,180 tons bituminous, total, 140,017 tons, for the corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 94,152 tons; increase of bituminous, 6,857 tons; total increase, 101,009 tons. The quantity shipped so far for the year was: Anthracite, 1,048,885 tons; bituminous, 96,870 tons; total, 1,145,755 tons; against 960,124 tons anthracite and 68,490 tons bituminous, total, 1,028,614 tons, for the corresponding period of last year; increase of anthracite, 88,761 tons; increase of bituminous, 28,380 tons; total increase, 117,141 tons.

A PITCAIRN ISLAND ROMANCE.

That romantic mid-Pacific retreat Pitcairn Island is about to become the scene of the enactment of another romance in real life. As already stated, Peter Butler, one of the shipwrecked crew of the Khandeish, who were so hospitably treated by the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty, remained on the island, when his shipmates took passage on the Ennerdale for San Francisco. Butler was said to have become enamored of a widow on the island, and contemplated an early marriage at the time of the departure of the Ennerdale. A letter has since been received from him by relatives of his residing in San Francisco, in which he informs them of his intention to take to himself a wife from among the Pitcairn Islanders and settle down there, but denies the soft impeachment that she is a widow. His intended bride he describes as the fairest of the fair maidens of his adopted island home.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

First Lieut. Henri De Mazier, of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has resigned.

Battery A, Second Division, Brooklyn, was formally mustered out last Wednesday evening.

Capt. Otto Heinzmann, of Company I, and Capt. Jacob Munzinger, of Company H, Eleventh Regiment, have resigned.

Rev. James Moore has been appointed Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. First Lieut. Henry S. Mulleda has resigned.

Corp. Olcott, of Company A, Forty-seventh Regiment, has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company D in the same command.

It is rumored that Capt. Phillip Stuber, formerly of Battery A, Second Division, is organizing a new battery, and has already enlisted fifty men.

Capt. Bowditch, late Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Col. Oliver, commanding the Tenth Regiment, Albany, has been elected Major in that command.

The commissioned officers of the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, held a drill at its armory last Tuesday evening. The entire battalion drilled at the armory on Thursday evening.

The right wing of the Forty-seventh Regiment paraded four companies of fourteen front, for battalion drill, last Thursday evening. The left wing paraded a similar number last Friday evening.

Capt. John Schweitzer, of Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment, has resigned. Capt. Anthony Heerdt, Inspector of Rifle Practice in this command, contemplates tendering his resignation.

Company G, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, gave a ball at Grand Army Hall last Tuesday evening. The representative officers of the regiment were present, and the entertainment was a first-class success.

The musical and literary entertainment of Company G, Ninth Regiment, to take place on Feb. 22, promises to be a fine affair. Only a limited number of tickets have been issued, which have nearly all been distributed.

Brevet Col. Ira L. Beebe, commanding Howitzer Battery, has been appointed Acting Chief of Artillery of the Second Division, and will discharge the duties of that office in addition to those of commanding his battery.

Col. George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, has issued circulars inviting the Division, Brigade, and Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice to attend the annual meeting of the State Military Association at Albany next Tuesday.

Col. P. H. Briggs, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment, has appointed the following officers on his staff: Dr. J. F. Moore, Surgeon; Rev. Dr. J. Halstead Carroll, Chaplain; Dr. James Watt, Assistant Surgeon; John P. Scrymser, Quartermaster; Lieut. Frank J. Dillont, Adjutant.

A court-martial has been ordered in the Twenty-second Regiment, to convene on Monday, Feb. 7. Capt. Henry M. Knapp will preside. Capt. R. Kelly Styles, of Company A, has been elected Captain of Company H, in the same regiment. This will give Company H the right of line.

Capt. Alonzo Dutch, late of Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment, desires to notify the members of his late command, through this column, that the application for a company organization in the Seventy-first Regiment has been temporarily rejected, but Col. Vose will endeavor to make room in a few days.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Officers of the Ninth Regiment, N. J. S. N. Y., it was decided to adopt pompons similar to those worn by the Seventh, of this City. This fine regiment is making rapid progress both in strength and discipline, and will no doubt reflect credit upon the State at the Centennial celebration.

First Lieut. Simon B. Parker, who has been acting Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has been permanently appointed to that position by Col. Briggs. An effort is being made to induce Capt. George W. Ely, late of the Seventh Regiment, to accept the position of Lieutenant Colonel in this command.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will assemble for drill and instruction at its armory on Friday, Jan. 28, Monday, Feb. 7, Tuesday, Feb. 15, and Thursday, Feb. 24, at 8 P. M. The following resignations have been accepted: Capt. Louis Hallen, Company G; Lieut. A. W. Camp, Company K, and Quartermaster and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. C. Booth.

Company A, Ninth Regiment, Capt. T. D. Cottman commanding, will give a grand concert at Chickering Hall next Tuesday evening. An elaborate programme is in course of preparation, which will not disappoint the patrons of the entertainment. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to the fund for defraying the expenses of the regiment to Philadelphia next July.

The Seventy-first Regiment will hold the first of a proposed series of Centennial entertainments at its armory next Tuesday evening, which, if successful, will be continued at intervals throughout the Winter. Capt. Abram L. Webber, of Company G, is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and every one who has partaken of his hospitality will testify to his success in conducting an entertainment.

Sergt. W. J. Oliver, of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, who won the first prize in the "Laflin & Rand powder" match at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association last Fall, has just received a check for $100 from that firm in accordance with their agreement. The aggregate value of the prizes won by this successful marksman at the same meeting was $500. Drum Major Beavan is organizing a fife corps for this regiment.

A project is under consideration to consolidate Companies B and C, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Col. Underhill commanding, in order to afford room for a new company recently organized in the town of Westchester, for which fifty-three recruits have been obtained. It has not yet been decided which letter will be used to designate the new company. Ex-Lieut. Daniel Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, will probably be placed in command.

At the recent annual meeting of the Board of Officers of the Thirty-Second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. H. E. Roehr was elected President; Lieut. John A. Dillmaier, Secretary, and Capt. Louis Finkelmeir Treasurer. Col. Roehr has recalled the commission of John M. Otto, recently appointed Commissary of Subsistence. Capt. N. B. C. Ritter has been appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice in this command. Commissary Sergt. John Neger has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence.

A mass meeting of the National Guard in Brooklyn was held at the Kings County Armory last Tuesday evening to discuss a project for petitioning the Legislature to allow to each member of the National Guard two dollars for each parade, in lieu of the abolition of the clause in the militia law exempting property to the extent of $1,000 from taxation. Considerable discussion took place, in which the action of the Legislature was condemned, but nothing satisfactory was accomplished.

The success attained by Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, in the disposition of the tickets for their ball at Lexington Avenue Opera-house to-morrow evening, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its members, and there is every prospect of a brilliant entertainment. The hall will be elaborately decorated with floral and patriotic emblems. Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, will have charge of the coaches, which will be required to pass through Fifty-eighth street from Lexington avenue.

The first and second companies, "Highland Guards," Twelfth Regiment, held their first meetings at the regimental armory last Thursday. Over 100 officers and men of the late Seventy-ninth Regiment were present. Addresses were made by Lieut. Col. Cruger, Major Wilson, and Capt. Burns, who assured the Guards that the promises made by Capt. Munro and Lieut. Vannet would be faithfully carried out. After considerable discussion the meeting adjourned. Capt. Munro will muster in his company this week.

Company A, Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, will hold its annual ball at the regimental armory on Thursday, Feb. 3. Capt. Peter Alsgood is said to be engaged in recruiting a new company in this command, which, if successful, he will assume command of, and his son, at present Quartermaster, will be chosen Captain of Company A. Major Rappenhagen and Adjt. Districk are both engaged in organizing companies, which will increase the strength of the battalion to the dignity of a regiment by next July.

At a recent meeting of the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Eugene S. Eunson; Vice Commander, Amos L. See; Corresponding Secretary, John M. Hagadorn; Secretary and Treasurer, James T. Woolsey; Surgeons, Dr. Charles T. McMillan and Dr. James B. Reynolds; Executive Committee, Andrew M. Underhill, William J. Coles, Theron S. Copeland, Eben Peck, and Thomas Girvan; Stewards, August T. Francis, T. A. Ames, and Charles E. Brown.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding, assembled at its armory in Hall place last Thursday evening for disbandment. Line was formed at 8:30 o'clock, the regiment extending around the four sides of the little armory. Adjt. Jackson turned the command over to Col. Gilon, who gave a few orders in the manual of arms, after which it was assembled in column of companies and Col. Wentworth, Inspector of the Third Brigade, proceeded to muster out the companies. As each company was mustered out it marched down to the Board of Officers' room, where, after turning over their equipments, each man received his certificate of discharge at the hands of Gen. Varian, assisted by Major Holland and Capt. Grey. Following is a list of the number present: Field and staff, 7; non-commissioned staff, 4; Company A, 14; B, 13; C, 35; D, 35; E, 16; F, 32; G, 16; H, 25; I, 31. Total, 228.

At a recent meeting of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. Amos L. See commanding, Second Lieut. George A. Davis was promoted First Lieutenant, and Frank S. Belton, of Company G, was elected Second Lieutenant. It is rumored that Capt. See, who has long been an active veteran in this command, contemplates tendering his resignation. Capt. See has seen continuous service in the National Guard for the past twenty years, but is still young, genial, and vigorous, and it is to be hoped he may be induced to remain with the regiment for several years to come. In fact his services can ill be spared at the present time.

Major Edward Duffy, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has resigned his position. He is now engaged in recruiting a new company for that command, to take the place of the vacant Company B, lately consolidated with Company H, and has succeeded in obtaining nearly fifty men for his new enterprise. The commission of Capt. J. J. O'Kelly, lately in command of Company B, has been vacated owing to his continued absence from duty, as provided for by the code. Capt. O'Kelly assumed command of the company with the best of intentions, but his duties as a journalist prevented him from devoting his attention to its interest. In addition to increasing the numerical strength of his command, Capt. O'Kelly proposed to give its members a thorough course of instruction in rifle practice, at which he is an adept, as the regiment has never possessed a first-class rifleteam, although it includes some good individual marksmen.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eighth Regiment last Wednesday evening Lieut. Col. Schilling, of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, was elected to a similar office in the Eighth. Company C, Capt. George T. Fielding commanding, held a meeting last Wednesday evening, at which the following officers were elected: First Lieutenant, William H. Carman; Second Lieutenant, Edwin S. Bennett; First Sergeant, W. H. Demarest; Fifth Sergeant, Charles Gifford; Corporals, Henry Coombe, Walter D. Sewall, and William Pennington. After the election the newly-elected officers invited the members of the company to a "ball," where speeches and song were kept up until a late hour. The Regimental Music Committee have secured the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, and will give a grand Centennial ball on Tuesday, Feb. 22. The fifth social reunion in this command will take place at the armory to-morrow evening. Dancing from 9 until 2 o'clock.

Lincoln Post, No. 13, held its annual bivouac at its hall last Tuesday evening. Delegations were present from all posts in this city and Brooklyn. Addresses were delivered by Gen. John C. Robinson, Hon. D. D. T. Marshall, and others. A photographic group of the officers of Koltes Post, No. 32, was presented to Maj. Joseph Forbes by the officers of that post. Mr. W. H. Pope delivered some of his characteristic recitations, and music and song interspersed the addresses. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Joseph Forbes; S. V. Commander, John T. Vause; J. V. Commander, Theodore Schorteau; Chaplain, Henry Smith; Surgeon, George Kempf; Adjutant, Julian Scott; Quartermaster, Frederick Guyer; Officer of Day, Charles H. Cornell; Officer of Guard, Edward Drummond; Council of Administration, Peter Sutor, Petit Pierre, and George Kingsley; Delegates to State Encampment, Isaac I. Hayes and Oscar Tompkins; Alternates, George Kingsley and Alfred Wagstaff, Jr. The Grand Encampment will be held at Albany next Tuesday and Wednesday.

There are three candidates in the field for the position of Brigadier General of the Eleventh Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, rendered vacant by the resignation of Gen. Meserole. They are Col. D. E. Austen, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment; Col. H. E. Roehr, Thirty-second Regiment, and Col. Ira L. Beebe, commanding Howitzer Battery, and formerly an efficient Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. Woodward, when the latter was in command of the Second Division. Among such an array of talented candidates it will be a hard matter to decide which officer possesses the greatest qualifications for the position. Each regiment will of course have a preference, and as the action of their officers will be guided mainly by the feelings of their commanders, there will probably be considerable balloting before a choice is made. Col. Austen is said to be the most popular of the trio of candidates, having, upon several occasions, filled Gen. Meserole's place while the latter assumed the position of Acting Commander of the Division, and by this means is probably better known by the line of officers, and rank and file than his fellow aspirants for the position.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, held a well-attended and enthusiastic meeting at its armory last Monday evening. There were 450 members present in citizens' dress, with fatigue caps. The object of the meeting was to renew the agitation of the visit to Philadelphia next July. Col. Ward said that the regiment had not done much visiting since 1863, and then it represented the city in a manner the recollection of which caused every member to thrill with pride. He wanted the regiment to go to Philadelphia with the same alacrity that it went to Washington, and wanted 1,000 men to represent the Twenty-third on that occasion. In response to the question as to whether the members of the regiment would use their efforts to accomplish this end, 450 voices shouted "We will," and they will. Company C presented dress swords and belts to their officers, Capt. T. J. Stevens, Lieuts. Harris K. Smith, and Robert H. Haviland, on the same evening. Company B elected a Centennial committee, and Company A held a convivial redivivus at the conclusion of the meeting. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Veteran Association last Thursday evening, the following officers were elected: President, Charles H. Stoddard, (re-elected;) Vice President, Alfred C. Barnes; Secretary, Robert T. Shannon, Jr.; Treasurer, W. J. Martin. Executive Committee—Dudley W. Van Inwegen, William B. Boorum, and Charles H. Stoddard. Committee on Membership—Charles H. Hunter, Mortimer C. Ogden, and Charles H. Stoddard.

The Twelfth Regiment reunion last Tuesday evening was well attended, and, as usual, was a very successful entertainment. The demand for tickets was quite as great as on previous occasions, and a similar entertainment will be given during next month. This command will parade in chasseur uniform for instruction in the School of the Battalion, as follows: Companies A, B, D, and E, on Wednesdays, Jan. 26 and Feb. 9; Companies F, G, H, and D, Thursdays, Jan. 27 and Feb. 3. A regimental court martial will convene at the armory on Monday, Feb. 14, at 8 P. M. Major W. G. Wilson will preside. Three hundred and thirty-eight officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates practiced at Creedmoor during the months of July and September, 1875, of which sixty-seven qualified in the first class, 183 in the second, and 138 in the third-class. Fifty officers and men qualified as "marksmen," and are entitled to wear the badges provided by the State for that class. In effecting the consolidations of companies C, G, H, and I, as announced in THE TIMES last Sunday, the following non-commissioned officers will be retained: Company G—First Sergt. Charles L. French; Sergts. A. W. Seaman and A. L. Huyler; Corporals W. M. Hoffman, O. C. Jacobson, and J. Buckley. Company H—Sergt. Thomas J. Harte; Corporals A. C. Shear, P. McNulty, and W. O. Miller. All other non-commissioned officers in Companies C. and I. will be reduced to the ranks. The commandants of Companies C and I formally turned over to the regimental quartermaster all the surplus uniforms and equipments in their possession last Friday evening. At the annual meeting of the drum corps, the following civil officers were elected: President, George W. Brown; Vice President, Jacob Boos; Secretary, Augustine B. Healy; Treasurer, George D. Gaillard; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. C. Isaacs.

HUMANE EXECUTIONS.

The English *Medical Press and Circular* has the following: "The breathless yet painful popular interest which has been excited by the infliction of a well-deserved death penalty on the murderer Wainwright will cause the profession to read with increased attention and interest the contribution to the discussion of the scientific points in such a proceeding which we publish from the pen of Prof. Haughton, of the University of Dublin, in our issue of to-day. The learned professor has been moved to reason for his feeling in the matter when he quotes the statement of Mr. Gibson, the Surgeon of Newgate, that, under Calcraft's *régime*, he has frequently seen the victim struggle for more than twenty minutes before becoming inanimate. We need not follow Professor Haughton through the course of his investigations, or his reasons for his conclusions. He comes to the following firm deductions from his facts: 1. That the old system of taking the convict's life by suffocation is inhumanly painful, unnecessarily prolonged, and revolting to the spectators whose duty it is to be present. 2. That the object of an effective execution by suspension should be the immediate rupture of the spinal column by the fall. 3. That the use of a 'long drop' (which by habit has become known as the Irish method) is not only much preferable from a humanitarian point of view, but is the only method by which the desired object can be effectively attained. 4. That the short fall and the position of the knot employed for so many years by Calcraft are barbarisms which should cease to be permitted. 5. That the fracture of the spinal column can best be instantaneously effected by placing the knot under the chin and allowing a fall of at least ten feet. 6. That in the carrying out of a capital sentence care should be exercised in the selection of a suitable rope. In the execution of Henry Wainwright it would seem, from the published accounts, that these principles were adopted by Marwood, the executioner, and with perfect success, and that the instantaneous rupture of the spine resulted from placing the knot under the culprit's chin—a position which was unintentional in Montgomery's case, but was purposely adopted in Wainwright's. Prof. Haughton deserves credit, not only for his devotion of himself to this matter, but for the courage which he has displayed in publicly associating himself with an unpalatable subject and a painful subject of inquiry."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, Jan. 22—P. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks shows a further increase in the excess over lawful reserve, which is now $14,810,050, of $953,075. The exhibit is favorable, and indicates an easy working of the money market.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with the last:

	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22.	Differences.
Loans	$261,652,100	$260,806,900	Dec. $845,200
Specie	44,309,100	39,033,200	Dec. 5,275,900
Legal tenders	44,562,500	50,157,900	Inc. 5,595,400
Deposits	216,058,500	217,382,100	Inc. 1,323,600
Circulation	18,515,600	17,892,000	Dec. 623,600

The transactions on the Stock Exchange to-day footed up 134,000 shares, the greatest activity having been in the Western shares, Pacific Mail, and Western Union Telegraph. The market, after a short period of weakness in the opening dealings, became firm, and prices advanced ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. This improvement, however, was afterward lost in most instances, the market in the closing transactions being quiet. The investment shares were strong and generally higher, Harlem advancing to 136, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 118¼, New-Jersey Central to 105¾, and Fort Wayne to 101. Rock Island at one time sold up to 108¼, but at the close receded to 107⅝. New-York Central was less conspicuous than on yesterday, and at the close touched 110, a decline of 1½ per cent. from the opening figure. Lake Shore advanced to 68, and at the close reacted 1 per cent. Union Pacific sold at 68½@69 at the opening, but afterward fell off to 67⅞@68. Pacific Mail declined from 37¾ to 36⅞, Michigan Central from 62 to 60¾, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred from 31⅝ to 30½. The remainder of the list at the close showed a decline of ⅛ to ¾ per cent. from the highest point.

The supply of money was even larger than of late, and the business in call loans above 5 ₱ cent. was not large. At the close there were free offerings at 4 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $900,000, making a total for the week of $5,250,000, distributed as follows: New-York, $2,470,000; Boston, $1,330,000; Philadelphia, $130,000; Chicago, $500,000; Cincinnati, $70,000, and miscellaneous, $770,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market quiet and securities there without essential change. Consols closed at 93⅞ for money, and 93 15-16 for the account; old 1865s at 105½; 1867s at 108⅜@108½; 10-40s at 106¾, and new 5s at 104⅝@104⅞. The sterling exchange, as usual on Saturday, was dull, with actual business at $4 84½@$4 85 for sixty days, and $4 88¼@$4 88½ for demand. Gold opened at 113 and remained at that quotation throughout the day. As may be inferred from the steadiness of the price there were no important considerations calculated to influence the market. On gold loans the rates ranged from 5 ₱ cent. for carrying to flat. At San Francisco to-day $41,900 coin and £299,000 bullion were shipped for the East.

Government bonds were firm. Railroad mortgages were strong and in active demand, prices being well maintained. State bonds were quiet and firm.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1876.

Gold receipts	$258,033 75
Gold payments	259,496 62
Gold balance	46,044,216 73
Currency receipts	1,040,078 57
Currency payments	772,180 03
Currency balance	36,855,322 53
Customs	200,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 22.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American gold	113	113
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117¾	117⅞
United States 5-20, 1867, coupon	120⅞	121⅛
Bills on London	$4 84½@$4 85	$4 84½@$4 85
New-York Central	111⅜	110
Rock Island	108	107⅝
Pacific Mail	37⅞	37⅛
St. Paul	39⅝	39
St. Paul Preferred	73½	72¾
Lake Shore	67¼	67⅛
Northwestern	41⅞	41¾
North-western Preferred	59¾	50⅞
Western Union	77	76¾
Union Pacific	69	68
Toledo and Wabash	6⅛	6
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	117¾	118¼
New-Jersey Central	105⅛	105½
Panama	135	134
Erie	16¼	16⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	22¼	21⅞
C., C. and I. C.	4⅞	4¾
Harlem	133½	136

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	111½	110	1,987
Harlem	136	135	700
Erie	16⅜	16¼	1,600
Lake Shore	68	67	41,800
Wabah	6⅜	5⅞	5,225
North-western	41⅞	41⅜	5,400
North-western Preferred	60½	59¾	4,900
Rock Island	108⅜	107⅝	9,980
Fort Wayne	101	101	500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39¾	39	5,300
Milwaukee and St Paul Pf.	73½	72¾	725
Pittsburg	91⅞	91¾	100
Del., Lack. and Western	118¼	117⅝	976
New-Jersey Central	105¾	105½	414
Michigan Central	62	60¾	2,815
Union Pacific	69	67⅞	4,070
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	116	116	100
C., C. and Ind. Central	5	4¾	800
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21½	21½	350
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	31⅝	30½	1,200
Ohio and Mississippi	22½	21⅞	11,200
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	5¼	5	1,325
Missouri Pacific	13¼	12⅝	200
Western Union	77	76⅝	9,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	19⅝	19½	275
Pacific Mail	37¾	33⅞	18,710
Iron Mountain	21¾	20¾	200
Kansas and Texas	8½	8½	600
Kansas and Pacific	14	14	1,200
St. Louis, K. C. and N. Pf.	30	30	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	83½	83½	100
Amer. Mer. Union Express	59½	59½	100
United States Express	59½	59⅛	270
Total sales			134,322

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	124	124¼
United States 6s, '81, registered	120⅞	121⅛
United States 6s, '81, coupons	121⅛	121⅜
United States 5-20s, '64, registered*	114¼	...
United States 5-20s, '64, coupons*	114¼	...
United States 5-20s, '65, registered	117	117¼
United States 5-20s, '65, coupons	117	117¼
United States 5-20s, '65, new, reg.	118¾	119
United States 5-20s, '65, new, coupons	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s, '67, registered	121¼	121½
United States 5-20s, '67, coupons	121¼	121⅜
United States 5-20s, '68, registered	121½	122
United States 5-20s, '68, coupons	122	122½
United States 10-40s, registered	118½	118¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	119⅛	119¼
United States 5s, '81, registered	116½	116⅝
United States 5s, '81, coupons	117⅞	118⅛

* Called.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $70,000 for interest and $60,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$29,971,000
Gold balances	1,149,742
Currency balances	1,604,649

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$63,561,048
Currency balances	3,890,717
Gold exchanges	3,315,684
Gold balances	575,947

Following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$449,484,639
Currency balances	22,322,283
Gold exchanges	35,665,002
Gold balances	5,841,493

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	30	N.C.,N.C.R.,c.o,A&O.	40
Alabama 5s, 1880	30	N. C., F'g Act 1866	10
Alabama 8s, 1880	30	N. C., F'g Act 1868	9½
Georgia 6s	93½	N. C., n. bs., J. & J.	8½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	103	N. C., n. b., A. & O.	8½
Georgia 7s, indorsed	100½	N. C., Sp. T., class 1	2¾
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	100½	N. C., Sp. T., class 2	2¾
Louisiana 6s	42½	N. C., Sp. T., class 3	2¾
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	42½	Ohio 6s, 1886	112
Louis. 6s, n. Fl. Debt	42½	S. C. 6s	35
Louis. 7s, Peniten.	42½	S. C. 6s, Jan. & J.	35
Louis. 6s, Lev. bds.	42½	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	35
L. 8s, L. bds. of '75	42½	S. C., F'g Act 1866	35½
L. 6s, of 1910	12½	S.C.,L.C.1889,J. & J.	36
Missouri 6s, due in '76	100⅛	S.C.,L.C.1889,A. & O.	36½
Missouri 6s, due in '77	100¼	S. C. 7s of 1888	37
Missouri 6s, due in '78	100	S. C., Non-fund. bs.	5
Missouri 6s, due in '79	100	Tenn. 6s, new bonds	44¼
Missouri 6s, due in '80	100½	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. ser.	44¼
N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n	104	Va. 6s, old	37
N. Y. Coup. B'y L.	104	Va. 6s, n. bs., 1866	38
N. Y. 6s, G. L., 1891	116	Va. 6s, n. bs., 1867	38
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17½	Va. 6s, Consol. bs.	75
N.C., 6s, old, A. & O.	17½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	68
N. C., N.C.R., J. & J.	55	Va. 6s, Con., 2d ser.	45
N.C.,N.C.R., A. & O.	55	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	9
N.C.,N.C.R.,c.o,J&J.	40	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	67

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 2d	107¼	Mich. So. 7 ₱ cent. 2d	101⅝
Albany & Sus. 3d	100	M.S.N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ ct.	107¼
Boston, H. & E. 1st	17	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106
Boston, H. & E. g'd	17	Cleve. & Tol. new bs.	104½
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	31	Cleve. P. & A. o. bds.	101½
Ches. & Ohio ex cou.	26	Cleve. P. & A. n. b s	103
Chic. & Alton 1st	112	Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	103
Chic. & Alton inc.	105	Buff. & Erie n. bds.	104½
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	101	Buff. & State L. 7s	101
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	113	Lake Shore Div. bds.	105
Chic., R. I. & P. 1st 7s	109	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	95
C., R. I. & P. S. F1. 6. '95	100	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	102½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	114	M. C. 1st 8s, 1882, S. F.	113⅝
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, con	109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	102½
C. R. of N. J. conv.	107¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	102½
L. & W. B. con. g'd	97	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	116	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100
M. & St. P. 2d 7-30 P. D.	98¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, GRD.	90	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st R.	116¼
M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D.	90½	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	115½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	89	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	115¼
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	81	North Missouri 1st	86¼
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	81	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	96½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	92½	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	96½
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	82	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	77¾
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	92½	Cent. Pac. Gold bds.	104⅞
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106¼	C. Pac. San Jo. B'ch.	93¾
Chic. & N. W. Int. bds.	101	C. Pac. Cal. & Or. 1st	91½
Chic. & N. W. C. bds.	102	C. Pac. Land G't bds.	96½
Chic. & N. W. ext'n bs.	93	Western Pacific bds.	96½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	106	Union Pacific 1st bds.	103
Chic. & N. W. coup. g. bs.	88⅜	Union Pacific L. G. 7s	100¾
Chic. & N. W. reg. g. bs.	87½	Union Pacific S. F.	94¼
Iowa Midland 1st 8s	87	So. Pacific bds. of Mo.	61
Galena & Chic. Ex.	108	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st	90
Peninsula 1st, conv.	109	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d	[illegible]
Winona & St. P. 1st	78	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	[illegible]
Winona & St. P. 2d	68	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s. S. F.	107½	Col. Chic. & Ind. 1st	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I. con. bds.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th S. F.	[illegible]
Morris & Essex 1st	[illegible]	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	[illegible]
Morris & Essex 2d	111½	St. L. & I. M. 1st, ex.	[illegible]
Mor. & Es. bds., 1900	102	Alton & T. H. 1st	[illegible]
Morris & Es. Cons'n	104	Alt. & T. H. 1st Pref.	[illegible]
Mor. & Es. 7s of 1871	[illegible]	R. W. & O. Con. 1st	[illegible]
Mor. & Es. 1st con. g'd	[illegible]	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	[illegible]
Erie 1st, extended	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 2d	[illegible]
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	[illegible]	Gt. West. 1st, '88	[illegible]
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	99	Gt. West. 2d, '83	[illegible]
Long Dock bds.	[illegible]	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.	[illegible]	Han. & C. Mo. 1st	[illegible]
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	104	W. Un. bds., 1900 C.	[illegible]
Dub. & S. C. 2d div.	104	W. Un. Bds., 1900 R.	[illegible]
CedarFl's & Minn. 1st	[illegible]		

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Exchange	114½	Imp'rs' & Traders'	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drov'rs'	125	Mechanics'	[illegible]
Central National	99½	Merchants'	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Commerce	118	Nassau	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	135	New-York	[illegible]
First National	300	Ninth National	[illegible]
Fourth National	93½	North America	[illegible]
Gallatin National	128	Park	[illegible]
German American	73	St. Nicholas	101½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the Custom-house returns of the exports of gold and silver from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Jan. 20—Steam-ship City of New-York, Liverpool—Silver bars	[illegible]
Jan. 20—Steam-ship Gellert, Hamburg—Silver bars	[illegible]
Jan. 20—Steam-ship Gellert, Paris—Silver bars	[illegible]
Jan. 20—Steam-ship Gellert, Paris—French silver coin	[illegible]
Jan. 20—Steam-ship Gellert, London—Silver bars	[illegible]
Jan. 22—Steam-ship Labrador, Havre—American gold coin	[illegible]
Jan. 22—Steam-ship Baltic, Liverpool—Silver bars	[illegible]
Jan. 22—Steam-ship City of Richmond, Liverpool—Silver bars	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The imports of specie for the week were $21,916, of which $15,561 is gold coin.

The death is announced of Mr. Van Wyck Graham, Paying Teller of the Phenix National Bank, in the service of which institution he has spent the last half century. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed by his associates, and his death is much regretted by all whose business brought them in the way of experiencing his uniform courtesy.

The coupons of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company bonds, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 6 15-16d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, buyers offering 1-32d. higher. [illegible]

1:30 P. M.—[illegible] sales to-day, 3,600 bales were American. [illegible] —The market is unchanged. Provisions—The market is unchanged.

2 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Spanish Gold, [illegible]. Exchange firmer; [illegible] No. 12 Dutch Standard, [illegible] reals per arroba; in gold, [illegible] reals.

A STORY OF PIUS IX.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal: "I cannot resist the temptation of transcribing a charming story related of his Holiness the Pope by the Roman correspondent of the *National Zeitung*—a gentleman whose letters are always extremely interesting and full of valuable information—though the story in question [illegible] résumé of Germany's doings during the past year. 'When the Duke of Modena lately died, [illegible] stated in the [illegible] tary oblig[illegible] Pope "un[illegible] per cent. [illegible] gratulated [illegible] stance [illegible] a handsome [illegible] time." [illegible] and related [illegible] dinal: [illegible] the Papal [illegible] late, and [illegible] abroad every Summer. [illegible] he always [illegible] ularly con[illegible] voted homage. [illegible] remark, [illegible] the Duke's [illegible] diplomatist [illegible] homage. [illegible] patience, [illegible] assurances [illegible] a gesture [illegible] any practical proof of these professions of devotion.' The [illegible] irritated the Pope [illegible] told his Excellency plainly that he [illegible] future spare himself the trouble of [illegible] hypocritical assurances. Naturally the envoy reported the whole occurrence to the Duke, who thenceforth contributed a thousand crowns (about one hundred and twenty pounds) to Peter's Pence. The Pope, in concluding his story, observed, [illegible] to have become generous in death, therefore I hold this piece of intelligence to be merely a newspaper canard. [illegible] old Emperor Ferdinand of Austria, [illegible] came of it [illegible] don't cost [illegible] anything!' There is a smack of genuineness about this story which will give it a double relish to every one who is familiar with the quaint thread of humor that runs through the tangled web of Pius the Ninth's familiar talk."

BIG NAMES FOR INSECTS.

The mania for appending to amazingly little insects amazingly big names, says the Philadelphia *Record*, is known to those who are familiar with scientific treatises. Occasionally these names are unusually convenient even in popular use. For example, when the poet Birdofredom Sawin introduces the term *scarabæus pilularius* into one of his poems describing the sins of unpleasant insects in Mexico. Mr. Sawin wrote "tumblebug," but his critic changed it to the more correct Latin just mentioned, [illegible] "eddykated peopl" [illegible] stand the other. [illegible] marks, in the succeeding distich, that "the government came up one day in time to stop a red bug from running off with Col. Wright—'twas just a common *cimex lectularius*." But for ordinary persons and purposes the prodigious technical names grafted upon the familiar animal world are of little use, and particularly where the instruction of the young is concerned. Prof. E. S. Morse, in a recent treatise, defends himself for omitting technical names from a little hand-book, [illegible] names always [illegible] specialist in each department [illegible] with the latest [illegible] of Philadelphia [illegible] of nomenclature [illegible] oftentimes [illegible] The names learned to-day [illegible] tions, be [illegible] More than [illegible] hindrance." [illegible] extreme instance of [illegible] familiar sea-urchin. [illegible] known by many as *echinus granulatus* [illegible] being given [illegible] *Methods of Study in Natural History*. [illegible] *granulatis*; [illegible] *drobachiensis* [illegible] says the writer [illegible] the name of [illegible] yet this little [illegible] sea-urchin [illegible] tists and the [illegible] been forgotten [illegible] scientific authors for ignoring these polysyllabic jaw-twisters.

SHARP COMPETITION.

Speaking of Boards of Directors, and their failure to attend to business, the Boston *News* describes a case in Concord, N. H. There was an insurance company there a few years ago, officered mainly by retired business men. Insurance policies had to be approved by three Directors, and the rules gave each of those a fee of [illegible] There was so much competition for this work [illegible] Massachusetts Coroners [illegible] Directors had keys to the Post Office box of the company, and there was considerable strife for the letters. A wag got hold of a blank, and one day carefully filled an application for insurance on a powder mill. [illegible] and at once [illegible] others followed, happy in the thought that they had each earned their fee [illegible] company. The [illegible] was told will not soon be forgotten.

THE ABYSSINIAN INVASION.

MISTAKEN IDEAS REGARDING IT.

IS THE KHEDIVE ACTING IN THE INTERESTS OF CIVILIZATION?—THE QUESTION DISCUSSED—THE RELIGION OF THE ABYSSINIANS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MUNICH, Monday, Dec. 27, 1875.

The Khédive of Egypt may or may not be acting in the interest of civilization in extending such a civilization as Egypt possesses over the African Continent. But the protest of the London *Times* against his tentative in Abyssinia, on the ground that the Abyssinians are Christians and entitled to the sympathy of the Christian powers, can only excite a smile from any one who knows anything about the character of these savages, or the condition of their country. It is a fine phrase to call this a "conflict between the Mohammedan Government and Christian mountaineers," and it excites sympathy to be told that however ignorant and obscure this Christian community may be, "their differences from us are only a matter of education, or language, or dress."

I don't know much about the state of religion and morals in England, but if I thought that the American Christian differed from the Abyssinian only in the above particulars, I should desire to turn Moslem. It would not be possible for the Abyssinians to change government and morals for the worse; and blighting as Moslem influence usually is, the land of the late Theodore, of his Majesty Teklé-Gorghis, King of Ethiopia, and of Dédiadmatch-Kassa, highest of all the Princes of Ethiopia, would gain much and lose little by subjection to an authority so enlightened as that of the Khédive. Its barbarisms would at least be somewhat restrained, and it would be open to intercourse with the world and to those Christian influences which go deeper than dress, language, or education.

The religion of the Abyssinians is an odd jumble of Judaism, fetichism, and superstition, mixed with some of the theologic dogmas of Christianity—the latter being sufficient to divide them into three hostile sects, which hate each other bitterly and fight continually. Morally they are the vilest people, savage or tamed, of whom I ever heard. Politically, they are divided into hostile provinces and fighting factions, which indulge in mutual robberies, murders, and cruelties of all sorts. For a moment one chief may be strong enough to control the others, as Theodore became for a time, but rebellions, conspiracies, and invasions are the normal condition of the land.

Brugsch Bey, the learned Egyptologist, has published in the Cologne *Gazette* a justification of the Khédive's invasion of Abyssinia, and shown that these barbarians are entitled to no sympathy on account of any professions of faith they may make. They are, indeed, worse than mere barbarians, for they have superadded to their native barbarity all the vices which civilization develops, and their accomplishment in sin is phenomenal. They have come to such a pitch of physical and moral corruption that a complete translation to another world seems to be the only reformation possible for the whole community. It is a great pity that a supply of Remington rifles and the leadership of an English officer enabled them to beat back the Egyptian troops.

The character of the Abyssinians is so well known in the East that there all these remarks would be superfluous; but as the question of their religion and fitness for Christian association has been raised in Europe, it may be well to give a little consideration to them.

Last Spring I was in Jerusalem, and had the pleasure of an interview with the Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem. In his palace I was introduced to two Armenians, whose two years' captivity in Abyssinia have given them some celebrity. During the imprisonment of the English Consul, Cameron, by King Theodore, (who seems to have been the most decent man who has come to the surface of the Abyssinian scum in a long time,) the English Government applied to the Patriarch of Jerusalem for his good offices, and begged him to send a delegate to Theodore to procure the release of the Consul. There is in the Holy City a little religious colony of Abyssinians which is supported by the bounty of the Armenian convent. The Armenians claim also a kind of protectorate over the so-called Abyssinian Church, which is merely nominal, since the Bishop of Abyssinia is appointed by the Coptic Archbishop, who resides in Cairo. However, in virtue of such authority as he has, the Patriarch sent a delegation, consisting of the venerable Bishop Isaac and the priest Timotheus, with presents and much dazzling ecclesiastical furniture, to the court of Theodore. The delegates, who set out with some pomp, never reached Theodore. They were taken in hand first by one chief and then another, gradually robbed by Princes, priests, and people, of nearly everything they possessed, stripped to the skin, and half starved, imprisoned, and in constant peril of death, and finally, after two years, and after the death of Theodore, they were only rescued by the aid of the British authorities.

Upon their return they published, in 1871, a volume entitled *Deux Ans de Sejour en Abyssinie,* in two parts, one devoted to a simple narrative of their travels and sufferings, with incidental descriptions of the people and the country; and the second part to a resumé of the moral, political, and religious life of the Abyssinians. The narrative bears on every page the impress of scrupulous truth, and the men themselves inspire confidence. Timotheus is the scribe of the volume, and his observations have the naïveté of Herodotus; nor is he any more to be charged with verbal prudery than his prototype. He records the social peculiarities of these Christians with a faithfulness of detail which will not always bear translation. I cannot attempt anything like a synopsis of this entertaining book, but I will give you some of the points of the Abyssinian character.

It is the Abyssinian tradition that the ancient royal dynasty had its origin in King Solomon. The Queen of Sheba was Queen of Abyssinia; after her visit to Jerusalem, where she saw all the wisdom and the glory of Solomon, and after her return into her own kingdom, she gave birth to a son; the lad was sent to Jerusalem, where he was educated by his father, and upon his return with a numerous troop, he subjugated the land and transmitted his dominion to his posterity. It is unnecessary to trace the decadence of the Solomonic dynasty. Suffice it to say that the barbarian Gallas overran the so-called Christians, one of their chieftains subjugating the Christian Province of Amara, and also the Provinces of Choa, Godjam, and Thègri. Although the Princes of these tribes were Moslems, they professed Christianity. A descendant of the old régime remained titular King, but with no power, until the time of Theodore, who usurped the crown as well as the power.

Although two-thirds of the Abyssinians are nominally Christians, they are divided into diverse tribes with different dialects. There are two communities, the Voites, small in numbers, and the Kémantes, about one hundred thousand, which profess no known religion. Throughout all the territory Moslems are dispersed, who are more devout and better instructed in their religion than the Christians in theirs. In the interior of the country of Dembia the Abyssinians are black, have a particular language, and are Moslems. The people in the east of the country of the Gallas hate the Christians and believe in Mohammed. There are also the Changuellas, south-west of Thègri, who live like animals in holes in the ground, and seem to have no religion. Some of the Abyssinians profess Judaism, and expect the Messiah, who will reign over the whole of Ethiopia; their priests are and must be eunuchs. The Abyssinian Christians of all sorts number about two millions; the other third of the people, one million, is simply pagan.

To speak of religion before morality, the Abyssinians give the preference to the Mosaic laws of the Old Testament over the precepts of the New and the teachings of Christ. In the first place the Old permits polygamy and other sins they are inclined to; and, in the second place, the punishments of the New Testament, being in the next world, do not at all take their fancy; they prefer the temporal judgments of the Old. As the precepts of the gospel are based upon patience and pardon, they think them worthy only of the attention of feeble women; they have no belief in the New Testament, because they wish neither to pardon their enemies, nor to give charity, nor to have compassion on their neighbor, nor to correct their rude and brutal manners. And it may be remarked, in passing, as a sign of their religious color, that they preserve in one of their rude churches, as their most sacred possession, the identical table of stone which was given to Moses with the Ten Commandments. This table was shown to Jesus Christ once in Jerusalem and approved by him.

However, these Mosaics call themselves Christians, and they wage among themselves as bitter a theologic war, and refine upon abstract points as subtly, as ever did zealots in any age. They are divided into three sects, and whenever a newly-appointed Bishop comes among them, each one endeavors to get possession of him; those who fail to do so make war upon him. The point of difference of these sects is the birth of Christ. The first professes two births in Christ and the unction of the Son; the second, three births in Christ and the unction of the Holy Spirit; the third, two births in Christ and the unction of the Holy Spirit. It is unnecessary to enter into an explanation of these dogmas; but we may add that the people and clergy are too ignorant to know much of them or to care for them except as they are excited to fight for them by the Thephdéra, a sort of scribes or men of letters, who are generally of debauched lives, and live by their wits in stirring up theologic ire among the sects.

The seven sacraments of the Church are nearly all in disuse. They, however, hold to baptism, and the rite is administered three times, at different determined epochs. Confirmation is not practiced, but circumcision is an indispensable sacrament. Confession and penitence are given up, and communion might as well be; not two in a hundred of the people commune, and that sacrament is chiefly an opportunity for gluttony on the part of the priests and clergy. There are, however, three classes of communicants, or Goravi. The first class are egotists and hypocrites, who do not renounce the world until they have had a lively run at its vices and pleasure begins to pall with declining age and strength. Having passed their days in all sorts of debauch, they now take one wife, go to communion, and henceforth conceal, rather than reform, their unruly practices. Their motive in the communion is perhaps fear, and perhaps a desire to get a reputation for sanctity. The second class, having, like the first, lived a scandalous life, frequent the communion and begin to lead the life of anchorites in public, but only the better to conceal their immorality, and obtain charity. The men of this class are called *Abba,* (father,) and the women *Ammabo,* (mother of women.) To this class belong the idle vagabonds who are supported by the Armenian convent in Jerusalem; they are both beggars and hypocrites. The Abbas maintain a disreputable intimacy with the Ammabos, to whom they teach psalms in the day-time, and with whom they keep company during the night. The third communicants are young children, infants, babes unweaned. The reason for their taking the communion is this: When they get older, and give themselves to every species of debauchery, as they are expected to do, they must cease communing, and then, if they should die, the communion which they have taken in their infancy will expiate their sins. The priest, Timotheus, says that he regards this as "absurd," and it seems so to me. The sacrament of marriage is entirely abolished, and this necessarily by reason of the frequency of illegitimate alliances, adulteries, and divorces. Marriage seems to have no other base but the caprice of each individual. The state of society exists here in perfection that some of your reformers have endeavored to establish in the United States. It is rare to find a legitimate marriage made even by civil contract. It would be useless to enumerate their barbarian superstitions and fetichisms. One of the most profitable trades among them is the making and selling of amulets.

So much for religion. The morals are not quite as good as the religion. Of all the Ten Commandments, of which they have the original, there is not one that is not habitually violated by the entire nation. The author makes a summary of the manners and morals of the people, and all the conclusions he draws concerning them are abundantly sustained by the general narrative.

The people, without exception of man or woman, are without any sentiment of pity, either for the stranger or any unfortunate. Their hospitality is all factitious, never given without expectation of gain. They all lie, and with the exception of stealing, mendacity is the chief national trait. They are adroit thieves, but they are the most accomplished liars in the world. Deceit is habitual with them on all occasions and with everybody. They never even tell each other the news correctly, but hold back or add something in order to keep the advantage. They are ready to murder also; but their hate is not appeased after their enemy is killed; they discharge it then upon his corpse. They murder also to conceal theft.

We might expect that people with these vices would have others also. They have. There are no vices known to men that they do not have, and that as a nation. I suppose it is safe to say that there is not a chaste woman or man in Abyssinia. If you would imagine the corruption of morals before the Deluge, you have only to go to Abyssinia. Men and women without exception, are deprived even of all shame; they scarcely differ in the publicity of vice, from animals. It is impossible in a public print to describe the state of morals, but it must be added that the universality of indiscriminate indulgence has filled the land with a disease, everywhere spread, which has become so horrible as to threaten the destruction of the primitive type. The men do not marry, publicly, till they are twenty-five or thirty years of age, following the example of Adam, who did not marry till his thirtieth year. However, they do not up to that time pay any regard to the chaste laws of the Garden of Eden. In short, says our author, most of the people pass their lives in debauchery; only a few, in advanced life, decide to publicly keep one wife and attend the communion of the church.

These interesting people are not more temperate in drinking than in eating; they hold no measure in their conduct; when they sit down it is as if they would never rise; when they open their mouth they don't know how to shut it; they go to sleep without thought of waking; they acknowledge no duties, as they have no virtues.

If I had time to spread out their characters and give you some details of their daily life, you would see what exceedingly pleasant Christians they are, and that they differ from us only in "language, education, and dress."

R. D. W.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

THE SEASON AND ITS INCIDENTS.

CHANGEABLE WEATHER—HINTS TO VISITORS—METROPOLITAN LIFE—POLITICAL TOPICS—THE CHURCH AND PUBLIC EDUCATION—LOOKING TOWARD THE NEW WORLD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 3, 1876.

We have begun the year with a bright sky and a degree of cold little less than that of the north pole. People who come to Italy from northern countries should, before setting out, disabuse themselves of the false notion that they can go lightly clad, and indulge habits such as are proper for a warm climate. What Cuba and Egypt are those know who have resided in those soft latitudes. But visitors to Italy, at least those who remain north of the line of Palermo or Naples, must be as well fortified against cold and frigid damp as they would be in ranging in Winter over any part of the vast territory of the United States. Indeed, it is my opinion that, considering the less perfect means of defense against cold, its effects are more disagreeably felt here than there. The Italians do not depend upon fires, and they muffle themselves up in all the woolen coverings that their means can muster, to keep in all the animal heat the body generates. I think quite as many "Ulster" coats may be seen here as at this season in England or America, and as for cloaks, they are as heavy and as ample as those we have been accustomed to see on the tragic stage, in which the actor is wrapped up to the eyes. Let no illusions be indulged which may lead, with thoughtless dandy men or women, to fatal issues. When the *tramontana* prevails, javelins of cold air are shot directly out of the ice caves of the Arctic Circle, and they lose none of their acuteness passing over the snow-covered peaks of the mountains of Northern Italy.

THE SEASON FOR VISITORS.

Italian windows are badly constructed, and treacherous currents of air are sifted in through their innumerable unputtied gaps. Let the delicate girl, or the robust, take counsel of prudence, and in sleeping apartments keep as far from the windows as possible. Now that foreigners no longer come to Rome to see the shows of St. Peter's—and in that theatre there seems to be no prospect that the curtain will be again raised upon the scene—it may become a question whether the Spring or early Autumn may not be a healthier as well as pleasanter time for visiting the monuments and hunting out the antiquities of Rome. Italy, like any other country, is much more beautiful in Summer than in Winter, and it is just then that nine out of ten of the foreigners do not see it. Visitors generally hurry off with the first gentle sun-beamings of the months of May and June, and the mountains of the North still wear their mantles of snow. Fashion guides the current, and only a few have an obstinacy of will equal to a successful resistance. The members of the Imperial family of Russia, some of whom are every Winter in Italy, are those who generally prolong their stay until the Summer is well set in. Artists are good guides for those in search of beauty, and if they do not linger through the whole year they are certain to extend their quest into those months when the climbing sun puts its richest tints into the herbage and moss-covered rocks of the lofty hills.

METROPOLITAN LIFE.

Turning from the weather to society, and the fiddle-faddle of fashionable life, the whirl of the Carnival period is now well set in. There is perhaps less gayety than formerly, although there are quite as many temptations, and to whatever indulgence people may be disposed, it may follow and no questions will be asked. It would perhaps be too high a compliment to pay to say that life in Rome has acquired more solidity and earnestness, although there are here now more than formerly those who give their thought to serious pursuits—this to be understood in the sense of studies rather than of multiplied prayers. As for morality, the town is neither better nor worse off than before, and this in spite of the diminished amount of bell-ringing, whether in convent or church tower.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

Political themes for the moment hold an inferior place, and the general preoccupation is how to get well started in the new year. Spain, to be sure, as much as ever continues to be the object of anxiety and lamentation, and with no brightening hope of an immediate happy issue. Turkey and the Papacy, both of which so many have declared moribund and ready to be laid away in the sepulchre, still obstinately hold on, and the baked meats of the funeral are made to serve for one more convivial feast. Cuba and the question of its dismemberment from Spain conveniently comes in to keep diplomatic implements from rusting, whether those of America or of European States. Meanwhile, the Church and State quarrel is as far as ever from settlement.

THE CHURCH AND PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The position which the President of the United States has taken upon the public school question, and the policy recommended by him to the country in view of the impending peril, has occupied, and continues more and more to occupy, the attention of the press in Europe, and particularly in Italy. The crisis which the party of the Vatican has precipitated in the Great Republic is fully recognized here, and its consequences are already intelligently foreseen. A hand is stretched out by the Liberal Party in this country to grasp that of the powerful ally and actor coming upon the scene. The *Diritto* says:

> "The American Union for some time has been occupied, not so much with the progress which the Ultramontanes have there made as with the change which they have made in their position. The time was when the dissenting sects admired the peaceful sentiment, the Christian virtues, and that harmonious whole of good order which led to a comparison of the Catholic churches of the Union with the religion of the primitive Christians. But since then these Catholic churches have filled up their ranks, and the chiefs have thrown off the mask, and Catholicism in the United States has become what it is in Europe, a *religion de combat.* The first assault is made upon the public schools. The Church is a political party, led on by curates, Bishops, and the Pope—is a declared enemy of the Constitution and the institutions of the country, and in the name of liberty would destroy liberty itself.
>
> The question is put before the American people as to the mode in which this new peril is to be met. It is a question of capital interest for Europe, and especially for us. It must lead to the tightening of the bonds which unite the Liberals of Europe, who believe that defensive legislation is necessary, and the American Democracy, who show us that there also, as regards the Vatican Church, the Cavour maxim, as is generally understood, when put to the test is a complete failure."

There is quite as much writing as at any time before upon this subject of civil and ecclesiastical relations, and public attention is kept constantly aroused.

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS.

Since Signor Bonghi, the present very active Minister of Public Instruction, took the direction of that department, an effort has been made to reform the Italian Ministry system and make improvements in higher class instruction. Some useless Professors' chairs have been tipped over, or broken to pieces and thrown out of the window, and some Professors, too strongly devoted to the cause of the Pope, who would not take the oath of fidelity to the new sovereign, have been set adrift. Italy has I believe, not less than a dozen institutions of instruction, called universities, although some of them are gone so much to decay that they have not at present more than one or two hundred students. Now that the Italians are a united nation, and form a great State, the need is more and more felt of a class of highly-instructed minds to guide its destinies. In this respect the condition of the United States and Italy is not dissimilar. America has given great attention to popular instruction, while Italy has nearly the whole of that work to do; but neither the one country nor the other has brought all its force to bear for the production of the profound scholarly culture which is the ornament and the strength of Germany, England, and France.

ULTRAMONTANES AND JESUITS.

While the Ultramontanes, led by the Jesuits, are making such great effort to get the control of every grade of instruction in various countries, their headway in Italy is not so great as might be supposed, and their effort does not cause so much alarm as in countries with a mixed Catholic and Protestant population. The prejudice against the Jesuits is so general in Italy that the Government has been able to take the steps it has against them, even to the breaking up of their great central seat in Rome without causing the slightest jar of popular feeling. The immense fraternity of *Frères Chrétiens,* founded by John Baptist de Salles, which have got nearly the entire control of elementary instruction in France, have not been able to gain any considerable foothold in Italy. After more than a century of effort they have not more than a dozen houses in the Latin peninsula. They are in entire sympathy with the Jesuits, and work with them for the cause of the Pope, whom the Jesuits have made infallible, and whose humble servant he now is.

KING MESA'S PILLAR.

THE OLDEST DECIPHERED INSCRIPTION IN THE WORLD—HOW THE STELA WAS BROUGHT FROM THE EAST.

Galignani's Messenger prints the following interesting article:

"This famous stela has now been placed for public inspection in that part of the Louvre which is set apart for Hebrew antiquities. It bears the oldest inscription in the world, as yet deciphered, and is a historical monument without rival, contemporaneous with the Bible, dating back 900 years before the Christian era. The pillar is of black basalt, having almost the same form as the tables of the Decalogue. It measures 40 inches in height, 28 in width, and 14 in thickness, and for 2,800 years has remained in the same position in the country of the Moabites, on the shores of the Dead Sea, at the spot, as is supposed, where the frontier of their territory joined that of the tribe of Reuben. The column of Mesa was not buried. It had remained erect in the full light of day for twenty-eight centuries. In 1870 M. Clermont-Ganneau, attached to the French Consulate at Jerusalem, heard something about a stone placed at the entrance of a small village near the Dead Sea, and covered with 'mysterious' characters. Attracted by those reports, he sent two intelligent Arabs with instructions to bring him an impression of the inscription, by using the same process as is employed in printing offices for obtaining a proof of type in form—viz., to spread a sheet of moistened paper on the letters and by means of a brush to drive the pulp into the cavities. The operation succeeded perfectly, as may be seen from the impression which is exposed by the side of the pillar itself in the Louvre. But at the moment when Yacoub, one of the Arabs, was preparing to depart he was attacked by the Bedouins and badly wounded; but his companion was fortunate enough to get on his horse and escape with the greater part of the impress. M. Clermont-Ganneau, some time after, sent another Arab with instructions to copy by hand the inscription, and the man fulfilled his mission with great intelligence; the copy and sketch of the stone which he made are also exhibited at the Louvre. Eventually, the same enthusiastic functionary succeeded in translating the famous inscription.

It refers to King Mesa, the Chief of the Moabites, spoken of in the Second of Kings, iii., 4. He was a tributary of the Monarch of Israel, and paid each year the almost inconceivable tribute of 100,000 lambs and as many rams. Mesa resolved to rid himself of the heavy burden and declared war against the King of Israel; the latter, aided by the Sovereign of Judah, fought the Moabites and compelled their chief to take refuge in the last fortress which remained to him. Mesa, perceiving that his cause was lost, sacrificed on the ramparts his oldest son to propitiate the god Chamos. The Bible, which relates the fact, adds: 'Great indignation prevailed among the Israelites, who left and returned to their own country.' King Mesa took the trouble, so to speak, of completing the somewhat obscure record of the Bible, as, according to the inscription of the stela, the armies of Israel and Judah were completely worsted and dispersed: 'I, Mesa, seized the vessels of Jehovah, which I dragged in the dust before the idol of Chamos, &c.' The Moabite monarch records, moreover, that he took possession of a large number of towns and territories belonging to the Israelites, and that he put to death 7,000 men, women, and children, &c. These facts will give an idea of the value of the monument, which, as previously stated, bears the oldest inscription that has yet been deciphered. That on the sarcophagus of Echmounazar had hitherto held the first rank, but the one of which we speak is older by four centuries.

There remains to describe how M. Clermont-Ganneau succeeded in procuring the original of the inscription. He organized for that purpose a real expedition, composed of bold and enterprising men, to whom he paid in advance one-half of an important sum in gold, which was to be the reward of their services. Unfortunately the Bedouins, who, without knowing the origin of the stone, attributed to it the magic virtue of a talisman, broke up the pillar with a hammer and shared the fragments among themselves. With immense difficulty the pieces were successively purchased and joined together, the missing portions being replaced by blackened plaster. The monument is, therefore, integrally restored by means of the original inscription and by the aid of the rubbings first taken. The text is in Archaic Phœnician characters, the most ancient alphabetical words known in history, according to Lucan:

> '*Phœnices primi, famæ si creditur, ausi*
> *Mansuram rudibus vocem signare figuris.*'

On that point the objection may be made that inscriptions more ancient than that of the stela of Mesa exist, and among others that of the Obelisk of Luxor; next, a fragment of an Assyrian inscription in cuneiform characters found on several bricks at Nineveh and Babylon. Egyptian horizontal and vertical ones are to be seen on the ruins of the great Temple of Philæ, which are assuredly anterior to that of King Mesa, but they have, however, all remained undecipherable. The reason is that with almost all the Eastern nations there were two sorts of writings, the hieratic, or sacred, for the use of priests, who alone possessed the key, and the vulgar text. In spite of all the science of Champollion and the works of so many Orientalists, the sacred hieroglyphics of Egypt will remain eternally a secret. Generations will pass away; they may lose themselves in contemplating the hieratic figures engraved on the gates of the Temple of Karnak, but the priests, who were alone initiated, have taken the secret with them. Even in the present day the Abyssinians of Upper Egypt are accustomed to tattoo the same mysterious marks on their cheeks without knowing the signification of them. All that they can say is that the custom has been perpetuated for centuries. The National Library in Paris possesses an Egyptian hieratic inscription on a papyrus twenty-five feet long, and dating from the time of the Pharaohs. Who has been able to decipher it? There was also at Jerusalem the familiar Hebrew, greatly resembling the Phœnician, and the sacred or rabbinic language which differs essentially from the other."

MARRIAGE AND POLYGAMY.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

In his address to the Territorial Legislature, Gov. Emery, of Utah, says: "There is no one authorized by the laws of Utah to perform the marriage ceremony, neither has there been any legislation on the subject. I am not aware of any other people civilized or Christianized similarly situated. This is a matter of great importance and worthy of your consideration. We should have a law that designates what officers may pronounce the ceremony, and a law that shall throw around marriage all the safeguards necessary to establish and perpetuate the fact of its legality by means of certificates, publications, and records usual elsewhere."

On the subject of polygamy he expressed himself thus frankly: "A peculiar characteristic of the social condition of the Territory, and one that is affecting the interests of the people, is polygamy. In meeting this question openly and fairly I can but regard it as a crime, prohibited by the laws of our country, and that it does violence to the accepted principles of Christianity. The country at large recognizes it as a blot upon our civilization. Our national Congress has enacted laws for its punishment and to prevent its continuance. To the present this law has not been practically enforced, and I am led to believe that polygamy or plural marriages are of as frequent occurrence as at any time in the history of the Territory. However this may be I have not the means of knowing, as these marriage ceremonies are performed by the Church and are only known to its members. I am sensible how delicate my duty becomes under existing circumstances, when the gentlemen whom I have the honor of addressing, with a single exception, believe in and many practice it from a sense of professed religious right. It appears to me, and it must be apparent to all, that the law should be expunged from the statutes or made operative. It will be gratifying if this body shall enact such legislation as will prevent its extension, and will adopt such measures as look to a fair and impartial settlement of this subject, as it affects the past. We should remember, gentlemen, that Utah is not a secluded portion of the United States; that this Territory was acquired from a foreign power, like other parts of the country, with money and by the valor of American arms; that the distance and the deserts have been annihilated by the construction and operation of the Pacific Railways; that to-day we are as much an integral part of this great Republic as any other section, and that we are bound, as good citizens, to obey the laws of our common country, whether they are in accordance with our views of justice or not; otherwise we ignore the constituted authority and place ourselves beyond the pale and protection of government."

ANGLO-FRENCH TRAVEL.

Galignani says: "At the moment when the preparatory studies for piercing a sub-marine tunnel to unite France and England are being pushed forward vigorously, some interest may be felt in trying to calculate, by means of results already established, the considerable development which the transit between the two countries would take in future, should the trials now in progress terminate as projected. During the year 1874 the English Consulate at Calais registered the embarkation or landing of 199,345 persons. At Dieppe, in the same period, the arrival or departure of 58,235 travelers was reported; at Boulogne the number was 110,419, and at Havre 26,265. If to those numbers are added the traffic between Great Britain and Belgium through the port of Ostend—which would unquestionably be transferred to the tunnel, and which was not less than 45,495 passengers—a total is arrived at for 1874 of 439,759, of which 217,145 embarked in France and Belgium to go to England, and 222,614 left the latter for the Continent. Therefore no very great amount of rashness is necessary to calculate that when the means of communication between the two sides of the Channel is completed, the total will exceed the respectable figure of a million travelers."

FASHIONS OF THE PERIOD.

A RETURN TO THE MIDDLE AGES.

PROMISE OF THE WINTER—A RENAISSANCE IN DRESS—REGAL MATERIALS—THE COLORS OF THE DAY—FRESHEST COIFFURES.

The Winter of 1876 promises to display an endless variety of gorgeous toilets. Ball and evening dresses will naturally hold the most prominent place, though walking suits have reached a degree of elegance not to be surpassed. Nowadays fashionable dames wear scarcely anything less costly than an entire velvet suit trimmed with most costly fur, and this for ordinary walking purposes. The velvet most employed is black, but particularly elaborate suits are of rich blue and many other dark shades.

The cut of dresses for the present year will be about the same as during the preceding one, that is to say, everything will be tight fitting. We are returning to antique styles. The princess dress, with its long train, and waist opening square in front, and puffed sleeves encircled by bands, is certainly an antique style, and especially with the present system of raising the dress on one side over a false skirt. This skirt is made of any material but that of the dress, and trimmed with flowers, while the remainder of the dress has a plain train. This is an economical fashion, as the handsome material remains entire. There are several ways of arranging the princess dress. The front of the dress and back of the cuirass waist may be of black velvet and a train skirt of pearl-colored lampas. The sleeves are also of pearl-colored lampas. The borders are trimmed with peacock's feathers, which also run up the middle in front, and a similar trimming encircles the sleeves at the wrist. A combination in another style has a train skirt and a princess-shaped front, trimmed with puffings and cream-colored faille ruchings. The back of the cuirass is long and the fronts are of brown velvet extending down the sides in long flaps, which fall over the train of the skirt. Ostrich feathers surround the borders of the velvet flaps, and trim the train and front of the skirt. A velvet pocket trimmed with feathers is on one side of the apron.

For evening wear, various rich materials are employed. Dresses enriched with gold and silver in the style of the Marquises of the court of Louis XV. are now being made. A ball dress just sent to a Russian Princess will serve as a model of this revived fashion of the eighteenth century. Over a pale pink faille skirt are trimmings of silvered gauze, fastened here and there by strips of pink and silver ribbon. The princess tunique opens in front and on the sides, which are joined by silver and pink ribbons. The tunique is surrounded by a shell-shaped trimming of silvered blonde, and forms on the side two long square ends; it is altogether open in the back, thus slightly confining the folds of the skirt, which hang from the waist in a Watteau plait, half way down the skirt, where it is crossed by a gauze scarf and a shell-shaped blonde trimming which falls on the back over the train like a magnificent peacock's tail. The combination of pale pink and the soft lustre of the silver has a charming effect. The waist, to retain the impress of the eighteenth century, is long, cut square in the neck in Pompadour shape, and has shell-shaped trimmings of silvered blonde. The dress and hair are ornamented with roses with delicate petals, set off by dark silvered velvet leaves, forming the only contrast to the combination of pale colors.

These royal materials will not, however, be the only kinds in use. Brocaded grenadines are so varied in colors and designs that they will serve for numerous styles of evening dresses. This material makes most elegant tuniques, as it is soft, hangs gracefully, and serves over any kind of light faille skirt; it is both rich and simple. A cream-colored grenadine brocaded with pink is suitable for wear over a pink skirt, and the same combination with blue over a blue skirt. In addition to grenadine there are numberless gauzes and silver and gold tulle, in many new designs.

The fashionable colors have, for a long time past, been altogether in favor of blondes; now opinion is reversed, and all the favorite shades are destined for brunettes. Straw color and cardinal red are colors for Italian beauties. Cream white is much less trying to all complexions than pure white or blue white. Cream white is in such general favor that even bridal dresses are made in this shade.

Among the many reminiscences of the age of Louis XV. is dressing the hair in "Marquise chignons." This style consists of a number of ringlets crimped on the back of the head and falling on the neck in a crimped catogan. The chignon is in perfect keeping with the rich brocaded dresses in vogue.

Velvet leaves are now in very general use; they are in one color, either black, white, cream, or blue, or in any plain color, to suit the individual taste and style of the wearer. A very successful way of employing these leaves is for evening coiffures. A head-dress in this style may be made in a diadem-wreath of cream-colored velvet leaves, with Colville lace intermixed, and barbes crossed in the back and tied in front. Colville lace is also much used for coiffures, and is very suitable for head-dresses for elderly ladies.

Handkerchiefs of point a l'aiguille and point d'Angleterre retain their popularity for evening use. For day purposes fine hemstitched batiste, with monograms embroidered in Gothic style are the most suitable.

Children will also come in for their share of the revived fashions; the most absurd follies are committed by *modistes* in making children's dresses. The velvet Henri III. doublet, and Louis XV. vest worn under the coat, short trousers buttoning at the knees, fancy stockings, and shoes with buckles, are all in vogue for little boys. The Louis XV. suit is principally of cloth, with the vest in a light shade. The Henri III. suits are solely made of brown or black velvet. The soft crown hat worn with the suit is also of velvet.

Fur is used to trim bonnets without any other ornament; seal-skin is the favorite kind. Many fur caps are worn; these are ornamented with large bird's heads, or with a wing fastened down by a golden ornament.

Fringed ostrich and peacocks' feathers serve to trim suits.

A useful dinner dress may be of gray and blue faille. The skirt is of gray faille; across the back breadths are two bands of fine shirring of blue faille; these bands raise the skirt and form puffs. On the lower part of the train are four gathered flounces bound with blue. The front breadths are blue, and arranged in imitation of quilting by means of small gray faille scarfs, trimmed with blue pipings, crossing each other and fastened together by knots; on the sides are bows and ends of blue ribbon. The Lamballe fichu is trimmed with lace. The blue sleeves are trimmed like the front of the dress, and finished at the wrist by a shirring corresponding with those upon the back of the skirt. The hair is dressed high on the top of the head, and low over the forehead; the top and back puffs are surrounded by beads. On one side there are four small loops of blue ribbon, two lying downward and two upward. At the back are curls, with blue ribbon loops and ends falling over the curls.

A ball dress may be made of faille, with tarlatan or gauze. The faille skirt is trimmed up the front with gauze or tarlatan puffings, and on the lower part with a gathered flounce surmounted by a scolloped ruffle; above is another narrow flounce, with the upper part covered with a long spray of variegated flowers, terminating on either side of the front breadths in falling sprays. The train is trimmed with flowers, pinked out and scolloped, and with puffings. A gauze scarf is placed above the second flounce and fastened under five sprays of flowers, placed around at regular intervals. The short tunique is raised in the back by a number of faille loops, with two short ends. A wreath of flowers is placed above where the tunique is raised on the side, in the same shape; this tunique is trimmed like the train, with scolloped flounces surmounted by a gauze scarf. The tight-fitting waist has a plain basque in the back, which is scolloped; on the sides in front in each scollop is a detached flower. The low neck is trimmed with gauze puffings; flowers adorn the shoulders and middle of the waist. The hair is dressed high, and ornamented on one side with an ostrich feather and a rose. Down the back is a single curl tied with a bright colored ribbon.

As this is the season for fancy balls, a few descriptions of toilets may be useful. A jardinière fancy dress may be made in the following manner: The short skirt is of Pekin de soie, striped with black satin and white faille. The blue faille overskirt is gracefully raised on the sides. The waist is of blue faille, and the sleeves of white batiste. The batiste apron is fastened in the back by a blue ribbon, which is taken in front, where it forms another bow in the centre. A white crêpe de Chine scarf is placed over the head like a cap, and fastens on one side of the waist by the shoulder, under a bunch of roses. A basket of flowers is held in one hand, and a spade with a bow and long ends on the handle in the other.

Another fancy dress is the costume bourgois of the Middle Ages, taken from engravings of Abelard and Heloise. The underskirt is of crimson faille. The train overdress has a pearl-colored faille waist, trimmed around with bands of black velvet bound with crimson faille; over where it is raised on the side is a black velvet bag bound with crimson velvet. The waist is trimmed in the same manner; under the square opening at the neck is an organdie shirred chemisette. The tight sleeves have inserted puffings over the elbows. The coiffure consists of a high pointed hat of gray faille, bordered with a crimson band trimmed with strips of black velvet placed on zigzag.

A fancy dress for a miss about ten years of age, called la Belle Bourbonnaise, has a short skirt of corn-colored cachemire, bordered with black velvet. The sky-blue cachemire overskirt is trimmed with a deep band of velvet. The black velvet waist has a postilion in the back, and opens in front over a band of corn-colored cachemire. The sleeves and square opening of the waist are trimmed with plaited bands. The straw hat suited for wear with the dress has a narrow, high crown, and a brim which is very broad on the sides; it is lined with blue faille. The crown is surrounded by a band of velvet, and another band is taken across the top and tied in the back.

For a boy a Marquis costume of Louis XVI. style is suitable. The trousers are short; the vest has long basques and revers opening at the top. Both the vest and trousers are of white satin. The velvet coat has pockets on the sides, trimmed around with bias bands of cherry-colored satin and ornamented with silver buttons. The same trimmings are on the lower part of the sleeves. The batiste shirt has a lace frill down the front and on the sleeves. The powdered wig ends in a black satin bow. The three-cornered hat is bound with silver galloon. The white silk stockings are worked on the side. The high-heeled shoes are ornamented with silver buckles.

Gentlemen's fashions will be very elegant this year. Some Parisian vests are of brocaded silk, with velvet or plush revers; others are of frappé velvet, with seal-skin revers. All garments, from the vest to the long paletot, open in shawl shape, some having silk revers, others seal-skin and velvet. The Ulster is still in general favor. The suits appropriate for in-door wear are long redingotes or jaquettes, corresponding with the trousers and vest, and bound with galloon to match.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION—REMARKS OF MR. HENRY AT THE MEETING OF THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

At the session of the Dominion Board of Trade, in Ottawa, on Wednesday, by request of the President, the delegates from the National Board of Trade were invited to address the meeting on the proposed reciprocal trade relations between that country and the United States. Mr. John F. Henry, of New-York, thereupon rose, amid loud applause, and said he had to thank the meeting for the hearty reception that had been given to his colleague and himself, and he could assure them that he would report it at the next meeting of the National Board. The National Board had appointed ten delegates to represent them at this convention, but unfortunately, through fear of cold weather or from some other cause, they did not come. Among the ten were some speakers; he and Mr. Hayes claimed to be business men, and not orators, but he assured the meeting that their sympathies were with them. They understood what this board were trying to do. In the United States, at the last meeting of the National Board, the subject of transportation was one that received perhaps as much attention as any other, and it was one that they considered of the greatest importance. He was sure that that question was important to this meeting. They, in the United States, especially in the grain-growing districts, had been very much troubled with regard to the changing rates of freight. No merchant could tell how to make his calculations or how to arrange his business. It made dealing largely in the products of the West almost equal to gambling, for, as they all knew—particularly the grain merchants of Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto—grain often changed in price in a day twenty cents per bushel, and sometimes more than that. This affected not only the price of grain in the West, but it even affected the price of land in the Western States. Their people had tried to do something to remedy the evil, and he was sure they should heartily join Canadians in widening and deepening our Canadian canals, and they would be very much obliged to Canadians if they would go on and make the Caughnawaga Canal. Canadians needed it as much as Americans. They wanted cheap freights from Montreal to compete with the lines in the United States. They wanted it in New-York; they wanted one more competitor; what they had in New-York was not competition. They had several independent lines, but they had combination and not competition. They hoped, therefore, Canada would continue to build these canals. They were doing it on a magnificent scale. It was only fifty years since the Erie canal was finished, and all present knew what it had done for the City of New-York. It was not before that time the leading city of the United States, but since the canal was built the population had increased ten to one. The prosperity of New-York was due to the Erie Canal, but it was now a little behind the times. They had only six feet of water in it; the law required seven feet. He could assure the meeting that the merchants of New-York, as far as he had been able to judge, and the grain growers of the West have been jealous of Canadian prosperity, but they were anxious for cheaper transportation and would welcome any additions to it that Canada could make. As one of the National Board of Trade in the United States he was anxious for some kind of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Some treaty of commerce should be made. The subject was up before the National Board at its last meeting, and, as far as he was able to judge, the delegates who were present were nearly unanimous in favor of some measure of the kind. He hoped that because Canada had not succeeded in getting a satisfactory treaty the people would not give up. Americans were being educated to the fact that it was to the true interest of all that they should have some kind of a reciprocal arrangement between the two countries. He concluded with expressing thanks for the reception accorded to him, and then introduced his colleague, Mr. Hayes, of Detroit.

Mr. Hayes said he did not hail from the Metropolis, and should not, therefore, be expected to make any remarks at all. He referred to the vast resources of the United States, and contended that every improvement made in the canals of Canada, every extension of Canadian railroads, added to the value of the products of the Western States. Like every American, he took a natural pride in the flag of his country, and believed that, united with the British flag, they would extend commerce, Christianity, the arts and sciences, throughout the world. He considered, if Canada and the United States could continue their commerce so as to be mutually satisfied, it would be beneficial to both countries.

A SHAM MESSIAH.

The Alexandrian correspondent of the *Judische Presse* writes that the oppressive conduct of the Sultan of Yemen toward the Jews at the time of Dr. Stern's mission to Saana, was turned to account by an ambitious dreamer, in the province of Hadramaut, who from his youth had devoted himself to the study of the *cabbalah,* by declaring publicly that he was selected by Providence to gather the Jews from all corners of the globe, and lead them back to Jerusalem. He principally referred by way of proof to the words addressed by the dying patriarch to his twelve sons, and which, as known, run thus: "And I will announce to you what will happen to you in the latter days." (Genesis xli., 1.) From these words, the would-be Messiah endeavored to prove that as soon as Islam should have reached its thirteenth century, its dominion would begin to decline, and Israel would return to her country. This new Messiah, generally called Ibn David (son of David,) found numerous followers, not only among the Jews of Hadramaut, but also among those of Yemen, and on all sides the news spread that the true Messiah of the Jews had come, and that he would soon take up his abode in El Kuds (Jerusalem.) Pilgrims now arrived from all parts of Arabia, brought him valuable presents, and declared themselves ready to combat the Arabs under his banner. In some parts of Arabia the Jews went even so far as to alter the text of the prayers. But while he was busy in forming a ministry, equipping an army, and appointing Generals, the Army of the Padishah of Constantinople arrived, conquered the whole country, and Abd-ul-Aziz thus became the neighbor of the future King of Jerusalem, who meanwhile resided on a mountain to the south of the city of Marihah, as he did not wish to live any longer among Mohammedans, who might render him unclean by contact with him. Being afraid lest his pretensions should bring on a war with the Sultan, who happens to be sovereign of Jerusalem *de facto,* the Messiah deemed it expedient for the moment to renounce his dignity, and to wait for a new call from heaven. His followers did not quite agree with this resolution, but nevertheless submitted to the will of their lord. Ibn David (Suleiman was his real name) soon afterward disappeared from Hadramaut, and his name died away. But now I learn from South Arabian merchants that Ibn David again shows himself in public, and that his followers begin to look forward hopefully to the time when he will redeem his pledge, and place the crown of David on his head.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Next Thursday will be observed by the Reformed (Dutch) Church as a day of prayer for their colleges.

The corner-stone of a new United Presbyterian church and mission building has been laid at Cairo, Egypt.

Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, evangelists, are about to begin a series of revival meetings in the Rink at St. Louis.

President Van Rennselaer, of Hobart College, has opened a reading-room, for the use of the students, at his own expense.

The *Journal de Genevé* says Pere Hyacinthe will not visit the United States this year, but will deliver a series of lectures at Lausanne.

It is reported that Dr. Williams, the eminent Chinese scholar, has been invited to a chair in Yale College as Professor of Oriental Languages.

Rev. A. B. Earle, the Baptist revivalist, has been holding union revival meetings in St. John, New-Brunswick. He has large and attentive audiences.

The time of the meeting of the Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Conference at Binghamton, N. Y., has been changed by Bishop Bowman from March 29 to April 5.

The Texas Methodist Episcopal Conference has been held by Bishop Andrews. Three preachers were received from other churches and thirteen were admitted on trial.

Rev. J. U. Mitchell is engaged in the attempt to establish a Universalist mission at Alloa, Scotland. He is supported by the Women's Centenary Association of the United States.

A Catholic priest has established a mission among the Esquimaux of the Arctic circle. He travels over an immense district with sledges, sleeping nights under a snow hut.

The Unitarian Church at Brookfield, Mass., has decided unanimously to substitute water for wine at at the communion and to abolish the deaconate, creating instead a "pastoral council."

A meeting of Sunday-school editors, publishers, writers, and workers will be opened at Plainfield, N. J., March 5, continuing five days. Various questions relating to Sunday-school work are to be discussed.

The secret Jewish order known as the Benai Berith has over 250 lodges in the country, with 20,000 members. It has paid out for benevolent purposes the past year about one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.

Rev. Dr. George Lansing Taylor, (Methodist,) of New-Haven, has arranged to exchange pulpits with Rabbi Wechsler, of the Jewish Synagogue. It is said this is the first instance where a Rabbi has been invited into an Evangelical pulpit.

The Wesleyan custom of holding watch night services was adopted in England this year by many other churches. Notices of these midnight meetings in churches of the Establishment might be seen posted in the public houses.

Rev. J. S. Inskip, President of the National Camp Meeting Association, has been appointed editor of the *Christian Standard,* Philadelphia, the organ of the party in the Methodist Episcopal Church known as Christian Perfectionists.

The Baptist mission to the Chinese at Portland, Oregon, which is carried on by ladies, reports the conversion of fourteen Chinese youths the past year, one of whom will enter the ministry. The majority of the pupils in the school have renounced idol worship.

Mr. George A. Hall, of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, assisted by other Christian laymen, will make an evangelistic tour of the South, visiting all the principal cities, beginning with Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 25, and closing with St. Louis in April.

In 1792 the Baptists numbered 65,000 members; in 1812, 172,000; in 1832, 334,000; in 1840, 371,000; in 1851, 770,000; in 1860, 1,016,000; in 1874, 1,761,000. Estimating the increase in 1875 at one-half of what it was in 1874, there are to-day more than 1,800,000 Baptist church members in the United States, or one Baptist to every 22 2-9 of the population of the country.

The New-Brunswick school difficulties are disappearing. The Catholic Bishop of the Province has sent a circular to all the priests advising them not to object to their parishioners availing themselves of the advantages of the School law. This change of attitude on the part of the Catholics is said to be due to the firm but conciliatory policy of the Dominion Government.

The Nagasaki *Rising Sun* says the Buddhist religion is fast declining. In Yamashiro Ken alone it is said that seventy-one Buddhist temples have been turned into dwelling-houses and made use of in other ways since 1873, and during the last six years between six and seven hundred temples have been converted to other purposes than those for which they were originally intended.

The *Baptist Year Book* for 1875 gives the following statistics of the denomination in the United States: Associations, 925; churches, 21,255; ordained ministers, 13,117; baptisms, 87,874; additions by letter, 32,515; additions by experience, 4,660; additions by restoration, 8,076; diminutions by death, 12,768; by letter, 34,517; by exclusion, 17,561; by erasure, 2,712; total membership, 1,815,300.

The Bishop of Winchester has given notice that he will move at the meeting of the Convocation next month to "establish such relations between the Church of England and the Eastern Church as shall enable the members of the one Church to join without censure in the sacraments of the other Church." This is the Bishop who says Church of England ministers ought to hold no communion with Nonconformists.

The Free Church of Scotland was organized by members of the Kirk of Scotland who were opposed to the law of patronage. That law having been abolished, some of the adherents of the Free Church are manifesting an inclination to return to the Established. Rev. Dr. Begg, an influential and able member of the Free Church, is working in the interest of this movement. Thus far, however, the secessions from the Free Church have not been numerous.

The Women's Missionary Aid Society (Baptist) of New-Brunswick held its sixth annual meeting recently in St. John. The report contains the following paragraph: "The marriage of two of our missionaries and the prospective marriage of the other two leaves us without any laborers in the foreign field; yet, as the service of missionaries' wives can be made available for the work we have in hand, the Central Board deemed it advisable to so amend the constitution as to admit of the employment of other than single women by these societies."

A mass-meeting of Presbyterians was recently held in Montreal, at which the "Presbyterian Church Association of Montreal" was organized. Its objects are to foster a sentiment of attachment to the united Church, to promote a missionary spirit in the Montreal Presbytery, and to erect mission churches and the formation of Sabbath-schools within its bounds. Prof. McVicar said a most important work had been developed in the evangelization mission among the French Canadians. There were now, after a year's work, eleven French Canadian ministers, five French congregations, six French schools, sixteen French students preparing for the ministry, and thirty-one mission stations. In the last six weeks 654 converts had been won from the Roman Catholic Church in Montreal; in New-Brunswick fifteen families had recently come over from the Catholic Church, and 125 converts had been gained in Nova Scotia.

Bishop McCoskry, of the diocese of Michigan, in an address at a missionary meeting recently, said concerning the Protestant Episcopal Church: (1) That never in the history of the American Church were the rulers of the Church in more perfect accord in all matters of faith, doctrine, and discipline, and (2) that never before had she been so thoroughly equipped for the Master's work, in the number of the Episcopate as now. Yet there was not that proportionate growth of the Church that should reasonably be expected. He then assigned as the causes for this lack of growth (1) the materialism of the age, and (2) the intense worldliness of the age (*a*) outside the Church, and (*b*) in some measure within. The world is invading the Church, instead of the Church conquering the world. Hence, the common resort to worldly ways in the maintenance of worship. And (3) the unwarrantable suspicions against her accredited teachers and rulers.

LONGEVITY OF MEDICAL MEN.

The London *Lancet* says: "A notable year for instances of longevity in our own ranks is that which has just passed. The following physicians and surgeons died during the year, at the ages indicated, viz.: James Dawson, F. R. C. S. England, 96; Peter Mere Latham, M. D., Oxon., F. R. C. P., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, 86; R. Stanley Ireland, M. B., Dublin, Senior Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 96; Arthur Helsham, M. R. C. S. England, 90; Sir Charles Locock, M. D., D. C. L., F. R. S., 77; William Beattie, M. D., F. R. C. P. London, 82; George Webster, M. D., and J. P. for Surrey, 79; H. M. Keble, M. D., Staff Surgeon R. N., 84; William Hey, F. R. C. S. England, of Leeds, 79; James Snow, F. R. C. S. England, J. P. for Lincoln, 96; Thomas Paget, F. R. C. S. England, of Leicester, 79; Henry Franklin, C. B., F. R. C. S. England, Inspector General of Hospitals, 89; Robert Law, M. D., Dublin, 76; John Jobson, M. D., Edinburgh, 85; Andrew Morison, M. D., R. N., 89; William Macdonald, M. D., F. R. S. Edinburgh, 84; Francis Kiernan, F. R. S., F. R. C. S. England, 85; H. S. Murley, M. D., 88; Henry S. May, M. D., Army, 86."

FINANCIAL.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HOME OFFICE, NO. 189 MARKET ST., NEWARK, N. J.
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 261 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
JANUARY 1, 1876.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1875			$1,652,949 59
Received for Premiums	$859,068 15		
Received for Interest	88,873 91	=947,942 06	=$2,600,891 65
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Paid death claims, endowments, and annuities	$198,203 13		
Paid return premiums and surrendered policies	210,069 56		
Paid salaries, rent, and contingent expenses	52,820 06		
Paid commissions to agents	75,315 67		
Paid advertising, printing, and postage	19,342 36		
Paid physicians' fees	13,654 75		
Paid taxes	5,091 85		
Paid re-insurance	6,197 74	—	$578,695 12
			$2,022,196 53
ASSETS.			
Cash in bank and on hand	$70,704 05		
Bonds and mortgage held by company	703,287 10		
United States and State bonds	194,484 55		
Loans on call (secured by U. S. bonds and other collaterals)	219,455 21		
Real estate	61,555 54		
Loans on policies	414,848 79		
Premiums in course of transmission, and deferred premiums	302,036 48		
Accrued interest	48,177 18		
Furniture and fixtures	7,651 62		
Due for re-insurance	6,998 01	=$2,022,196 53	
LIABILITIES.			
Reserve on policies in force Dec. 31, 1875, as per standard of State of New-Jersey, American Exp. 4½ per cent	$1,437,332 00		
Death claims not due and in process of adjustment	58,000 00	=$1,495,332 00	
Surplus to policy holders	526,764 53		
Number of policies issued during the year 1875			5,135
Insuring			9,775,050

OFFICERS.

J. H. STEDWELL, President.
R. C. FROST, Vice President.
C. H. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.
J. H. CANNIFF, Cashier.
J. B. BURNET, Medical Examiner.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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Pall Mall Branch, (69,) London.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
English and American Branch
No. 4 Place de l'Opera, Paris.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS,

PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

TO HOLDERS OF THE SECURITIES OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

A plan of reorganization has been prepared, and is now in hands of counsel for revision, under which plan it is hoped all conflicting interests can be harmonized and expensive litigation be prevented.

Bondholders are respectfully asked to withhold their assent until they have an opportunity to compare the different plans.

Copies will be sent as soon as printed on application to SUMNER R. STONE, Post Office Box No. 2,130, New-York, Chairman of committee appointed at meeting of Dec. 28.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

WANTED!—A PARTY TO fill a position of trust in every county. Must have from $300 to $500 cash. Money to remain under party's own control. Duties will occupy but few hours weekly. Liberal salary to right party. Address INSURANCE, Post Office Box No. 5,035, New-York City.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—All the stockholders who intend to aid in the defensive measures necessary to save their stock from extinction, and who wish to participate in the results, must pay their contribution of twenty-five cents per share before Feb. 1. Prompt payment of this small assessment may quadruple the market value of the stock within a few months.

For the Stockholders' Protective Committee:
O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman.
Post Office Box No. 3,617.

A.—DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. Choice City bonds and other A1 Investment Securities our specialty twenty-four years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

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A new book, forty-eight pages, containing fourteen engraved illustrations, with information for stock speculators; price, ten cents, by mail.

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Branch offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels connected by our private telegraph line.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance Policies, Mortgage, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Astor place and Broadway.

FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, and on sums of over $500 at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, payable on and after Feb. 15. Money deposited on or before Feb. 10, will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

5c. to $5,000 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
WM. MILES, President.
A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
R. G. MATURIN, Assistant Secretary.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms, lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator; watchman. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHALES & SON. Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office,
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1876.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz.:

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873 and 1874, payable on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.

And a scrip dividend of FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of 1875 to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
JAN. 7, 1876.

The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.

G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERly dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Toledo Railroad Company Bonds, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after said date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
M. M. GREENE, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1876.

CAPITAL, (all invested in U. S. bonds)	$200,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876	321,794 01

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1.
JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand.
RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

A FEW CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE stocks for sale by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JOHN Q. JONES,	HENRY MEYER,
ROBERT RAY,	JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	SANFORD COBB,
WM. H. GUION,	J. GRENVILLE KANE,
JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
W. B. ASTEN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,

FREDERIC W. STEVENS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 21, 1876.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES W. DOMINICK,	JOHN SNIFFIN,
LEVI H. MACE,	HENRY P. DE GRAAF,
ALBERT DUNG,	CHARLES D. BAILEY,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,	HARMON WAGNER,
ANDREW C. BENEDICT,	MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN,
WILLIAM E. CLARK,	LORIN INGERSOLL,
JOHN Q. ADAMS,	JAMES BUCHAN,

R. HAMILTON.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day HENRY P. DE GRAAF was unanimously re-elected President.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14TH ST.

Mme. GAZZANIGA ALBITES and Signor ALBITES; new term of instruction in all branches of singing; purest Italian method.

Piano classes under Signor MOROSINI.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, CORRESPONDENCE.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 1,193 Broadway, prepares pupils practically for business in three months; privately, $75; evening class, ten lessons, $5.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N.J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH VISITING governess desires to form engagements at once for the Spring term. She instructs in English, French, music, and drawing; highest references. Address CHELSEA, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY MUSIC TEACHER would like to receive a few more pupils; would instruct them at their own residence if preferred; can give most satisfactory reference. Address MUSIC, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FRENCH LADY, WITH THE HIGHEST references, desires a few more pupils, at their own residence or hers; terms moderate. Address J. S., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF FRENCH language desires a few more pupils in class or private lessons. Terms moderate. Apply to Prof. TH. CHESNAIS, No. 347 6th av.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MISS C. HANDY, TEACHER OF ARTICULATION to Deaf Mutes by the Invisible Speech method. No. 86 Irving place.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

BILLIARD TABLE, SMALL SIZE, WANTED to purchase; must be in excellent order and a fair price will be paid. Address S. T., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON AV. AND 33D ST.

FOR SALE,
THE FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE
NO. 169 MADISON AV.,
North-east corner 33d st.
PRICE, $42,500.
POSSESSION MAY 1. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

Offer for sale the following houses:

$12,000—30th st., near Lexington av.
13,500—43d st., near Broadway; brown-stone.
17,000—57th st., near Lexington av.
20,000—49th st., near 6th av.
23,000—53d st., near 6th av.; four-stories.
24,000—22d st., near 6th av., with extension.
25,000—46th st., near 5th av.; in fee.
28,000—15th st., near 5th av.; back building.
32,000—42d st., near 5th av.; 22 feet wide.
33,000—47th st., near 5th av.; in fee.
35,000—Crown of Murray Hill; full size.
42,500—Corner Madison av. and 33d st.
45,000—37th st., near 5th av.; full size.
50,000—37th st., near 5th av.; full size.
47,500—No. 9 West 36th st.; 25 feet.

For further particulars apply at No. 3 Pine st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

A.—THESE DESIRABLE LARGE HOUSES AT SPECIAL REDUCTIONS!!!

Fifth av., Nos. 59, 299, 583, 614, 620, 628, 675, and 780, with and without stables.

Madison av., Nos. 93, 254, and 678. Also, two elegant extra-large mansions on 36th and 39th sts., near 5th av., Murray Hill, with stables, if desired.

N. B.—SOME DECIDED BARGAINS!!!

Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or branch office, No. 33 East 17th st., Union square, from
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE.

An excellent English basement house, four-story, brown-stone, between 5th and Madison avs., for sale. Has recently been put in thorough order from basement to roof. There are five bedrooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. It is situated between the two splendid up-town hotels—the Windsor and the Buckingham, and is therefore a most eligible site for a doctor. Apply to Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., Pine st.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsome four story high-stoop brown-stone house, in fee; price, $33,000; terms easy. Also, a large number of others in all parts of the City, from $9,000 to $135,000. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,
HOUSES AND STORES,
CLARKSON & CHANDLER,
No. 1 PINE ST. AND No. 956 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 23D ST.

FIFTH AV., BELOW 50TH ST.—A FINE EXtra wide house and extension for sale low; also a nice brown-stone house, near 5th av. and 47th st.; $32,500; very cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WM. CRUIKSHANK,
Office No. 45 Astor House.
General management of Real Estate, a specialty.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A FOUR-story brown-stone house, in good order, near 5th av. Address OWNER, Box No. 126, *Times* Office.

BANKS, BANKS, BROKEN BANKS.—FOR sale, a cottage below cost, with modern improvements and first-class neighborhood. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisiana, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VIRGINIA FARM WANTED FOR A FINE, Large Newark, (N. J.,) Residence.—Parties wishing to exchange properties will do well to call upon us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant villas, improved farms, well rented City property and unincumbered, well located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address
E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE.

By order of the Administrators and heirs of James R. Manley, deceased.

15 VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH AV. BOULEVARD, 119TH, 120TH, AND 122D STS.,

ON TUESDAY, JAN. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

7th av., 4 lots, north-west corner of 121st st.
7th av., 2 lots, south-east corner of 122d st.
119th st., 2 lots, south side, 410 feet east 6th av.
120th st., 5 lots, north side, 150 feet west 6th av.
122d st., 2 lots, south side, 100 feet east 7th av.

All assessments paid and lots free from incumbrance. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THREE VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH AV. to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, JAN. 25,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

Three lots, east side, 25.11 feet north of 121st st., each 25x92 feet.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.

AT THE EXCHANGE, NO. 111 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 12 M., by RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer, the first-class brown-stone dwelling, No. 12 East 75th st., cabinet finished throughout, size 25x60x½ the block, chandeliers included. A large portion of purchase money may remain on mortgage.

NO. 27 FERRY ST., NOS. 4 AND 6 JACOB ST.—Valuable business property to be sold Feb. 10, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway. Maps of sale now ready.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on north shore of Long Island, within one and one-half hours of City Hall by steamboat; house contains eleven bedrooms completely furnished; stables, barns, out-buildings; grounds and lawn in perfect order; situation unsurpassed; excellent boating and bathing; sandy beach; terms from 1st June to 1st October, $4,000. For further particulars address Box No. 1,167 New-York Post Office.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av.
KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—NO. 159 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 30th st., the four-story stone house, furnished or not, to a strictly private, responsible family, for one or more years; possession immediately. Apply on premises.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—TO LET, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences, very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—SECOND FLOOR IN brown-stone house No. 147 East 51st st.; also single room for gentleman; reference given and required; rent moderate.

ADJOINING PARK AV., 35TH ST.—ELEgantly located and furnished four-story medium-sized dwelling; rent low; possession. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

NO. 107 WEST 16TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR to let to private family of adults only; rent $45 per month; references required.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT TO LET in a private house, No. 91 Attorney st.; terms easy.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WELL PLACED FOR WESTERN TRADE, on Canal st., near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Apply on the premises to E. P. FRANCIS, No. 48 Canal st., second loft.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN FEE, A HIGH-stoop and basement house situated between 4th and 7th avs. and 16th and 59th sts.; price not to exceed $30,000; possession to be delivered May 1. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A MEDIUM-size modern high-stoop house, with lot, above 37th st., near 5th and Madison avs.; possession 1st May next. Address, stating price, L. C. F., Box No. 3,554 Post Office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchasing, small modern style house, one hour of City Hall; Jersey or Westchester. Address A. B. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, POTTER DRUM, 36x52. This press was run at the late Fair of the American Institute, and is in perfect working order. Price, $2,000. JOHN SCOTT, No. 18 Spruce st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMOdations, with or without board, in a beautiful corner house on 5th av., Murray Hill; references exchanged. Address K. K. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Upper front room, medium size, suitable for one or two gentlemen; large windows, high ceiling; with fire; well furnished; location, house, and table first class; reduced prices.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUITE, WITH private table, unexpectedly vacated, is offered for three months' occupancy, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 260 4th av.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Nicely-furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family; references required.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—ONE ROOM ON second floor; two large very nicely furnished rooms on fourth floor; running water; dining-room on parlor floor.

NO CHARGE.—PARTIES IN SEARCH OF FIRST-class boarding accommodations will save time and trouble by calling at SANDS' BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Medium-sized rooms, fourth floor, with first-class board; also table board at reasonable prices.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.; beautiful location; handsome square rooms; also, reception and hall rooms, with board; prices moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ONE OR two double rooms, with all conveniences and first-class board, at $7 to $10 per week. No. 214 West 11th st., corner Waverley place.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—AN ELEGANTly furnished suite of rooms to rent on parlor floor, with or without private table; also other rooms; references.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE WELL-FURnished room, second floor; private bath, ample wardrobes; excellent board; terms very moderate; references.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 74 WEST.—Desirable rooms on second floor, with first-class board; rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; references; one or two table-boarders accommodated.

NO. 201 WEST 43D ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST from Broadway; new and handsomely furnished rooms, en suit or singly, with full or partial first-class board; modern improvements; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH and 12th sts., spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

A FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET their elegantly-furnished rooms, with private table, on 5th av., at reduced prices. A. DAILEY, 588 6th av.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 100 EAST.—One suite of rooms on parlor floor with board; private table if desired.

BOARD—A FINE LARGE ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, also two small rooms, may be had at No. 48 East 21st st.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with good table, at moderate terms; highest references given. No. 48 West 15th st.

MRS. ROBERTS, NO. 283 4TH AV., HAS AN entire floor, three rooms deep, to dispose of from 1st of February; private table, or otherwise.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—SECOND AND FOURTH floor rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen.
MRS. WILLIS.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

NO. 4 EAST 32D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor to rent to a family, with private table; also, other rooms for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with superior board, at reasonable prices.

WITH BOARD, ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms; fine basement, with or without board. No. 119 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, with thoroughly first-class appointments; private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished parlor floor, private bath, &c., with or without private table; liberal terms.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST.—GENTLEMEN AND families will find elegantly-furnished rooms, with a superior table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—A room on fourth floor, with board.
M. R. GAGE.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—THIRD floor to let; would separate the rooms; first-class board. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS on second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board, in a family of refinement; gentlemen only.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—ONE DESIRABLE room, with first-class board; references exchanged.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, SOUTHERN exposure, with board, at No. 99 Clinton place.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY for a gentleman and his wife, for five days in the week, from Tuesday till Saturday and from Feb. 8 till June 30; must be a good location. Address, stating terms, W. J. K., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, IN a strictly private family, a front or back parlor, with breakfast, between 14th and 23d sts., east or west of 5th av.; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, ERNST, No. 108 5th av.

WANTED.—ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family, for single gentleman, in the neighborhood of from 14th to 24th st. and 3d and 6th avs. No notice taken of answers not stating terms. Address H. C. RANDALL, Box No. 729, City.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO THIRD-FLOOR front rooms, without board; suitable for one or two gentlemen; breakfasts furnished if required; references.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN MADISON AV., 28TH OR 29TH st., or neighborhood, lodgings for a gentleman; third story; furnished or partly furnished. Address by letter only, stating terms, X, No. 68 Wall st.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A FURNISHED room, without board, between 10th and 20th sts. Address, stating terms, &c., ZENO, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXcursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

LECTURES.

CHICKERING HALL.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) AT 3:45 P. M.
CLOSING LECTURES OF THE COURSE.
Subjects:

"Résumé of Prominent Points in Physiological Specialties," by ANNA D. FRENCH, M. D.

"Hints on the True Basis of Domestic Economy," by Mrs. LENA FAY PEIRCE.

Tickets, 50 cents.

"WANDERINGS IN ENGLAND."—LECture by PRENTICE MULFORD at Trenor's new hall, between 32d and 33d sts., THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during **this Month** *dispose of* **100 PIANOS** *and* **ORGANS** *of* **first-class makers,** *including* **WATERS',** *at* **lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased.** *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* **Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.**
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE of the Leipsig Conservatory, an organist and conductor of quartet and chorus choirs for many years in both Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, desires a first-class position in New-York or Brooklyn. Address S. N., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A $100 ROSE-WOOD PIANO-FORTE.—Pianos to rent, $5 per month and upward. New instruments at great sacrifice. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

CHICKERING GRAND SQUARE PIANO for sale; used but three months. For those who desire a first-class instrument at a bargain this is a rare chance. Address W. S., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. J. W. BARRY, JR., BECOMES a PARTner in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876. W. M. TILDEN & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Y. M. H. A.

GRAND THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Under the direction of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.

The following artists have kindly volunteered:

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

BIJOU HERON,	MISS LILLIE ELDRIDGE
MISS KATE GIRARD,	MISS NELLIE ALLEN,

And

MR. JOHN H. BIRD,	MR. WILLIAM DAVIDGE,
MR. VINING BOWERS,	MR. GEORGE PARKES,

MR. T. J. HIND, and others.

The programme will comprise,
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING,
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY,
And
THE HONEYMOON.

Eben's celebrated orchestra will furnish the music. Tickets (no advance in prices) for sale at the hotels, ticket offices, and the rooms of the association, No. 112 West 21st st., where orders by mail are also received.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. THERESA TITIENS—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that Mlle. THERESA TITIENS will make her first appearance in Grand Italian Opera in America on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M., in Bellini's celebrated opera of

NORMA. NORMA. NORMA.

Mlle. THERESA TITIENS in her world-renowned character of NORMA.

Mme. McCULLOUGH BRIGNOLI..........as..........ADALGISA
Signor BACCIE..........as..........POLLIO
(His first appearance in New-York.)
Mr. RAYNA..........as..........OROVESO
(His first appearance in New-York.)
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, NORMA.
FRIDAY, Jan. 28, third opera night.

General admission, $1 50; reserved seats, $2 and $2 50, according to location; private boxes, $10 and $12; reserved seats in family circle, $1. Each purchaser of reserved seats will be presented, FREE OF CHARGE, with a copy of the correct TITIENS OPERA LIBRETTO.

Positively no free list with exception of the press.

ITALIAN OPERA.

A few choice reserved seats for first performance of TITIENS at Theatre Ticket Office, No. 33 Union square.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR THE opera. Each purchaser will be presented with a copy of Titiens' Opera Libretto free of charge at TYSON'S Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. OPERA.
14th st. and Irving place.

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS'
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1876.
The repertoire includes
IL TROVATORE, LA CENERENTOLA, IL BARBIERE DI SAVIGLIA, LA FAVORITA, and MARTA.

CHICKERING HALL, CORNER 5TH AV. and 18th st.—Concert by F. F. MULLER, Organist of the Church of the Ascension, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion Mme. SALVOTTI, soprano; Mr. FRITSCH, tenor; Mr. SOHST, baritone, and Mr. ARBUCKLE, cornetist, will appear.

Tickets, $1; to be had at the door on the evening of the concert.

THE CHARITY BALL

OF 1876,
TWENTY-FIRST SEASON,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON TUESDAY, FEB. 1.

A FRONT BOX AND TICKETS FOR THE Charity Ball at TYSON'S, Windsor Hotel.
N. B.—Tickets bought and sold on commission.

INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION, NO. 46 EAST 10TH ST.—Prof. Philip Lawrence, Author of "Lawrence Speaker," "Model Speaker," instructs ladies and gentlemen. The first meeting of the Amateur Dramatic Association MONDAY EVENING at 7.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

First-class, reliable, and trustworthy Servants' Institute, (established 1853,) corner 11th st. and 6th av. Respectable German and other servants waiting for situations at reduced wages.

ATTENTION!

Servants, German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., for City or country, now waiting for employment at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman wishes days' work; washing, ironing, cooking, &c.; can do anything; best City reference. Call for a week at No. 232 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, with good reference; is very obliging; can take entire charge of dining-room, clean silver, &c., and will try to please; will assist with washing and be generally obliging; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; will assist with washing; good City reference. Address H. A., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; is an excellent cook and baker; will do the coarse washing; two years and nine months' reference from her last place. Address P. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a very capable English woman; understands her business well, and has good reference; is clean and tidy; wants a steady place; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD family cook and excellent baker; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address M. D., Box 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR two colored girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; can both be highly recommended. Apply for three days at No. 64 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS first class cook. Call on or address French Cook, No. 8 West 24th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman, who is a good cook and will do the coarse washing; she can furnish excellent references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; excellent baker; will assist in washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 5.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant as dress-maker or seamstress in a private family; good references, &c. Call for two days at No. 246 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more customers by the day or week; is a good cutter, fitter, and trimmer. Address Miss Lyon, No. 327 East 3d st.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS NURSERY governess, housekeeper, or companion; teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; also care of a dairy. Any family wanting an invaluable, reliable person, with the very best references, address E. A. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper in a gentleman's residence, of public institution, or first-class hotel; no triflers wanted; good reference. Call or address Mrs. L. J. D., City Hotel, corner of Broadway and 8th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman in a private family: good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS LADY'S maid; is a first-class French hair-dresser and seamstress; in hotel or private family; good City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A CAPABLE LAUNDRESS who has just left her place, where she had lived two years; lady can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS monthly nurse; best of references from ladies and doctors; no objection to the country. The advertiser can be seen daily at No. 346 3d av. Ring No. 3 bell.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, with good City reference from last employer, as nurse, and will do plain sewing; a good home more desirable than high wages. Call or address A. B., No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as seamstress or chamber-maid; can cut, fit, and sew on different machines; good references; willing to go in the country. Address C. C., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WIDOW LADY, ACCUSTOMED to work upon the finest fabrics, wishes families' sewing, including dress-making by the day, or at her own house; infant's outfits, a specialty; was four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Norwegian girl as waitress or chamber-maid; has good City reference. Apply at No. 613 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, German, who is fully competent to take the entire care of a dining-room; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICits families and gent's washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; puffing and fluting; good references. Apply at No. 347 East 23d st., in the store.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes to go out by the day or week in private families or hotel; all kinds of fluting; good reference if required. Call at No. 239 West 33d st., one flight, back room.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who has lived several years with some of the first families in this City, from whom she can furnish satisfactory references, solicits washing at her home. Call or address M. S., No. 321 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman gentlemen's or families' washing. Fluting by hand or machine. Address, for three days, Mrs. Amontine, No. 151 West 24th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A PARTY TO DO WASHING AT home; ladies' and gentlemen's washing done up with neatness and care. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Third week of the successful new comedy.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
will be presented Mr. H. J. Byron's successful comedy, in four acts, entitled

MARRIED IN HASTE,

with

Mr. LESTER WALLACK..........as..........GIBSON GREENE

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, R. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

As this sparkling and interesting comedy is attracting some of the LARGEST AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED IN THIS THEATRE, it is respectfully intimated that EARLY APPLICATION FOR SEATS should be made at the box office, in order to prevent in future the disappointment to many that has occurred nightly since its production.

*** Seats can be secured two weeks in advance. ***

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR "MARRIED IN HASTE" at TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

Theodore Tilton

at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

In response to a very general wish, expressed after his lecture of Sept. 29,

Theodore Tilton

will deliver on the above date his FAMOUS LECTURE on

"The Problem of Life."

Sale of seats will begin WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 26, at CHANDLER'S, No. 181 Montague st.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

BE ON HAND EARLY TO SECURE THE BEST SEATS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1876.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées,
the talented actor,
O. D. BYRON,
in the historical drama,
DONALD McKAY,
introducing in fourth act,
ROBERT NEYER'S BRASS BAND
in full uniform.
MATINEES:
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday,
BELLE HOWITT and A. H. SHELDON
in the new burlesque,
WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

LAST DAYS	The Assassination of the Archbishop.
OF THE GREAT	THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
PAINTINGS.	Panorama of the Franco-Prussian War

These great works of art can be seen but a few days longer, as they must soon be removed to Philadelphia for the Centennial Exposition. Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

BLOOD AND BREATH.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

Second week of the highly successful engagement of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE. MONDAY evening, Jan. 24, the beautiful drama, Romance of a Poor Young Man, which will be produced with exquisite new scenery and appointments and a most remarkable cast, including the names of Messrs. H. J. Montague, Burroughs, Montgomery, Phillips, Thorpe, and Matthews, and Misses Marie Gordon, Ione Burke, Hattie Thorpe, and Mrs. Farren, Mrs. Sol Smith, and Laura Thorpe.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager

Entire change of bill for the week commencing Jan. 24. first nights of the new and original musical burlesque, entitled ROSEMI-SHELL; Or, Oh, My Daughter! Oh, My Daughter! Mrs. G. K. FORTESCUE as Rosemi-Shell. An entire new melange by the old favorites. New stars, the great LANGLOIS BROTHERS, Messrs. GORMAN and ROMER, Mr. A. W. SAWYER, and 100 others. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.

Evenings, 8 o'clock; Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock. Acknowledged Model Varieties of America; unequivocal increasing brilliant success; olio of sixty artists; pot pourri elegante, Naughty Duchess; Hussar Polonaise; La Minuet; The Omnibus; Living Statues; Mulligar Gossoon; Mlle. Lulu and St. Maur; John LeClair; Andy Collum; Arnold Brothers; Ben Dodge; Bonnie Runnels.

AUNT POLLY BASSET'S
ORIGINAL
"YANKEE SINGIN' SKEWL,"
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.
HERBERT QUAIFE as "JEDEDIAH."

DR. JOHN LORD,
In ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY, Jan. 24, on LEO THE GREAT.
Theocratic Aspirations of the Popes.

Tickets for the remaining twenty-one lectures, $10, with reserved seats. Single lecture, $1 and 75 cents.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33, AND 35 East 4th st.—Sunday, Jan. 23, 1876, at 8 precisely, second concert. Mr. Joseph White, the celebrated violin virtuoso; Mr. Adolph Sohst, baritone, and others. The society will present Schumann's "The Page and the King's Daughter," and ballads for soli, chorus, and orchestra. Admission for non-members, if introduced by a member, $1 each. A. GOSPEL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; no objection to City or country; has nine years' best references. Call or address No. 50 4th av., in saddlery store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN, in City or country; is capable and sober; willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Call or address G. H., No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man who understands his business; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address E. D., No. 6 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, EITHER City or country; has the best of City reference. Call on or address T. L., No. 22 East 39th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address J. W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years in last place. Call or address H. W., No. 144 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER and florist; would run an establishment commercially if suitable structures and appliances are furnished and sufficient inducements were offered, or a strictly private place would be accepted; satisfactory references given. Address Horticulturist, Box No. 298, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN, (married, no incumbrance,) eighteen years' experience in all branches of horticulture; best references. Call on or address L. C., at seed store No. 67 Nassau st., or at florist's, corner 42d st. and 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL Scotch gardener; married, no incumbrances; nothing but a first-class place accepted. Apply to or address B. C. H., at Mr. McConnell's, florist, No. 733 6th av., corner 42d st., for one week.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXCELLENT GARDENER; understands gardening in all its branches; is willing and obliging; can furnish best references. Address H. Y. Z., No. 13 River st., Newark, N. J.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—UNDERSTANDS the care of horses; can milk; references A No. 1; City or country; most willing and obliging. Address James, No. 114 West 27th st.

JANITOR.—BY A COLORED MAN AS JANITOR; seven years' City reference from his employer. Address, for one week, No. 121 West 52d st.

VALET.—BY A COLORED MAN AS VALET AND to travel with a gentleman; gives first-class references. Call or address, for two days, A. N. E., No. 228 Thompson st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AGED TWENTY, who can make himself generally useful; can wait on table, and understands driving horses; can give good reference; wages less an object than a good steady situation. Address C. D., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN A private family as waiter; is willing and not afraid to work; City references. Address W. R., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By man and wife in a private family; first-class recommendations. Address C. S., No. 1,486 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good references. Call at No. 216 West 29th st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN TOWN AND COUNTRY to sell our pure teas to families, hotels, and large consumers; best terms and largest stock in the country. Apply to THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, No. 201 Fulton st., between Church and Greenwich sts.

WANTED—BY A LADY A SHORT DISTANCE OUT of the City, a Protestant German infant's nurse, with good references; also, a Protestant laundress. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av., Monday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COLLECTOR IN AN ALE BREWERY; must be perfectly familiar with the business and able to give first-class recommendations. Apply to BEADLESTON, PRICE & WOERZ, No. 291 West 10th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE PREDOMINANT SUCCESS,

PIQUE,

A PLAY OF TO-DAY,

By AUGUSTIN DALY, unanimously hailed by THE ENTIRE PRESS from Maine to Missouri as

THE MOST PERFECT PERFORMANCE,
and
ONLY REALLY ABSORBING SENSATION
of
THE AMERICAN STAGE.

The extraordinary cast of THIS REMARKABLE DRAMA of the times includes: Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, MAURICE BARRYMORE, C. H. ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, EMILY RIGL, Miss SYDNEY COWELL, KATE HOLLAND, and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

> THE DAILY TIMES says, editorially, "EVERY ONE SHOULD SEE IT," and also that every character in the play seems specially fitted to the excellent artist who embodies it; and under conditions entirely satisfactory PIQUE has entered on a course of representation which will probably endure longer than most of our great dramatic successes.

The *Tribune* says: "PIQUE blends comedy, sensation, and sentiment in a way that cannot fail to please."

The *Herald* says: "PIQUE is absolutely crowded with events. * * * We must congratulate Mr. Daly, as author and manager, with a great and merited success."

The *Times* says: "PIQUE has caught the favor of the town. THE OFTENER IT IS SEEN the more certainly it will be set down as a remarkable play."

The *Graphic* says: "The acting and business of the play are simply superb."

The *Evening Post* says: "It is pure, even when it is most melodramatic."

The *News* says: "For dramatic interest, excellent acting, magnificent scenery, we have never seen anything comparable with it."

The *Sun* says: "The mingling of humor and pathos in PIQUE is most happy."

The *St. Louis Republican* says: "PIQUE is the only American drama—worthy the name—ever produced."

The *Cincinnati Enquirer* says: "From the rising of the curtain till the going down of the same is an interesting series of climaxes, increasing in power."

The *Buffalo Commercial* says: "Its setting is as tasteful as it is elaborate."

The *Newark Courier* says: "The exciting scenes in and about the RIVER ATTIC make the latter half of the play intensely thrilling."

The *Hartford Times* says: "In the construction of PIQUE Mr. Daly has surpassed all his former plays. It is a thoroughly good drama, in every particular."

PIQUE MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1:30.

** The performance begins promptly at 7:45, and terminates at 11:10 o'clock.

Box-sheet open a month ahead for theatre parties.

** POLICE REGULATION.—Carriages taking up parties must form on 28th st., facing toward Broadway.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR "PIQUE," at the Windsor Hotel.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor.
A. M. PALMER..........Manager.

Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY

AN	ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
UNDOUBTED	including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris,
TRIUMPH.	Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.
ELEVENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.
BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR "ROSE MICHEL" at the Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FIFTH WEEK

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEXT THURSDAY.

☞ Special Matinee, when the entire dramatic profession of this City and Brooklyn will be the guests of the ladies and gentlemen in the cast of the play and the management of the theatre. Sale of seats now begun.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR "JULius Cæsar" at TYSON'S, Windsor Hotel.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. MATT MORGAN..........Manager

Return of the great character vocalist,
MISS ELLA WESNER.
Return of the beautiful serio-comic vocalist,
MISS JENNIE HUGHES.
BARNBY and RICKEY,
WAYNE and LOVELY,
Mr. WM. BARRY, Mr. CHAS. WHITE,
in new acts, songs, dances, &c.
Continued success of the pleasing vocalist,
MISS CLARA MOORE.
MR. MATT MORGAN'S
BEAUTIFUL CLASSIC TABLEAUX.
LIVING PICTURES.
AN ENTIRE NEW OLIO.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL
of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHARITY ASSOCIATION
will be given in aid of ST. JOHN'S GUILD, at the LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, under the auspices of the following lady and gentlemen managers:

Mrs. E. M. BANKS,	Hon. H. C. VAN VORST,
Mrs. ELIJAH STITES,	Dr. WARREN FREEMAN,
Mrs. R. H. ARKENBURGH,	Mr. L. HAZELTINE,
Mrs. DAVIS COLLAMORE,	Mr. WM. A. WILEY.

Tickets and boxes can be had of D. G. Stites, No. 11 Maiden lane; F. P. Casselaer, No. 20 East 22d st.; R. H. Arkenburgh, Jr., No. 176 Water st.

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.

"Oh Hush Thee, My Baby," Macirone, 50 cents; "Evening Song," romanza for the piano, Kleber, 40 cents; "Lord, Whom Winds and Waves Obey," Millard, 50 cents; "Time May Steal the Roses, Darling," Blake, 40 cents; "Fourth Co. Quickstep," Grafulla, 50 cents; "Sweet Little Spot on the Hill," Burk, 40 cents; "White Rose" Waltzes, Bernstein, 75 cents; "How Sweet the Answer Echo Makes," quartette, Howson, 25 cents; "Apollo Lanciers," Kiesewetter, 35 cents; a new book for Sunday-schools and home, "Sunny Side," by Wendte and Perkins, 35 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

BILLIARDS—A CENTENNIAL CONTEST.—Native experts to contend.—At Tammany Hall.—WILLIAM SEXTON and GEORGE F. SLOSSON, both of New-York, who defeated in the late tourney Daly, Rudolphe, and Garnier, will play on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1876, the three-ball American game, 600 points up, for a stake of $1,000, on an H. W. Collender standard American bevel table; the rules of the championship of the world to govern the match. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Ladies with escort admitted free, and seats reserved for them.

BURBANK,

IN READINGS AND RECITATIONS,
COOPER UNION,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 8 o'clock. Tickets 15 and 25 cents, at POND'S, No. 39 Union square; BURNTON'S, No. 92 4th av., and Book Store, 98 3d av.

THE NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION, UNDER the direction of Mr. P. S. GILMORE.—Members of choirs and other good singers desiring to join this organization are invited to apply at the Rehearsal Room, Dr. Crosby's church, 22d st. and 4th av., on THURSDAY EVENINGS, between 7 and 8 o'clock. The Society will give its first performance of the "Creation" at Steinway Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1876.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED spiritual physical test medium, lately from the Queen's Drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also, Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her marvelous seance in the light, this evening, at her elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st, (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS.
THE SPECTRES; OR, THE RING DEMONS.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, No. 54 Madison av., Dr. Mott's Memorial Building.—New select classes for children; ladies and gentlemen will commence Feb. 1. Address for particulars Prof. HENRY GEBHARD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

The great original BERGER FAMILY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, and immense OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AN ELOPEMENT FROM MONTREAL.

ARRIVAL IN NEW-YORK OF THE WIFE OF A WEALTHY CANADIAN SHIP-OWNER AND A MALE COMPANION—THEIR ARREST—PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

On Friday morning Superintendent Walling received the following dispatch from the Chief of Police of Montreal, Canada:

> MONTREAL, Jan. 21, 1876.
>
> *To the Chief of Police, New-York:*
>
> Take in charge Mrs. McKenzie and two little girls on the Montreal train. She is about twenty-five years old, tall, dark-complexioned. Little girls about three and five years old; light complexion. Probably in company with a gentleman. Arrest him also. Friends will follow up to-morrow. Answer immediately. Expenses will be liberally paid.
>
> F. W. L. PENTON, Chief of Police.

The matter was placed in the hands of Detectives Rielly and Williamson, of the Central office, who, on making inquiries at the Grand Central Depot, found that a lady answering the description given had arrived by the train from Montreal at noon, and was accompanied by a young man and two children. The party was traced to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Mrs. McKenzie and her companion had engaged rooms as husband wife. They were taken into custody and brought to Police Head-quarters, where they were locked up. Mrs. McKenzie, as stated in the dispatch, was accompanied by her two children, Isabella, aged three, and Bessie, aged five years. Her male companion gave his name as Frederick H. Brydges, aged twenty-three, and an engineer by occupation. Superintendent Walling telegraphed the fact of the arrest to the Police authorities of Montreal, and asked with what offense Mrs. Brydges and her companion were charged. He received a reply that Mrs. McKenzie had eloped from her home, and that her brother and brother-in-law were on their way to this City in search of the runaway wife. The relatives of Mrs. McKenzie arrived here yesterday morning, but, meantime, Brydges had secured the services of a lawyer, who applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus to compel the production in court of the persons detained by the Superintendent. Under these circumstances it was thought best to send the parties before a Police Magistrate, and Mrs. McKenzie and Brydges were accordingly conveyed to the Tombs and arraigned before Justice Bixby. As no criminal charge could be preferred against either of the prisoners the Magistrate discharged them, stating that the Police had no authority for arresting them. The lady said nothing further than that she would return to Montreal with a gentleman present, who represented himself to be her brother-in-law. Mr. Brydges said nothing. The lady was elegantly dressed, is of medium height, and of very prepossessing appearance. The gentleman is tall, finely proportioned, and was well dressed. He took the matter quite coolly, while the lady seemed somewhat embarrassed. They left the court-room separately, going in different directions. After they had gone, Justice Bixby said that there was no law under which they could be detained, and that, if there had been, the evidence was utterly insufficient to warrant their commitment.

At the office of Mr. Howe, who appeared as counsel for the arrested parties, the following statement was given yesterday afternoon: "The lady is Mrs. Emma McKenzie, the wife of Henry McKenzie, a leading ship-owner in Montreal, and she is the niece of Sir Hugh Allan. She left Montreal on Thursday night, bringing with her two of her children, Isabella and Bessie, and left two others at home. She and her companion, Frederick H. Brydges, who says he is from Philadelphia, went to St. Albans, Vermont, and took the train for New-York, arriving here last night. They immediately went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they registered under the names of Mr. F. Henderson and wife, Philadelphia. The telegram from Montreal for the arrest and detention of the lady and her companion was sent at the instance of her husband."

All the parties interested in this strange affair were very reticent, and when questioned refused to make any statement in regard to the elopement. Brydges is a son of C. J. Brydges, of Montreal, recently Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, and at present the Chief Railroad Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada. It is stated that Brydges and Mrs. McKenzie intended leaving for Europe on one of the steamers which left this port yesterday for Liverpool.

TRAINING FOR THE NAVY.

THE WAY IT IS DONE ON THE MINNESOTA.

Yesterday was the regular day for the reception of visitors on the United States Naval training ship Minnesota, which is now lying in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and the 217 boys on board who have enlisted in the service and are learning the duties of Jack Tar, received their friends in true sailor fashion. The noticeable feature of the day was the respectable class of people who visited the ship to see their young relations and friends in the service. The regulations governing the admission of boys to the training ship are so strict and exclusive that the class of boys admitted is unusually select, fully two-thirds of the applicants being rejected. The Minnesota went into commission in June last, and the training school was started early in July, with some eighty scholars. At the first quarterly examination fourteen of them were passed from the second class to the first class, and at the next examination thirty-one were passed. Boys are enlisted between sixteen and seventeen years of age, and are at once placed under a practical system of education which is well adapted to make thorough seamen and worthy men of them. There is a teacher for every fifty boys, and the following corps of officers:

Captain—A. W. Johnson.
Lieutenant Commander—J. H. Sands.
Lieutenants—O. W. Farenholt, W. B. Newman, A. J. Iverson, H. L. Tremain, F. M. Symonds, and E. B. Barry.
Surgeon—C. J. Stuart-Wells.
Past Assistant Surgeon—W. L. Ruth.
Assistant Surgeon—J. M. Ambler.
Paymaster—J. Linsly, Jr.
Chief Engineer—B. B. H. Wharton.
Past Assistant Engineer—George W. Magee.
Chaplain—Robert Hudson.
Captain of Marines—L. L. Dawson.

These are all thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the enterprise, and labor hard for its success. The boys are kept on board ship three months before they are allowed to go on shore, and are then allowed to visit their friends on Saturdays. Every Saturday some forty or fifty go ashore, and almost invariably the entire number return as respectable in appearance as when they left the ship. They learn to respect and esteem their officers, and at the same time are taught the rigorous discipline of the Navy. At the examinations, which last some four or five days, they are required to demonstrate practically their knowledge of the various subjects on which they are questioned. Every year a hundred or a hundred and fifty of them are taken out in a tender for a short cruise, and are obliged to perform the duties which they have learned.

The capacity of the Minnesota is such that 500 boys can be trained on board at once, and it is expected that, if the enlisting continues as it has begun, the number will be filled before long. Their life on board is made as attractive as possible to them, and there are none, apparently, who have so far found it disagreeable. The cost of maintaining the ship in this service is said to be about $8,000 a month, a sum which would seem to be small compared with the benefits to the service derived from the instruction given. At the age of eighteen the boys are placed on board some ship in actual commission, and their promotion thereafter is determined by their ability and conduct.

EXTRAORDINARY INCENDIARISM.

Several weeks ago the Catholic Church in Passaic City, N. J., was burned to the ground, entailing a loss of $15,000. On Friday last John Chase was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary. Chase made a confession yesterday, implicating several members of McLean Hose Company. It had long been noticed that the McLean Hose was always the first to arrive at the scene of a conflagration. Chase says that the secret of their promptness was the fact that some members of the company started the fires, and then notified the company. The purpose was not to destroy the buildings set on fire, but to make flame enough to give the company an excuse for taking out the machine. It was in this way that the Passaic church was burned. Augustus White, Thomas Gunthorp, and Thomas Barnaclow, members of the company, were taken into custody yesterday. They all deny their guilt, though Gunthorp confessed that, with others, he fired a barn on Gregory avenue last Summer. Warrants are out for other members of the company. Those who have been arrested have been committed to jail to await further examination.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Otto Huster assigned his property to Henry Knubel yesterday. In the assignment made yesterday by Chandler McKelsey, surviving partner of Erwin & McKelsey, to Charles Bellows and Emanuel Eising, the liabilities are set down as $10,232 30, the nominal assets as $12,502 70, and the real assets as $10,600. A bond in $12,000 was ordered from the assignees.

Myerson & Plant, laces, at No. 561 Broadway, have gone into bankruptcy. Their liabilities amount to $15,700, and their assets consist of stock valued at $597 10 and debts due the firm $4,609 99. There are thirty-nine creditors. Among the largest are H. F. Cooper, $1,838 61; Lawson Brothers, $1,195 76; D. Haas' Sons, $925 82.

Mr. Edward Molson, Trustee in bankruptcy of the late firm of Simonsfeld & Greenbaum, laces, at No. 477 Broadway, has settled the affairs of the firm. The assets realized very little in proportion to the liabilities, and the Trustee has declared a dividend of 11.71 per cent., which is all the creditors will receive.

It was rumored yesterday that a large tobacco house in Water street was in difficulties.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE QUESTION OF "OPEN AND CLOSE COMMUNION" AGAIN AGITATED—STRONG FEELING ON THE SUBJECT IN THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

It is expected that at the meeting of the Baptist ministers of New-York and vicinity to-morrow discussion will be renewed on the following preamble and resolution which is before that body:

Whereas, The second article in the constitution of the "Baptist Ministers' Conference of New-York and Vicinity" defines the design of this conference to be "the edification of its members and the promotion of union of aim and action among Pastors and churches in all that concerns them as disciples of Christ;" and

Whereas, This conference under tands the words "aim and action" here used as intended to conserve the practice of restricted communion, in common with every other distinguishing practice of regular Baptist churches, using the phrase "restricted communion" in the sense that no person should participate in the Lord's Supper until he has been immersed in water upon a profession of his faith in Christ, as the Gospel requires; and

Whereas, The recognition of unimmersed believers as rightful communicants at the Lord's table sets aside and violates the order of the New Testament as practiced in the Apostolic churches; therefore,

Resolved, That this conference insists that Gospel baptism is a necessary qualification for the supper, and discards communion at the table by any of its members with those who do not possess this qualification, as in direct conflict with that "union of aim and action among Pastors and churches," defined by its Constitution as a primary object of this conference, and as calculated to disturb its harmony and impair its influence.

The resolution was offered at the last meeting of the conference by Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, under the following circumstances: An invitation had been extended to Rev. Dr. Reuben Jeffrey, of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, to read a paper before the conference. Dr. Jeffrey is understood to be a champion of that portion of the Baptist Church which is known as the open communion element, and it was doubted by some of the advocates of close communion whether it would be expedient for the conference to listen to the paper. A motion was therefore made to rescind the invitation, and the matter was referred to a committee. The committee reported in favor of hearing the paper, as the conference would not be thereby committed to the views that might be expressed in it. The report was adopted, and Jan. 21 was fixed as the day for hearing the paper. Dr. Armitage then offered the resolution just quoted, and a long and somewhat heated discussion ensued. The passage of the resolution was advocated by Rev. Dr. Bright, of the *Examiner and Chronicle*; Rev. R. S. MacArthur, and Rev. Dr. J. D. Fulton, and opposed by Rev. Drs. Anderson, Thomas, and Jeffrey, the two former holding that it would be unwise to make such declarations of Baptist doctrines which were universally understood. They considered that such an expression would be considered as a confession of weakness, and deemed it unnecessary and ill-advised. Dr. Jeffrey said that if the resolution were passed he would be obliged to retire from the conference. He was not an "open communionist," and had been wrongly represented as being one. He had never invited any one to the Lord's table who had not been baptized, but believed that every one should settle that question between himself and the Lord. He had been badly treated by his brethren, but could fraternize with all excepting Dr. Fulton.

The advocates of the resolution urge its passage on the ground, as put by Dr. MacArthur, that it will have the effect of weeding out from the ministry of the Baptist Church all those who are not sound in the doctrine accepted as orthodox by that denomination. He said that the time had now come when the Church would not consider any minister as eligible to a pulpit who was not in full accord with the doctrine popularly called close communion. This view was also taken by Dr. Bright, who represented that the press of the denomination would equally frown on all departures from what was conceived to be the true Baptist doctrine.

On the other hand, the opponents of the resolution urge that the Baptist Church especially has always been one of the foremost champions of freedom of religious thought, and that it is neither in accord with the spirit of the age nor the genius of the church to strive to gag the men who may advocate the freedom claimed in this matter. They denounce as a piece of Popery the virtual threats made of the displeasure of the church and the censure of the denominational press toward those who consider the question in a light different from some of their brethren. They claim that they are not open communionists in the sense that they invite unbaptized persons to the Lord's table, but that they consider that the church sets the table, and it is for those who desire to come to settle the question themselves whether they should come or not. They say that they do not desire to go roaming around in other Churches, communing irregularly, but they desire that the question shall not be made a pet tenet of the Church, or a touchstone for the decision of the question of orthodoxy. They say that the discussion tends to involve the real question in a haze, and make the world imagine that the question is that of shutting out people from the communion-table, or refusing to recognize the table set in other Churches as really the Lord's table, when that is not the real point at issue. They say also that it is an effort to exclude from the denomination, men who are really loyal, and while they expect that the resolution will be passed by a considerable majority they deprecate it as calculated to provoke further and serious dissensions in the denomination. Close communion, they say, is a wrong and injurious term, and represents the Church in a false light, whereas she really stands in the same attitude that other Churches do, none of which specially invite unbaptized persons to the communion table. A vote on the resolution, they claim, will inevitably put many Pastors in a false position and necessitate an explanation which will not have the same effect that their votes will have.

The discussion has been productive of considerable personal feeling, and it is possible that serious difficulties may grow out of it in different ways.

THE KINGS COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

The Supply Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, consisting of Messrs. Williamson, Sexton, Harmon, Hawks, Phelps, and Eger, made a tour yesterday through the county institutions at Flatbush, and carefully examined the condition, and made careful inquiries into the management of each one of them, for the purpose of obtaining such information as will enable them to carry out their expressed determination to make all needed reforms therein, and curtail the cost of running them. They first visited the Almshouse, and went from there to the Hospital and Lunatic Asylum. They report that they found everything in the Almshouse in good order, with the exception of the building in which the children's nurses have been temporarily lodged in consequence of the alterations now being made in the nursery. The committee decided to recommend the rebuilding of the baby ward, destroyed by fire last Fall, in order to furnish accommodation for the class of women referred to. They found the Asylum in as good condition as the crowded state of the institution would admit. The general hospital, too, is clean and well managed.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen visited the Board of Health yesterday, for the purpose of examining the pay-roll, in order to see wherein they may reduce the expenses of the Board. They considered that the rate of salaries now being paid was too high, but the number, rather than the salaries, was considered most objectionable and in need of reduction.

RESULT OF A PUBLIC OFFICER'S NEGLECT.

Owing to the neglect of the late Commissioner of Public Works in not providing a court-room for the occupancy of Judge Gildersleeve, of the Court of General Sessions, the object for which an additional Judge of that court was elected is defeated for the present. It was intended that two branches of the court should sit simultaneously, and thus so rapidly dispose of cases as to prevent prisoners without bail, awaiting trial, from being incarcerated in the Tombs an unnecessary length of time before their cases can be disposed of. Such imprisonment, especially in cases which result in the acquittal of the accused, is an act of cruel injustice. The average number of prisoners in the Tombs is a little less than five hundred, but recently there have been 650 confined there without adequate accommodation. It is estimated that if two branches of the General Sessions were constantly held during the several terms the average number of prisoners in the Tombs each day would not exceed 350. There were 34,792 prisoners confined in the Tombs in 1874, and 38,006 in 1875, and these figures show the great numbers who must suffer on account of the delay in giving them an opportunity for trial.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

A desperate attempt was made yesterday afternoon to rob Mr. Joseph Stearns, of the firm of John N. Stearns & Co., silk manufacturers, while in front of the factory in Forty-second street, between Second and Third avenues. Mr. Stearns, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was returning from the Grand Central Bank where he had drawn $1,000 in small bills and currency to pay off the hands employed at the factory. He carried the money in a package in his hand. When he had reached the factory he was suddenly accosted by a ruffian who threw a handful of cayenne pepper at him. Mr. Stearns, believing that the man was about to strike, dodged and escaped the pepper. He shouted for help, and his assailant fled through the hallway of an adjoining tenement-house to the rocks on Forty-third street, in the rear of the factory. He was pursued by Patrolman Regan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, but succeeded [illegible] making his escape

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police last week made 1,672 arrests.

The second annual invitation ball of the James Degnan Coterie will be held at Irving Hall on Monday evening, Jan. 24.

The fifth annual reception of the Bachelor's Club will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms to-morrow evening.

Col. Emmons Clark has received $500 from W. W. Astor, Esq., as a subscription to the Seventh Regiment New Armory Fund.

"Leo, the Great," will be the subject of a historical lecture by Dr. John Lord at Association Hall to-morrow at 11:30 A. M.

The New-York Coladonian Club will give a Burns festival and its nineteenth annual ball at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms next Tuesday evening.

The Gramercy Boat Club propose to row to Philadelphia during the Centennial celebration in a new eight-oared barge ordered for the purpose last Fall.

A match game of billiards will be contested at Tammany Hall, next Thursday evening, by Messrs. Slosson and Sexton, both native American players.

A number of the Democratic Aldermen called upon Commissioner Campbell yesterday. The Commissioner will make no changes in his department at present.

Mr. Henry A. Horn will deliver his humorous lecture, entitled "Drumming as a Fine Art," at Steinway Hall this evening. The life and habits of a commercial traveler will be delineated.

A "Martha Washington" reception and Centennial tea-party will be held at the Academy of Music, Irving Hall, and Nilsson Hall, on Feb. 22, for the benefit of the floating hospital of St. John's Guild.

John Forrest, a printer, aged thirty-five, died at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, yesterday, from the effects of injuries received on the 31st ult. by being crushed between a truck and an embankment.

George Lips, aged twenty-six, a laborer at Hupfel's brewery at St. Ann's avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth street, Morrisania, fell through a ventilator in the rear of the brewery into the cellar, and sustained fatal injuries.

The anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association, of this City, will be celebrated at Association Hall, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D.; Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., and Rev. James F. Elder, D. D.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week, 600 deaths, 475 births, and 175 marriages, showing an increase of 92 deaths, 45 births, and 44 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Rev. Dr. James O'Leary, formerly Assistant Pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, New-York, was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. The funeral services took place in St. Joseph's Church, Rev. Sylvester Malone preaching the funeral sermon.

It is said that the rival Common Council, of which Counselor Wolf is spokesman, have secured quarters on Broadway, near Thirtieth street, and that they are still awaiting a decision of the courts in their favor, preparatory to beginning legislation for this City.

Thomas Mairs, aged nineteen, and Edward Hart, aged eighteen, were arrested last evening by Detective Kennedy, of the Central Office, charged with having committed a burglary at No. 113 Third avenue, on the 16th inst., and they were locked up at Police Head quarters.

John I. Davenport, recently appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, in place of Kenneth G. White, resigned, was sworn yesterday by Judge Blatchford, and entered upon the duties of his office. Jackson S. Schultz and Jenkins Van Schaick became his bondsmen.

The Cotton Exchange will be closed on Monday up to 11 o'clock, to afford the members an opportunity to attend the funeral of the late William Adams, a member of the Exchange. The funeral will take place from the church Tenth street and Fifth avenue, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Committee on the Book Fair of the American Book Trade Association have resolved to have fairs hereafter in March and September, and at the close of each fair to hold an auction to clear off such books as it may be desirable to dispose of, but excepting those offered at the fairs.

The Arcadian Club gave one of its enjoyable monthly dinners last evening at its new quarters, No. 146 Fifth avenue. A large number of guests and members were present, among them Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, the President; Mr. Harrison Millard, Paul DuChaillu, William Hart, the artist, A. P. Burbank, of Chicago, and many other distinguished members.

The annual Charity Ball, in aid of the Child's Hospital and Nursery, will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, Feb. 1. Judging from the rapidity with which tickets and boxes have been sold, the affair promises to be a brilliant success. Owing to the untiring efforts of the numerous lady managers all the boxes, with the exception of a few, have been engaged for the occasion.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 53,117 letters and sixty-eight bags of papers. The steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool, took out 23,180 letters and thirty-five bags of papers; the Hohenstauffer, for Hamburg, 24,362 letters and twenty-two bags of papers; the Labrador, for Havre, 3,775 letters and five bags of papers, and the Victoria, for Scotland, 1,800 letters and five bags of papers.

Inspector Wendover, of the Excise Department, has submitted the following report to the Commissioners of the number of liquor saloons in the First, Fourth, Sixth, and Twenty-seventh Precincts: First Precinct, number now selling, 334; licensed, 324; Fourth Precinct, number now selling, 378, licensed, 359; Sixth Precinct, number now selling, 230; licensed, 223; Twenty-seventh Precinct, number now selling, 386; licensed, 316.

Mrs. Ann L. Noe, widow of James H. Noe, the murdered brush manufacturer, has presented to Mrs. Catherine L. Harris, the lady who so nobly came to Mr. Noe's assistance after his fatal encounter with the burglar, a gold watch and chain, a cameo breastpin, and a portrait of Mr. Noe, as a token of her appreciation for the kindly services so timely rendered. The watch bears the inscription, "Presented to Mrs. C. L. Harris for kindness to my husband, Aug. 22, 1875. Ann L. Noe."

At the annual meeting of the North Side Association yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Morrisania Steamboat Company, the following officers were elected: President, John J. Crane; Vice Presidents, I. G. Johnson, and S. D. Babcock; Secretary, Fordham Morris; Treasurer, Edgar Williams. The following committees, consisting of twelve members each, were also appointed: Harlem River, Improvement, Rapid Transit, Local Improvement, Tax and Assessment, and Law committees.

During the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1875, the total amount of second-class mail matter sent through the Post Office, in this City, was 4,084,039 pounds. Of this amount 3,285,974 pounds was paid for at the rate of two cents per pound, yielding $65,719 48, and 798,065 pounds, at three cents per pound, yielding $23,941 95, a total of $89,661 43. The weight of matter is equal to 2,042 tons, which, if loaded in carts, one ton to each, allowing three rods to each cart and horse, would make a line twenty miles in length.

In December last Mr. William D. Woods was arrested for having in his possession certain portions of the property stolen from the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company early in that month. It is now stated that after a most exhaustive examination into the circumstances attending the robbery the conclusion has been reached that Mr. Woods had no guilty knowledge of the character of the goods found in his possession. On ascertaining their character he promptly assured himself of the company's right to the possession of the property, and consented, in writing, to the surrender thereof

A new journalistic base-ball club has just been formed in this City. It was organized a few days ago at a meeting held at Police Head-quarters, in this City, by the choice of the following officers: President, Henry Chadwick; Vice President, Samuel McKeever; Secretary and Treasurer, T. Bayard Brasher. The club is composed of attaches of the papers of this City and Brooklyn. Among the games arranged for the next season are contests with the old Knickerbocker Club, of this City, and with the Excelsior Club. The name of the new club is the Press Base-ball Club, and they will commence play at Prospect Park, in Brooklyn. They will also have special permission to play on the grounds in Central Park, in this City.

BROOKLYN.

The number of arrests by the Police during the past week was 493.

Mrs. Mary Bechtel, of No. 343 Clinton street, was violently assaulted and knocked down yesterday in the hallway of her residence by a sneak-thief, who afterward made his escape.

John Burroughs, who shot his wife on the 6th of November last, at No. 247 Fifteenth street, corner of Sixth avenue, will be arraigned for trial, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to-morrow.

While Edward J. Powers, of No. 21 Park avenue, was perusing the papers on file in the Mercantile Library Reading-room, Friday night, a thief walked off with his overcoat, valued at $35.

Charles Door, a blacksmith, of Atlantic avenue, has been arrested, charged with obtaining $93 worth of hardware from Joseph Schlicktner, of East New-York, under false pretenses.

The unoccupied house No. 74 South Tenth street, E. D., was invaded by a gang of young thieves yesterday morning, who carried away $100 worth of plumbing materials, including a copper boiler.

Joseph Kellogg, a real estate agent at the corner of Gates and Tompkins avenues, is under arrest, charged with refusing to hand over rent money collected for Mr. J. B. Elliott, of No. 493 Clinton avenue.

Michael J. McLaughlin, residing in Thirty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Mary Mitten, who charges him with committing a felonious assault upon her mother.

The Burns Association of the Eastern District of Brooklyn will hold its annual dinner at the Wall House on the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. Toasts will be responded to by Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Rev. Dr. Ingalls, Hosea B. Perkins, and others.

LONG ISLAND.

There is a movement in Sag Harbor to change the street lamps so as to use kerosene instead of gas, in order to lessen the expense.

Baron Rothschild, with a number of his friends, on Wednesday visited the Belmont training farm at Babylon, and made a careful inspection of the extensive stables and the splendid stud of running horses to be seen there.

At the annual meeting of the Long Island Shooting Club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. M. Parks; Vice President, Dr. H. F. Allen; Secretary, M. V. Baylis, Treasurer, R. Robinson; Directors—J. J. Walton, C. A. Eddy, and W. W. Wynn.

The County Court and Court of Sessions of Queens County, Judge John J. Armstrong presiding, will convene at the court-house, North Hempstead, to-morrow. There is considerable interest as to the probable action of the Grand Jury regarding certain charges made against some of the Justices and constables of the town of Jamaica, who are alleged to have made fraudulent charges for services.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A movement is being made in favor of erecting an asylum for the insane of the county.

The Trustees of Mount Vernon intend applying to the Legislature for sundry amendments to the village charter, and a public meeting of tax-payers has been called for Tuesday evening to take the matter into consideration.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Democratic General Committee of Richmond County will meet at Adams' Hotel, Tompkinsville, to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M. Arrangements will be made for the primaries, and the by-laws will be revised.

The Republican primaries were held last evening in the various districts of Middletown. Three delegates were chosen in each election district to meet in convention at Schweisser's Hall, Stapleton, on Monday evening, to make nominations for Supervisor and other town officers, to be voted for at the town meeting on the 1st of February.

About fifty members of the Port Richmond Shooting Association assembled yesterday at the Four Corners for the second day's sport at fox-hunting, with a half dozen hounds. The fox was turned loose at 11 o'clock at the Poor-house farm, and took its course toward Toedt Hill, but after a long chase by the hounds the pursuit was given over, as the animal could not be found.

NEW-JERSEY.

Seven heifers of the "Rose of Sharon" breed, valued at $35,000, are in a stable in Jersey City, awaiting transportation to England. They were raised in Kentucky.

A man with gray hair and feeble with age tottered into Brady's undertaking establishment, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and said he wanted to make arrangements for the burial of his mother. To the questions of Mr. Brady the stranger said that she had attained the age of 104 years. Her name was Ellen Curran, and her residence No. 311 Railroad avenue, Jersey City. She was born in Galway, Ireland, in January, 1772, and came to this country in 1848, when seventy-six years of age. She lived with her three sons in Jersey City.

DRUGGISTS SAY that the sale of DICK'S TASTELESS MEDICINES is increasing rapidly.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Elisha Riggs, Francis Riggs, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. K. B. McDowell, W. G. Swan, Mrs. Swan, Mrs. Hattie L. Gere, George H. Sickels, Mrs. Sickels, Miss Ella F. Sickels, Dr. James W. Randall, Mrs. Randall, G. M. Rollins, Mrs. Rollins, A. T. Miller, F. Hegle, Mrs. Sarah A. Nafew, Henry Lowe, C. E. Lister, G. Angelo, Francis Codd, P. Duane, W. C. Poole, A. B. Maxam, Mrs. Thompson, F. Higle, T. E. Sickels, Thomas Aspinwall, Capt. R. Talbot, S. Covas, N. Bloom, J. L. Humfreville, Robert Stewart, R. Kepling, A. W. Kepling, J. A. Cameron, P. Laclotte, George Vandenhoff, Thomas Reynolds, Jr., H. Carter, R. J. Kerstenian, Winsmore Hooper, James Arkell, James W. Arkell, W. M. Mellor, Phillip Mellor, James Y. Smith, Mrs. Morton, William H. Waters, Mrs. Waters, Frank Waters, Master Willie Waters, Miss Sadie Waters, Mr. Morton.

In steamship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—Charles M. Lamson, R. B. Price, Mrs. Pinkham, Col. James Fairman, Mrs. K. Hitchcock, Miss Douglass, Miss E. Cardiff, Joseph Phelps, John P. O'Toole, W. R. Barber, Miss Jennie Stevenson, Miss Maggie Stevenson, E. Hardenfeldt, Mrs. E. Hardenfelt, Mrs. W. H. Walker, Miss Kate Walker, Miss Addie Walker, Miss Minnie Walker, Benjamin B. Groom, Mrs. Benjamin B. Groom, Harrison T. Groom, Mrs. Harrison T. Groom, B. M. Farnsworth, H. V. Pinkham, Hermann Levy, R. A. Kemp, W. H. Williamson, David Williams, George Langtry, W. F. Nast, A. Stowell, F. Wise, Mrs. F. Wise, Jules Plunkett, James Johnson.

In steam-ship England for Liverpool—Howard S. Jaffray, Mrs. Howard S. Jaffray, Miss Maud Jaffray, Master Edward Jaffray, Master Reginald Jaffray, Master Kenneth Jaffray, John R. P. Woodruff, Dr. Zuch, K. S. Perkins, Master Frederick Perkins, Master Charles A. Endicott, Mrs. M. Baetens and child, Alfred Jugia, Mrs. E. Isaacs, Master Louis Isaacs, Master Isaac Isaacs, R. E. Robinson, Miss Robinson, S. Busbby, John P. Knowles, Henry Raynor, Charles Raynor, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Bartine, John Howe, Robert Howe, Mr. Hewlett, Mr. Deacon, Miss Kate Lewis, J. Field, wife and child, Mrs. Annie M. Fleins.

In steam-ship Labrador, for Havre.—Mr. Kelly, Mr. de Miniac, Mr. Baldomar, Mr. Olivera, V. Guerrero, C. Weinschenck, J. H. Thiry, Mme. Thiry, Mme. Dutnil, Mme. Filley, F. Benné, Mme. Benné, Mme. H. Picot, G. Belmonce, Mr. Cardona, Mme. Pergot, Miss Coudon, J. Frazer, F. Colin, J. Morrison, J. Oettle, Mme. Oettle and children, J. Galand, Mme. V. Fety, J. Anna, Mme. Anna, J. Guignard, E. Caisbertier, Mr. Mesmina, Ch. Rossi, E. Lanavoox, Mme. Frisquet, Ch. Manjin, Mr. Goudet, Mr. Esselineau.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—J. Mandeville, Miss G. Doty, Mrs. S. G. Perry, Theo. Reniecke, C. Feldthusen, Mrs. J. Murphey, A. Bruhns, C. V. Hutchins, wife, child, and servant, Master Charles Hutchins, William Warfield, J. W. Mills, Robert Cochran, Mrs. D. Haywood, Mrs. A. H. Douglass, Mrs. A. Brown, Mrs. S. E. Hardon, J. L. Cooper and wife, Charles A. Haley, Theo. H. Freeman, Samuel Leake, J. Weitz, C. Burns, A. J. O'Hara, H. M. McClong.

In steam-ship Champion, for Charleston.—Miss Youle, Mrs. C. C. Lathrop, E. J. Gale, F. B. Johnson, T. M. Johnson, E. I. Brown, C. Arnold, J. Purcell, G. Donaldson, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Kelly, J. Fay, T. Halvorsen, P. W. Pheelan, C. Hallock, W. L. Brooks, Miss Dibble, E. B. Olmsted, Mrs. Olmsted, J. Clancy, C. A. Anderson, Mrs. Mitchell, D. S. Bridgeman, Mrs. Bridgeman, D. Mahony, J. McKegan, R. Shirley, L. Hullier.

In steam-ship Hohenstaufen, for Bremen.—W. M. Griswold, Miss Neynaber, Dr. August Freuler, Peter Meier, Simon N. Patten, Edward Scherr, H. Amberg, John Gunther, A. Petersen, William Rogge.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—John Butler, James Charlton, Miss Anne K. Sutherland, Mrs. Mary White, E. H. Annis, William Semple, D. C. Ralston.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Humboldt, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Right Rev. Clinton Wright, James Mills, V. De Sowyer-Pinto, Edward Wachter, J. E. Claussen, R. R. Huboell, J. T. Coates, J. Barber, J. A. De Egger.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..7:17 | Sun sets....5:08 | Moon rises..5:34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...5:49 | Gov. Island..6:38 | Hell Gate....8:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Jamison; Jhn. Gibson, Tull, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; George W. Elder, Read, New-Orleans, La., Charles A. Whitney & Co.; Victoria, (Br.,) Hadderwick, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Baltic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Geo. W. Clyde, Pennington, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Fleurs Castle, (Br.,) Thompson, London, Eng., Henderson Bros.; Labrador, (Fr.,) Langhier, via Plymouth, Eng., Louis de Bebian; Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson Bros.; Hohenstauffen, (Ger.,) Leist, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; J. W. Jarrett, Hicks, Baltimore, Md., via South Amboy, N. J., William Dalzell.

Ships Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London, Eng., Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; John O'Gaunt, (Br.,) Lyall, London, Eng.

Barks Ferreri, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Marseilles, France, James Henry; Threya, (Norw.,) Blaumer, Queenstown, or Falmouth, for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; J. F. Whitney, (Br.,) Spicer, Antwerp, Belg., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Jason, (Ger.,) Grimm, Bremen, Ger., Theo. Ruger; Casco, Penny, Greenpoint, Long Island, Cartwright & Harrison; Jason, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Cork, Ireland, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Lucas, Oporto, Portugal, George F. Bulley; George, (Ger.,) Segelken, Bremen, Ger., Charles Luling & Co.

Brigs Avance, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Oporto, Portugal, Funch, Edye & Co.; Constance, (Dutch,) Hellis, Point a Pitre, Sombrero Island, H. A. Vatable & Son; Wolfville, (Br.,) Batting, Corunna, Spain, Boyd & Hincken; Mozart, (Ger.,) Fetchens, Rio de Janeiro, Braz., James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. J. M. Bramard, Averill, Jacmel, Hayti, A. Nones & Co.; C. S. Bayles, Johnson, Philadelphia, Penn., Van Brunt & Bro.; Sunbeam, Bunker, Key West and Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney; Jos. Nickerson, Yates, St. Paul de Loanda, Africa, Yates & Porterfield; Calista, Whitten, Boston, Mass., Charles Luling; Samuel Wood, Wood, Norfolk, Va., J. R. Staples; Mary L. Peters, York, Matanzas, Cuba, Parsons & Loud; Mary R. Hickman, Robinson, Norfolk, Va., Squire Bros.; George S. Marts, Marts, Philadelphia, Slaght & Petty; Francis, Patterson, Mobile Ala., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; John Lenthall, Martin, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Bro.; Defiance, Thorndike, Portsmouth, N. H., J. D. Hurlburt & Co.; Rosalie, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., J. O. Ward & Co.

Sloop Eliza Sylvanie, Baker, New-Haven, Conn., George C. Blair & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Humboldt, (Br.,) Mitchell, Rio Janeiro Dec. 26, Bahia 31st, Pernambuco Jan. 2, and Para 8th, with mdse. and 9 passengers to Busk & Jevons. Experienced moderate N. E. trades and fine weather until Thursday, Jan. 20, A. M., in lat. 34 30, lon. 71, when experienced S. W. gale, shifting into the N. W., wind remaining to the N. W. since.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship William P. Clyde, Ingram, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Bark Constantia, (Norw.,) Tallacksen, Dublin Dec. 3, via St. Thomas 17 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Jan. 16, lat. 38 13, lon. 12 30, spoke ship La Louisane, (Fr.,) from New-Orleans for Havre, 40 ds. out.

Bark Excelsior, (of Boston,) Eddy, Leghorn 43 ds., with marble and rags to G. B. Fabricotti; vessel to order. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 19.

Bark Carmella, (Aust.,) Veccarina, St. Nazaire 40 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Minerva, (Ital.,) Galliane, Genoa 58 ds., with marble and rags to J. D. Phillips & Son; vessel to J. C. Seager & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 8.

Brig Don Jacinto, (of Portland,) Crosten, Montevideo Nov. 13, with hides to order—vessel to James Henry. Crossed to equator Dec. 21, in lon. 38. Nov. 20, off Cape St. Mary in a gale from S. E. lasting 12 hours, lost storm sails; Jan. 16, lat. 32 20, lon. 72, passed schr. L. F. Stocker, bound S.

Brig H. Houston, (of Stockton,) Griffing, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to De Castro & Co.—vessel to J. O. Ward.

Schr. Rosi and Adra, Gaul, New-York. Died on the passage, Dec. 10, Henry F. Russell, mate, of New-Bedford, and Thomas Frith, steward, of New-York, both of small-pox.

Schr. Annie Lee, Look, Cedar Keys, 13 ds. with cedar to A. W. Faber—vessel to Alvah Mudgett. Jan. 17, off Tortugas, saw a three-masted schr. with loss of maintopmast, foremast-head, and jibboom.

Schr. Grace Vandusen, Hayes, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Kate and Luella, Bonsell, Fall River.
Schr. Game Cock, Smith, New-London.
Schr. Urbanna, Hall, Newport.
Schr. Emma Reed, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. Silas Wright, Hart, Providence.
Schr. E. & L. Marts, Marts, Providence.
Schr. Charles W. Morse, Mann, Providence.
Schr. Narragansett, Shaw, Providence.
Schr. Adrianna, Merrill, Providence.
Schr. Amelia, Foster, New-Haven.
WIND—Sunset, fresh N. E.; snowing.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Labrador, for Havre; Hohenstauffen, for Bremen; City of Richmond, Baltic, and England, for Liverpool; Victoria, for Glasgow; George W. Clyde, for Galveston, via Key West; George W. Elder and Cortes, for New-Orleans; Ashland and San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; William Clyde, for Philadelphia; brigs K. T. Sheldon, for Matanzas; Lydia H. Cole, for Sagua; Loch Lomond, for Cardenas; schr. J. and L. Bryan, for Charleston.

MARINE DISASTERS.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 22.—The schr. Sea Lion, (Br.,) St. Marc, Hayti, (15 ds.,) for Boston, arr. here today, reports 19th inst., about 2 o'clock P. M., during thick weather, came near losing the vessel on Block Island owing to the fog-whistle not being sounded, as she had reached the breakers. Even then some twenty minutes elapsed before the whistle was heard, which, when sounded, could be heard for a distance of ten miles.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—The schr. Alruna, Capt. Smith, Cardenas, for a port N. of Hatteras, put in here to-day with loss of part of deck-load of molasses. She reports having struck on the Stone Breakers when coming in. Damage at present unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spoken Dec. 29, lat. 56 S., lon. —, ship Ocean King, Freeman, San Francisco, for Liverpool; Jan. 2, lat. 10 37 N., lon. 114 43 W., ship Baron Aberdare, (Br.,) Edmunds, Portland, Oregon, for Liverpool; Amboy, for Marblehead; Mott Haven, New-York, for Calais; Lady Franklin, Providence, for Gloucester; Carrie Melvin, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., for Portland; John Wentworth, (of Bucksport,) East Harbor, T. I., 14 ds., for Portsmouth.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 18.—Sld. schrs. M. E. Long, Haskell, New-York, and Grace Davis, Davis, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 17.—Arr. schr. J. M. Leonard, Crowley, New-York.

Sld. 17th, schr. Nellie Pendleton, Boston.

Sld. 18th, steamer Liberty, Lundberg, New-York.

Arr. 18th, bark Alex. Campbell, Bunker, St. Thomas; schr. Martha, Newman, New-Orleans.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Arr. steamer Texas, Laurensen, Liverpool, (for New-Orleans;) bark Mabel, Hallett, Callao.

Arr. 22d schr. Stephen Harding, Harding, Pascagoula.

Sld. 21st steamer City of Merida, Reynolds, from Vera Cruz, &c., New-York; bark Adriatic, (Norw.,) Blix, Pensacola.

Sld. 22d bark Jaruco, (Span.,) Cabanas, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, Jan. 20.—Arr. bark Weilfield, Bibber, from Boston.

Arr. 21st bark Lavinia, Davis, New-York; brigs George S. Berry, York, Portland, and Eudorus, McAlevy, do.

Sld. 21st brig Mechanic, Gould, N. of Hatteras; schr. B. J. Willard, Woodbury, do.

SAGUA, Jan. 18.—Arr. brig Manlius, (Br.,) Todd, New-York.

19th.—Brig Tropic Bird, Korff, Martinique.

21st.—Sld. bark Silver Cloud, (Br.,) Robertson, for Dublin; brig Addie Benson, (Br.,) Mallett, Digby, N. S.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 22.—Arr. brig Marius Coipel, (Br.,) Spair, Boston; schr. Nettie B. Dobbin, Dobbin, New-York.

Sld. brigs Ellen H., (Br.,) Sullivan, Cardenas; Premier, (Br.,) Rogers, do.; schrs. Charles Lawrence, Lake, do.; C. E. Sears, Turner, Sagua, and Julia A. Merritt, (Br.,) Morehouse, Matanzas.

ST. JAGO, Jan. 21.—Arr. prior to Jan. 21, bark Jose De Bueno, Jones, from New-York.

TRINIDAD, Jan. 18.—Arr. brig Jose, Pettigrew, N——.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 22.—The Royal Mail steam-ship Algeria, Capt. MacMickan, of the Cunard Line, which left New-York on the 12th inst., for Liverpool, arr. here at midnight.

The Inman steam-ship City of Brooklyn arr. here yesterday from Liverpool, and, after the usual delay occasioned by embarking passengers, proceeded for New-York.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
LINENS.
Arnold, Constable & Co.
Respectfully call the attention of FAMILIES, HOTEL OWNERS and others to their immense stock of
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
Purchased from the celebrated manufacturers,
Messrs. JOHN S. BROWN & SONS,
OF BELFAST,
and other popular productions, offering EXTRA INDUCEMENTS to parties about refurnishing, as the prices will be found on examination to meet the views of the closest buyer.
The stock consists of
Table Damasks,
Table Cloths and Napkins,
4-4 Shirting Linens,
Pillow Linens,
Sheetings,
Towels, Towelings, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

BARGAINS.
Arnold, Constable & Co.
Will open on MONDAY, JAN. 24, a large invoice of
PARIS EMBROIDERED
Chemise & Night-dress Yokes
AT HALF THEIR VALUE.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

CACHEMIRE FINISH
BLACK SILK.
The finest stock of ALL QUALITIES now open
AT UNEQUALED PRICES.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

TAPISSIER
Celebrated Black Silk.
FULL ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES JUST RECEIVED,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

Vick's
Flower and Vegetable
Seeds

are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is beautiful flowers and splendid vegetables. A priced catalogue sent free to all who inclose the postage—a 2-cent stamp. Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cents a year. Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 35 cents; with cloth covers, 65 cents.
Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,
Fifth avenue and 50th st.

This new and elegantly-furnished house is now open for the reception of guests, either permanent or transient.

Its location is one of the finest in the City, being near the Grand Central Depot, the Central Park, and in close proximity to many of the prominent churches and best schools.

It is conducted on the European plan, with a cuisine of unsurpassed excellence, and at charges as moderate as at any first-class hotel in the City.

To families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of an elegant home it offers unusual attractions.

Parties wishing to make arrangements for the remainder of the Winter months can do so on very reasonable terms by applying, either personally or by letter, to the proprietors,

GALE, FULLER & CO.

Another first-class hotel was formally opened last evening at Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street, and named the Buckingham. Fronting on Fifth avenue and the Cathedral, located in the centre of fashionable New-York, conducted by gentlemen who have for many years catered to the wealthiest citizens of the North and South during their Summer sojourns at Fort William Henry Hotel, at Lake George, the International, Niagara Falls, and the Brevoort House in this City, the Buckingham has in its management all the elements of success. The house is elegantly furnished, the decorations of the rooms being fashioned after the English styles of the fourteenth century. The various appointments compare favorable with those of the best hotels in the country. The protection against fire is ample, and more than ordinary advantages are offered to large parties who desire to meet in the house, by the arrangement of rooms which permits an entire floor to be thrown *en suite*. Last evening the *chef de cuisine*, Domenico Piretti, late of the Union Club, astonished the 600 guests with a superb supper, the table decorations representing an Erie Railway train, the Centennial bell, a *trophes de musique*, a Swiss cottage, and a temple of liberty. The house is delightfully situated, the rooms well lighted, ventilated, and heated. The attendance is very good. The lessees are Messrs. GALE, FULLER & CO. Mr. Gale was for eighteen years the proprietor of the Fort William Henry Hotel, at Lake George, and for the last two years of the International at Niagara Falls. Mr. Fuller filled a position of trust for ten years at the Brevoort House in this City.—*New-York Herald, Jan. 11, 1876.*

CASH'S NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THE NAME AND TRADE MARK OF J. & J. CASH.
CAMBRIC
Frilling
IS THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

READ
THE SUNDAY TELEGRAM,
PRICE TWO CENTS.
Containing all the Latest Local and Cable News and Illustrated Police Court Sketches.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Kings County Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, CORNER 4TH ST.
BROOKLYN, E. D. JANUARY, 1876.
INCORPORATED 1860.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M., AND 4 TO 7 P. M.

ASSETS.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES	$823,850 00
BROOKLYN CITY BONDS	887,906 25
KINGS COUNTY BONDS	433,159 66
NEW-YORK CITY BONDS	301,180 00
BUFFALO CITY BONDS	50,000 00
STATE AND TOWN BONDS	67,890 00
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS	98,750 00
LOANS ON CALL	2,000 00
REAL ESTATE, BANKING-HOUSE	142,637 00
INTEREST DUE AND ACCRUED	67,492 56
CASH IN BANK	27,527 84
CASH IN VAULT	18,091 59
TOTAL	$2,920,474 90

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors. $2,690,673 56
Interest credited Jan. 1, 1876 .... 75,749 06—$2,766,422 62
Surplus $154,052 28
THE RATE OF INTEREST PAID WAS SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
The above securities have been examined and found correct.
RICHARD J. GODWIN, JOSEPH WILDE, JOHN McCANN, } Examining Committee.
Sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1876.
ALFRED C. SQUIRES, Notary Public.
JAMES S. BEARNS, President.
ERASTUS BULKLEY, GEO. C. BENNETT, } Vice Presidents.

"A DECIDED ADVANCE."
Judge's Report, American Institute Fair.
NEW
WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, November, 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal" of the Franklin Institute, October, 1875.
NO OTHER SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD HAS AN "AUTOMATIC TENSION," OR ANY OTHER OF ITS CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.
Call and examine, or send for prospectus.
HOME OFFICE: No. 658 Broadway, (CORNER BOND ST.,) NEW-YORK.

100,000 YARDS
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS
at about
HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
This lot includes hundreds of new and desirable patterns of various widths and qualities.
Parties desirous of purchasing Hamburgs cheap will here find an opportunity.
KOCH'S,
6th av. and 20th st.

1866. DECENNIUM 1876.
OF THE
AMERICAN POPULAR.
Deaths per 1,000 Policies.

1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
AVERAGE OF ALL COMPANIES.								
[illegible]	[illegible]	7.2	9.2	10.2	11.2	11.9	10.8	[illegible]
AMERICAN POPULAR—ALL GRADES.								
1.9	4.1	5.6	6.2	5.4	4.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
BEST GRADES.								
0.0	1.4	0.8	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8

TEN YEARS OF TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of the
NEW SYSTEM
Of
LIFE INSURANCE.
THAT IS TO SAY TEN YEARS SINCE IT WAS ENTIRELY NEW IN
(1.) Object.
(2.) Principle, "Bed Rock."
(3.) Method, "Hard Pan."
(4.) Mode, "Rebate."
(5.) Results.
Simple, Plain, Effective,
Equitable, Economical, Secure,
Effecting an entire Revolution in the business in all respects except the name.
Do not confound it, therefore, in any regard, with the "Old Plan" so-called life insurance.
THE REVOLUTION
Still going forward, by which advance the new system affords to
"BEST GRADE RISKS"
(20 to 55 years of age who need insurance)
$10,000 ASSURANCE FOR $60 PREMIUM.
$20,000 FOR $110. $5,000 FOR $35.
$5 per $1,000 and $10 for policy.
To Second Class Grades.
$10,000 *for* $70 *to* $210.
To Third Class Grades.
$10,000 *for* $95 *to* $325.
To Fourth Class Grades.
$10,000 *for* $110 *to* $600.
All the above Grades are accounted as sound and insurable in any old-plan company at its ordinary average Premiums.
For full and plain explanations of each point send or call for documents to Central Office, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, New-York.
**Several new and very interesting documents upon Biometry, signs and indications of Longevity, and the relations of [illegible]